# The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7189. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1874.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## GOV. KELLOGG'S CASE.

### ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

### VINDICATION OF HIS FINANCIAL POLICY—REDUCTION OF DEBT AND TAXATION—DEMOCRATIC EXTRAVAGANCE AND REPUBLICAN ECONOMY—THE REGISTRATION AND ELECTION.

Our special correspondent at New-Orleans sends the following address to the people of the United States by Gov. Kellogg:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 30, 1874.

*To the People of the United States:*

Events that have lately transpired in this State have turned the attention of the whole nation upon Louisiana affairs, and have caused a resuscitation of the false statements and perversions of facts which for two years have been circulated far and wide, and which appear to have been accepted as true by a considerable portion of the press and the people. I have waited until public feeling excited by the startling occurrences that have taken place here, should have had time to calm down, so that a temperate statement of actual facts might be dispassionately received. Close observers of Southern politics have long been aware of a determination to overthrow Republican rule in Louisiana, strongly Republican as this State is known to be, and from the vantage point thus gained to carry the movement into Mississippi and other Southern States in which the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States are still respected, and to some extent enforced. In 1868 organized violence was resorted to for this purpose, and was only defeated by the prompt action of Congress. Fraud was employed in 1872, but this also failed to achieve the desired result. In 1873 the unification dodge was tried. The colored people were promised mixe dschools, employment on street-cars, and in foundries and workshops, equal rights in all bar-rooms and soda-shops, and, in short, more than the strongest advocate of civil rights had ever asked for them, on the implied condition that they would put the Democrats in office. This movement failed, and now, in 1874, all the principles of unification have been reversed, and under the organization of a white man's party an appeal has once more been made to arms.

The events of the 14th of September last are too well known to need recital. There was no honest motive, no substantial cause, to justify that misguided and disastrous movement. The sole purpose of the leaders of the insurrection was to obtain possession of the offices of the State. The reasons assigned for this criminal disturbance of the peace of the State were: First, that this State is not Republican, and that the present State Administration was not elected. Second, that the present State Administration had been corrupt and oppressive. Reversing for the sake of greater clearness the order of these charges, I proceed to show that neither the one nor the other is correct. The candid reader will fail to have observed that the charges of corruption and oppression, like all the accusations that have been made against the State administration is couched in general terms, and no specific acts brought forward, much less sustained by proofs. I propose to confront these general charges of wrong-doing by a specific statement, taken from official records, of the financial condition of this State when the present Government came into power, and of its financial position now, also to show where the responsibility of the heavy State debt, which is most unjustly charged upon my administration, properly rests.

When the present State Government came into effect there were outstanding, from previous administrations, Auditor's checks on the Treasurer known as "State warrants," which the Treasurer had been unable to pay for want of funds, to the amount in round numbers of $2,300,000. [Auditor's report of 1872, page 36.] There were outstanding bonds issued before and since the war to the amount of $21,00,000. Since I have been in office I have signed 576 bonds of $1,000 each, and 125 second mortgage bonds of the same denomination, the latter issued upon a section of ten miles of completed railroad. In both cases the issuance of these bonds was authorized by acts of the Legislature passed previous to my coming into office, and was rendered obligatory upon me by a decision of the Supreme Court as to the first issue, and by the written opinions of the law officers of the State as to the latter. No act of the Legislature has been passed during my occupancy of the Executive chair to authorize the issue of a single bond to increase the indebtedness of the State. The outstanding $2,300,000 of floating indebtedness left by previous Administrations has been reduced, under my administration, to less than $1,400,000. This reduction has been accomplished by no increase of taxation, but by an energetic collection of delinquent taxes, and an honest application of the taxes so collected to the liquidation of the past due indebtedness of the State. To effect this result the law officers of the State were compelled to appeal to the courts to set aside an iniquitous law, passed mainly by Democratic influence under the previous Administration, which virtually transferred all receipts from back taxes to a brokers' ring. The State has thus been enabled to pay, under our financial management, more than nine hundred thousand dollars of the old floating debt of the State, with old assets, and the delinquent taxes now due and unpaid are sufficient, if collected and applied under the policy we have inaugurated, to pay off the balance of the old floating indebtedness. Since the 1st of January, 1874, to Sept. 1 our current receipts for licenses and taxes have amounted to within $69,000 of our current expenses during the same time, and this in despite of a disastrous overflow which has necessarily retarded the collection of taxes. I recommended to the Legislature during its last session, the adoption of the policy of restricting the revenues of each year to the expenditure of the same year, and of declaring null and void all appropriations made in excess of the revenue. These recommendations were adopted and a constitutional amendment was proposed to be submitted to the people to carry them into effect. The Appropriation bill passed last Winter contained many items which were believed to be unnecessary and improvident. The payment of these items has been enjoined by the courts, on the application of the Attorney General, and the appropriations of the last Legislature, in themselves much less than the appropriations of the previous year, have been reduced within the amount of the estimated receipts. The large amount of $2,300,000 of outstanding warrants remaining unpaid when the present Government took charge of the State, consisted of warrants issued year by year over and above the current revenues of such year. Our Administration, it is believed, will show no excess of appropriations over revenue.

I submit a statement of the appropriations made by the different Administrations which have controlled affairs in Louisiana during the last nine years.

*First*—The Democratic Legislatures of 1865, 1866, and 1867, composed exclusively of white men, Mr. McEnery and others of my present opponents being influential members, made appropriations of $17,129,554, while the total taxes collected during the same period were $3,379,000; leaving an excess of appropriations over revenue of $13,750,554.

*Second*—Gov. Warmoth's administration made appropriations for the current State expenses, exclusive of school, levee, and interest funds, as follows: For 1868 and 1869, $2,700,000; for 1870, $2,135,920; for 1871, $3,722,969; for 1872, $1,819,856; total, $10,378,745.

*Third*—Gov. Kellogg's administration made appropriations for current State expenses, exclusive of levee, school, and interest funds, as follows: For 1873, $1,554,255; for 1874, $1,172,124; total, $2,726,379.

As will be seen, the saving the first year of my administration over the last year of my predecessor's was $157,213. In the second year, a still further saving was effected of $547,732. At the same rate, during the next two years, my administration will cost $5,452,758, while the administration of my predecessor for the same time cost $10,378,745, and the Democratic administration of 1865, 1866, and 1867 cost $17,129,554.

A statement made by the Auditor, of this date, now before me, shows: Bonded debt of the State Jan. 1, 1869, $9,833,582; increase of bonded and floating debt during Gov. Warmoth's administration, $14,250,635. Total debt when Gov. Kellogg came into office, $24,084,247; increase during Gov. Kellogg's administration by the issue of bonds authorized by laws passed previously, $701,000; reduction of the debt during Gov. Kellogg's administration by the redemption of past due bonds, funding operations, and the retiring of outstanding floating obligations, $1,626,023. Showing a net decrease of debt under the Kellogg administration, of $925,023.

I respectfully commend the foregoing statement, which is, of course, easily verified, to the consideration of those Northern journals which have denounced my administration as corrupt and oppressive, and which yet profess to believe in fair play.

A committee of eminent citizens appointed by me in 1873, irrespective of party, to examine and report upon the status of the public debt of the State, and our means of payment, recommended, as the most equitable adjustment which the resources of the State would permit, the funding of the State debt at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar. Subsequently, the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-Orleans in substance indorsed this recommendation of the committee of citizens. Believing that the justice and strength of the proposal to scale the indebtedness of the State lay in the fact of the State offering to its creditors the very utmost amount it was able to pay; and believing, as I did, that by an economical administration of its revenues the State could afford to pay to the holders of its bonds sixty cents on the dollar, instead of fifty cents, as proposed, I recommended to the Legislature the passage of an act authorizing the funding of all the legal and valid outstanding indebtedness of the State at this rate, the bonds so issued in exchange to be guaranteed by constitutional amendment, and the appropriation of interest on them to be made by the same means perpetual. I also recommended a constitutional amendment which was passed by the Legislature limiting the State debt, when funded, to $15,000,000, and the rate of taxation to 12½ mills, exclusive of the school tax—two mills. All these amendments are to be voted upon at the election in November. My recommendations were adopted, and the Funding bill became a law, with the then almost universal assent of the property-holding people of the State. Parish taxation is by law limited to the same rate as State taxation. The taxes assessed for the present year under the operation of the laws passed by the Republican Legislature amount to 14½ mills, State, including schools; and by consequence in no case more than 14½ mills, parish. During the last two years of the late régime State taxes were never less than 21½ mills, and parish taxes in some instances were carried as high as 50 mills.

The debt of the City of New-Orleans amounts to $23,000,000, or about the same as the debt of the entire State. This indebtedness has been almost exclusively incurred under Democratic management. The Legislature, upon my recommendation, adopted a constitutional amendment limiting the debt of the city, and prohibiting any City Government from incurring further indebtedness. In co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce, I submitted also to the Legislature, by special messages, a number of bills, which would have reduced the annual expenses of the city nearly $1,000,000. All these bills passed one House of the General Assembly, and some of them became law; but several of the most important measures, notably a bill reducing the extortionate fees of the Criminal Sheriff of the city which amounted to $70,000 or $80,000 a year, failed through the influence brought to bear by Democratic office-holders to defeat these measures of retrenchment. The bills we succeeded in passing, however, have enabled the City Council to effect a reduction in city taxation of five mills.

In carrying into effect these and other salutary measures, including the passage of a bill punishing bribery, which was one of our first acts, the Republican Party had no aid or countenance from those who now complain so loudly of the burdens under which the State is suffering. With the assistance which my opponents could have rendered me had they all taken their seats in the Legislature, I might have been able to carry out not only all the measures of retrenchment which I recommended to the Legislature, but others of equal importance, including a much-needed reduction of the expenses of assessing and collecting the State taxes, which I urged upon the Legislature in my last annual message, and strenuously, but unsuccessfully, exerted myself to carry into effect.

When we came into office we found slumbering on the statute books, ready at any time to be called into activity, acts passed under the previous administration and by the Democratic Legislature of 1866, creating a number of grievous monopolies and involving the State in contingent liabilities to the extent of over $8,000,000. With one sweeping measure the Legislature wiped out all these monopolies and contingent liabilities. This one act, which I urged with all my power, has, perhaps, brought down upon me more hostility from disappointed monopolists and contingent beneficiaries among the moneyed interests of the opposition than almost any other act of my official career.

To recapitulate the financial result achieved under my administration:

We have in two years paid off over $900,000 of old floating indebtedness with the old assets of the State.

We have reduced the debt, by the Funding bill, from twenty-five millions to fifteen millions, not to be increased until after the year 1924.

We have reduced the State taxes from twenty-one and a half mills to fourteen and a half mills, not to be increased until after the same year.

We have provided that parish taxation shall not exceed State taxation, so that the greatest amount of taxation any one parish can be called upon to pay in any one year is twenty-nine mills.

We have enabled the City of New-Orleans to reduce taxation five mills.

We have largely reduced State expenditures and confined them strictly within the limits of our revenues.

We have reduced over eight million dollars of contingent liabilities.

All this has been effected by us without aid from those who arrogantly claim to represent all the virtue and intelligence of the State, and while contending against violence within the State borders and organized vilification abroad, and while the very existence of the Government was being threatened. This is the financial record of the Administration which our opponents assert has been so corrupt and so oppressive as to drive the State into bankruptcy, and the people into riot.

The spirit which animates my opponents, and the sincerity of their professions of a sole desire to advance the interests of the State irrespective of personal aims, are aptly shown by their course with regard to the financial reforms I have enumerated. At their convention at Baton Rouge they recommended the people not only to vote against the constitutional amendment indorsing the Funding bill, but also against the amendments limiting the State and city debts, reducing taxation, restricting the expenses of each year to the revenues of that year, and against a perfectly innocent, though necessary little amendment, changing the day fixed by the Constitution for holding the State elections to the day fixed by Congress for the election of Presidential electors, so to avoid the expenses of a two days' election. The reason assigned for this course was that they did not desire to recognize the legality of the Legislature which had passed these measures, but when a question of office became subsequently involved, no such conscientious scruples prevailed. The convention which advised the people to reject the Constitutional amendments so as not to recognize the Legislature which passed them, nominated a candidate for a Congressional district which only exists by virtue of an act passed by this same Legislature at the same time as the Constitutional amendments. The records of the State show that every job put through the Legislature during the administration of my predecessor was voted for by the educated Democrats, as well as by the ignorant colored men. Some of the most oppressive monopolies now on the statute books were lobbied through in the interests of prominent members of the opposition. Nearly one-fifth of the existing bonded debt of the State was created in two years by the Democratic Legislature of 1866. Nearly all the present oppressive city debt has been created under Democratic Administration. Divided upon all other questions, split up into five or six different factions, each with a distinctive title, the Democracy of Louisiana are united on two points—a desire to get control of all the offices of the State, and a wish to exclude the colored people from the rights conferred upon them by the Constitution of the country. Upon these two points they are a terrible unit.

The second charge brought against me by my opponents is that I was not elected to the position I hold. Mr. Marr's Committee, in their recent address, attempt to fortify that assertion by extracts from the census of 1870, showing a small excess of white over colored males over the age of twenty-one. The whole force of the argument is destroyed at once, by the fact, which Mr. Marr designedly or accidentally fails to mention, that the same census shows that there are nearly 15,000 alien males over the age of twenty-one in this State, who are, of course, disqualified from voting. Deduct these 15,000 aliens from the total of white citizens claimed for the Democracy; deduct also the 5,000 or 10,000 known white Republicans, and add that number to the colored male adults, all made citizens by the war, and the census argument establishes a larger excess of Republican over Democratic voters in this State than even the Republican Party claim.

There are two other points that may be mentioned in this connection: First, that there are a large number of colored men in this State so nearly white as to pass for white, and who were doubtless so classed by the census-enumerators; and, secondly, that there has been for years past, and still continues, a steady immigration of colored people to the fertile alluvial lands of this State from other Southern States.

The assertion that the Republican Party was divided at the last election may be passed by with the single comment, that it is not true. Gov. Warmoth and Messrs. McMillen and Messrs. McMillen and company may have carried over their own votes to the fusion camp, and probably did so; but they took nothing else, and for every vote they carried, at least a corresponding number of honest Democrats refrained from voting the fusion ticket, disgusted with the unholy alliance on which it was based. Gov. Warmoth was wanted by the Fusionists, not because it was believed that he could bring over to them any appreciable number of Republicans, but because it was believed he could so use the then existing Registration and Election laws as to prevent the Republicans carrying the State; or, failing in that, could so disguise and change the result, through the manipulation of the returns, as to make it appear that the fusion candidates were elected.

Mr. McEnery and myself were the only candidates for the Governorship. We both stumped the State. I especially went into nearly every parish, making the first thorough Republican canvass ever made in Louisiana. It was well known throughout the state that I represented the Republican Party and the National Administration, and that all my antecedents had been Republican. In my canvass I advocated the Republican principles pure and simple, defending the reconstruction acts of Congress, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendment and their legitimate results. On the other hand, Mr. McEnery was well known as the inflexible opponent of the colored man. It was well known that as a member of the Legislature of 1865, 1866, and 1867 he had supported the vagrant laws so obnoxious to the colored people; that he had opposed the fourteenth amendment, and had supported the several acts passed by that Legislature discriminating against the colored people; in short, that his official record had shown him capable of oppressing the colored man whenever opportunity offered, and of reducing him again to virtual slavery. This disposition, kept somewhat subdued while the Louisiana case was pending before Congress in 1873, has since cropped out in every speech which Mr. McEnery has made, and he has been, and is, one of the most consistent advocates and defenders of the white man's party, and of all the acts of violence which that organization has perpetrated. Is it likely that the colored people voted for Mr. McEnery?

Notwithstanding the whole strength of the opposition was thrown into the fight against me, the fusion returns show that I ran far ahead of my ticket in this State. When I was nominated for Governor, the Conservative papers in many instances spoke approvingly of my nomination, and warmly commended the course I had pursued in the Senate in advancing the material interests of the State. The New-Orleans *Picayune* editorially said that the nomination of Senator Kellogg was a source of gratification to all good citizens.

The question as to whether Mr. McEnery or myself was elected Governor of this State is one that I have several times proposed to submit to arbitration. When the suit brought in the United States Circuit Court was still pending I offered, through my counsel, Mr. Wm. H. Hunt, a Southern man, and one of the foremost lawyers at the bar of this State, that the returns should be submitted to five prominent and disinterested citizens, two to be chosen by each side, and the fifth by the four, and I proposed to abide by the result of their decision, but this proposition was declined. I am prepared to show, before any competent tribunal, that a portion of the returns upon which Mr. McEnery bases his claims are forgeries manufactured in this city. I am able now to produce the judicial officer before whom a portion of the blank tally lists and returns were sworn, to be subsequently filled up, here in this city, and palmed off upon the public as the genuine returns of an election held in strong Republican parishes far distant from this city. Even Senator Carpenter, in his speech in the Senate on the 4th of March, said: "I do not think McEnery was in fact elected, though the returns show that he was." I hold myself now ready to impeach the returns relied upon by the fusion boards as altered, defaced, and, in some instances, forged outright. I charge, moreover, that the returns from Iberville, St. James, Terrebonne, St. Martin, and other Republican parishes, were thrown out by the fusion Returning Boards for no other reason than because they gave myself and the Republican ticket a heavy majority. And I assert that by the genuine returns, counting the votes actually cast, I was elected by several thousand majority, and upon this issue I am ready to stand or fall. The State Constitution provides that in November next there shall be an election for Congressmen, a State Legislature, and various State and parish officers. The present Election law is substantially the law passed during the last Administration in the interests of the conservative citizens of the State, but which Gov. Warmoth, at the request of the fusionists, refrained from signing until after the election, in order that he might use in their behalf the much greater powers conferred upon him by the old law, whose repeal they had previously to their alliance with him so urgently demanded. Under the old law, the law under which the fusionists conducted the last election, the ballot-boxes were removed from the polling-places to the office of the Supervisors of Election, and were counted wherever and whenever the Supervisors pleased, without any adequate supervision. Under the new law the ballots must be counted openly at the polls, immediately after the election, in presence of disinterested witnesses. Under the old law the Governor appointed the supervisors, and the supervisors supervisors appointed the commissioners, of election, who might be, and were, in fact, at the last election all of one political party. Under the new law the Police Judges appoint the Commissioners of Election in all the country parishes, and the Commissioners must be chosen, one from each political party. Under the old law the Returning Board consisted of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, and two other designated persons. They had absolute control over the returns, and could alter, suppress, or reject them at will. Under the new law no State officer is a member of the Returning Board. The board consisted of five persons, elected by the Senate, one at least of the opposing political party. The returns are required to be made out in triplicate, one copy to be forwarded to the Returning Board.

The existance of many fraudulent registration papers, especially in the City of New-Orleans, rendered necessary the passage of a law providing for an entirely new registration, if the election in November was to be free, as we desire it to be, from the irregularities which had characterized previous elections. Accordingly, a bill was passed by the Legislature on the last day of the session, and some time subsequently was sent to me for approval. After examining the bill, and finding it in the main a fair and just measure, marred by some defects, but still a vast improvement on the old law, which must remain in force unless I approved this bill. I announced my intention to sign and promulgate it as soon as the time came for entering upon registration. I have done so, and registration has been actively and satisfactorily progressing for the past thirty days, except when interrupted for a brief period by the insurrection of Sept. 14.

Desiring that there should be no possibility of doubt as to the fairness of the registration, I voluntarily offered, before the registration opened, to appoint one clerk, to be named by the opposition, in every registration office throughout the State. At the last election we were denied all representation both in the registration offices and at the polls. I have more recently proposed, through the Republican State Central Committee, to agree to the appointment of an advisory board, to be composed of two Republicans and two Democrats, and an umpire to be chosen by them, with which board I declared my willingness to advise and consult in all matters relating to the appointment of registration officers, and the management of registration throughout the State. There is no just and proper safeguard that can be suggested to me which I will not be willing to throw around the conduct of the coming election.

The Republican Party is willing to be judged by the verdict of that election, provided it can be held without intimidation or violence. If our opponents can show at a peaceable election that they have a majority of the qualified voters of the State, we shall uncomplainingly abide the result. If, on the other hand, the Republican Party should triumphantly vindicate its claims to the Government, we shall have a right to expect the acquesence of our opponents, and the active support of all law-abiding citizens throughout the country. In the event of our success, the nation can certainly leave the interests of this great State in the hands of those who in so short a time, and against such adverse circumstances have done so much to reduce the burdens of the people and advance the material welfare of the community, with greater safety than would attend the surrender of the lives and liberties of more than 80,000 peaceful, industrious Republican citizens to a party which has never attempted anything for the redemption of the State; which during its brief resumption immediately after the war showed itself utterly incapable of honest government, and which has three times within the last six years attempted to override the known will of the majority, twice by violence and once by fraud. I ask those Republicans of the North who have lent a willing ear to the indiscriminate denunciations of Northern men who hold office in the South, and of the Republicans of the Southern States, to reflect that these denunciations come from those who hate Republican principles everywhere, and who can see no virtue in any man who is not identified with them in sentiment or in interest, or in both. If I consulted only my personal feelings, I would rather be relieved of the position I now hold than continue to retain it in the face of the difficulties and calumnies which beset me at every step. But there are higher questions involved than mere personal feelings. My resignation would simply transfer the executive duties to the next in rank, and would make no change in the statutes of the State. Either the Republican Party in Louisiana is in the right or is in the wrong. If we are right, I owe it to the National Republican Party and to the General Government to maintain my position. If we are in the wrong, and the people at the coming election should so declare, the Constitution and the laws of the State provide a sufficient remedy. We confidently await that verdict, and meantime ask from the people generally on this plain showing of the good we have done and the evil we have refrained from doing, a juster judgment and a more generous sympathy than have yet been given to the Republican State Government of Louisiana.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

## THE COMPROMISE.

### RATIFICATION BY THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

We have received the following despatch from our special correspondent at New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—The Republican State Central Committee met to-night and ratified the compromise effected by the Conference Committee. Mr. Pinchback opposed the ratification, but was largely outvoted.

The Democratic Central Committee will meet to consider the matter to-morrow evening.

### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Sept. 30.—The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press was held at Kelly's Island to-day. The reports of the Executive Committee showed the affairs of the association to be in a prosperous and satisfactory condition. The consideration of the revised by-laws was postponed until the 18th of November, when an adjourned meeting will be held at Detroit. A number of ladies were present from Memphis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Sandusky, and also the following officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company: Hon. William Orton, President; Gen. Anson Stager, General Superintendent of the Central Division; Gen. John Van Horn, General Superintendent of the Southern Division; District Superintendent R. C. Clowrey, of St. Louis; J. F. Wallick, of Indianapolis; George T. Williams, of Cincinnati; E. P. Wright, of Cleveland; Charles O. Rowe, of Pittsburg. Many of the members left by the evening trains, while others remained over to fish in the waters surrounding the island.

### THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE STATE FAIR.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 30.—After a stormy night to-day has been much more favorable for the State Fair than was expected. The baby show was the principal feature of the day. The trotting attracted much interest, but no fast time was made. The Farmers' meetings, held every evening at the City Hall, attract considerable attention. The discussions take a wide range, and leading farmers from different parts of the State take an active part. "Will farming pay in New-Hampshire?" is a prominent topic. Most of the farmers claim that it does and will pay. Stock-raising and fruit culture are also interesting themes.

### DELEGATES TO THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The Republican ward caucuses in Lowell to-night chose delegates to the State Convention. Wards Two, Four, and Six instructed their delegates to go for Talbot, and doubtless the others will do likewise. Marlboro sends Talbot and Hildreths delegates.

### FATALLY SHOT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 30.—Mansfield Stone and John Morgan, of Middlebury, had been hunting on Monday last, and having been drinking freely of wine, on their return home Stone requested Morgan to stand off fifteen yards as a target, which he refused to do, when Stone shot him in the abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound.

### THE MOBILE COTTON EXCHANGE.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 30.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mobile Cotton Exchange yesterday, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That on after Oct. 1 this Exchange will accept standard American types of cotton, prepared and adopted by the committee of experts of the National Cotton Exchange, and quotations be made accordingly.

### ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF SING SING CONVICTS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Two convicts, named Warren and Finnegan, attempted to escape from Sing Sing Prison in a small boat yesterday afternoon. They were fired upon, but not hit, and were afterward captured in the middle of the river after a hot chase.

### THE STEAMER NEW-YORK DELAYED BY A STORM.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 30.—The steamer New-York, of the International Line, arrived at 1 P. M. to-day, having put into Machias and into the Penobscot to avoid the storm, which was very severe.

### SALE OF THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 30.—The Governor to-day ordered the sale of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad to take place on the first Tuesday in December next, at the depot in Macon, Ga., at public auction, to the highest bidder.

### THE SWEETWATER EXPEDITION.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Sept. 30.—Buffalo Bill, one of the guides of the Sweetwater Expedition, commanded by Col. Miller, arrived at Rawlins yesterday. The command is in good condition. No Indians have been seen.

## WASHINGTON.

### THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

### MEETING OF DEPOSITORS—THEY ARE ADVISED NOT TO SELL THEIR BOOKS—MR. JEWELL'S REGIME IN THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A meeting of the depositors of the Freedman's Bank was held here last evening. This unfortunate institution seems to be the subject of hatred, distrust, and speculation, even to its end. It was stated last night that the city was rife with rumors as to the true condition of the bank to the effect that it would be months before a dividend would be declared; that the books were being bought up for fifty cents on the dollar. Dr. C. B. Purvis said he had been a Trustee for seven years, and Vice President for three, and they all know that the bank had a history. There had been some good men connected with the bank and some great rascals, and it was the latter and the panic that caused the failure. The people should be advised not to become alarmed and sell out to the lot of sharks who pretend to be their friends, and are buying up their books at a sacrifice. The idea had been advanced that the bank ought to be resuscitated, but he did not share that idea. For over a year he had been convinced that the proper thing to do was to wind up, and they had been enabled to do so by act of Congress. They might have gone into bankruptcy, but in such a case the depositors would have suffered more. There were about 70,000 depositors, most of them poor people in need of money, and it is the duty of the commissioners to declare a dividend as early as possible, and he had but little doubt they would. Robert Purvis, one of the commissioners, said the commissioners are doing the best they can for the depositors.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

CURRENCY OUTSTANDING.

The following is an official statement of United States currency outstanding this date:

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|---|---|
| Old demand notes | $75,407 50 |
| Legal-tender notes (series of 1874) | 6,263,000 00 |
| Legal-tender notes (new issue) | 52,083,640 00 |
| Legal-tender notes (series of 1869) | 323,703,360 00 |
| One-year notes of 1863 | 75,625 00 |
| Two-year notes of 1863 | 23,300 00 |
| Two-year coupon notes of 1863 | 29,900 00 |
| Compound-interest notes | 419,080 00 |
| Fractional currency, first issue | 4,335,819 25 |
| Second issue | 3,146,271 30 |
| Third issue | 3,256,906 42 |
| Fourth issue, first series | 12,055,625 54 |
| Fourth issue, second series | 3,310,547 25 |
| Fourth issue, third series | 11,180,619 50 |
| Fifth issue | 9,445,229 65 |
| Total | $429,354,311 41 |

THE CROPS.

The report received at the Agricultural Department shows that the wheat crop will nearly average that of last year. None of the large corn-producing States reach an average. There will be a fair crop of oats, potatoes, and hay, but less than half a crop of tobacco.

INTERNAL REGULATIONS OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster General Jewell has issued an order saying, among other things, that delinquency in the attendance of clerks, and inattention to duty or inefficiency in its discharge, must be promptly reported to him. No leave of absence with pay will be granted for more than thirty days in a year. Inasmuch as the Government pays for the entire services of its employes, it is expected that all will be constant in attendance upon their duties. The use of intoxicating liquors either in or out of the department, during business hours, cannot and will not be tolerated.

PERSONAL.

To-day Gen. Sherman, accompanied by his daughter Rachel, Gen. Kilby Smith, and Miss Miller, of Columbus, Ohio, had a pleasant interview with President Grant, who returned to this city this morning.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in Chico, Cal., has destroyed a considerable portion of the town. Forty-five valuable horses were burned to death in Messrs. Shearer & Evans' stables. The loss is over $80,000, on which there is a light insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A fire broke out at 7 o'clock last evening in the Great Western Railway car shop at Clifton, Ontario. The flames spread rapidly, destroying the whole building, including one Pullman palace car. The end of a first-class passenger coach was also burned. The flames crossed the street to Graham's Suspension Bridge Hotel, destroying it in a short time. Fire-engines and hook and ladders from Suspension Bridge, N. Y., and Niagara Falls rendered valuable assistance.

A fire at Steubenville, Ohio, yesterday morning, destroyed the Golded Gate distillery and flouring mill on South Fourth street, owned by Thomas Mears, together with a cooper shop, stable, and several tenement-houses. The loss is estimated at $100,000, upon which there is an insurance of $32,000.

A fire occurred, on Tuesday night, at Niagara Falls, which caused the destruction of Street's mills. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

Morris Cavanagh's barn at Chicopee Falls, Mass., was burned on Tuesday night. Loss $2,500; no insurance.

James Fitzpatrick's house at Hyde Park, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $1,500, and the insurance $1,000 in the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company.

A fire on Toulouse and Marais streets, New-Orleans, destroyed six small houses yesterday. Loss $25,000, which is insured in local companies.

All the frame buildings on the block bounded by the Pacific Railroad, Elm, Austin, and Market streets, Dallas, Texas, have been burned. Loss $30,000.

At a late hour on Tuesday night the extensive flour mills of H. F. Lowndes, at Preakness, N. J., were totally consumed by fire. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

A fire broke out in G. W. Pond's paint factory, Nos. 61 and 63 Kent avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, upon which the loss was $5,500. Brennan & Calligan's cooperage shop in the rear suffered damage amounting to $800. The premises belonged to S. J. Pardessus, whose loss will be $500.

The basement of No. 14 Howard street, occupied by Mulcare Brothers, dealers in jute, was damaged $300 by fire last night.

### THREATENED DUEL AT RICHMOND, VA., BETWEEN PROMINENT CITIZENS.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 30.—Rumors have been rife here since yesterday of an expected affair of honor between Gens. William Mahone and Bradley T. Johnson, but up to this time, midnight, nothing of a definite nature has come to notice. Gen. Mahone, who has been in this city since Monday, left to-day at noon, and Gen. Johnson and his law partner, William T. Rohall, one of his seconds in the Mordecai-McCarthy affair, are reported out of town. The cause of the expected meeting is said to have originated in some circulars used on Monday, during the primary election for a Conservative candidate for the State Senate, which were pretty severe on Mahone, and led to a demand, on Mahone's part, for an explanation from Johnson.

### REPUBLICAN CAUCUSES IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 30.—Republican caucuses were held in the various wards to-night. The meetings were all orderly, and in no case were the delegates to the State Convention instructed, but, undoubtedly, a large majority of them are anti-Talbot. Of the Congressional delegates those chosen in the Third District are for the re-nomination of Pierce, without exception. In the Fourth District the supporters of Frost have a plurality, and claim a majority.

## THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The annual meeting of the State Temperance Alliance was held to-day in Wesleyan Hall, President Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner, in the chair. The Secretary and Treasurer Rev. Wm. M. Thayer, in his report reviewed the temperance work during the year. The women's movement he regarded as proving the significant fact that the people have been led to recognize the liquor traffic as the chief obstacle to temperance in the land. The last Legislature was regarded by him as a failure, and so considered by the press and public generally. Gov. Talbot's action was commended in the warmest manner. The State Police are characterized as having been extremely efficient, and the need of a Metropolitan Police in Boston and other cities is dwelt on. The last part of the report is devoted to giving statistics to show that prohibition diminishes the sale of liquor and amount of crime. The same officers as last year were elected, with the addition of several names.

### MEETING AT POUGHKEEPSIE—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH'S IDEAS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 30.—There was a temperance mass-meeting at the Congregational Church in this city to-day. George Potter, of Lagrange, Dutchess County, was elected Chairman. A large number of letters were read regretting the inability of the writers to be present. The principal speech was made by Rev. Matthew Hale Smith. He said there was no issue between the two old parties. They have both had their day, have done their work, will soon pass away, and be decently buried. It is said the Prohibitory Party will break up the Republican Party. The country existed for centuries before the Republican Party did, and it will exist after that party is dead. He believed Prohibitionists can divide every party in the State if they will. He would have the people know they are going to have an honest Government when the party is successful. Another objection was, it is not time yet. He believed the time was near when every man who does not come out square for temperance will be considered as an ally of the rumseller. He said, "Go from the Battery to Harlem, through Broadway, a distance of five miles, and you have five miles of drunkenness, five miles of sin, and if I were Mayor of New-York I would break up the dram shops if I had to enfilade the streets with cannon and stop business for five years until it could be again built up."

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following, which were adopted:

*Resolved*, That upon the liquor question, which is now the permanent question in our politics, there are and can be but two parties, no matter by what or by how many names they may be called. The Prohibitionists constitute one party, and the Republicans and Democrats the other.

*Resolved*, That we fully indorse the platform and ticket of the Auburn Prohibitionist Convention.

## THE STEAM-BOAT MEN.

### CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS—ADDRESS BY THE CHAIRMAN—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 30.—A convention of steam-boat men met at the Lindell Hotel to-day with full delegations from Cincinnati, Louisville, Pittsburg, New-Orleans, Vicksburg, Cairo, Evansville, and St. Louis. Capt. E. W. Gould, of St. Louis, was elected temporary Chairman, and after tendering thanks and welcoming the delegates to St. Louis, stated that the general objects of the convention were to devise means to remedy the existing evils in steam-boating, and remove the embarassments under which this great interest is suffering. He urged that local associations should become auxiliary members of the National Board of Steam Navigation, in order to band the entire steam-boat interest of the country together for their protection. We have failed, said Capt. Gould, on the Mississippi to give river matters that attention which their importance demand, and we are in consequence resting under a cloud. The prime object of this convention, in my idea, is the harmonizing of conflicting interests. The question of railroad competition is also of importance. At the start the railroads desired no co-operation with river transportation. Being unsuccessful in this, I think their managers are now in a condition to treat. Another matter of importance is the improvement of our rivers, and every effort should be put forward in this direction. We are all interested in the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, and this convention should settle upon some plan and urge upon Congress whatever method may be decided upon, so that something may be done at the earliest possible moment.

After some preliminary business the Committee on Permanent Organization reported R. H. Walfalk, of Louisville, as Permanent President, with George H. Rea, of St. Louis; John Cannon, of New-Orleans, and John L. Stockdale, of Pittsburg, Vice Presidents, and J. H. Reese, of Pittsburg, and G. F. Shields, of St. Louis, as Secretaries.

The Committee on Business was then appointed, and as they desired until to-morrow to prepare a report, the convention adjourned.

## THE WEATHER.

### PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—A. M.—Over New-England rising barometer, brisk north-west winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather, and stationary or lower temperature.

*Over the Middle States, rising barometer, diminishing north-west to south-west winds, somewhat higher temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather.*

### COTTON MILLS ON SHORT TIME.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 30.—The committee appointed by the meeting of the cotton and woolen manufacturers make the following announcement to-day,

"The Manufacturers' Committee are gratified to be able to say that they have received assurances which justify them in announcing the general compliance of the cotton manufacturers of the State with the recommendation to place the mills on short time. They therefore advise that the basis of forty-four hours per week established at the Boston meeting of manufacturers, in order to accomplish a reduction of at least one-third of the current production, be adopted as the running time from the first Monday in October next to the first Monday in January, 1875."

The manufacturers are making arrangements to diminish the running time in accordance with this arrangement.

### ANOTHER CHALLENGE TO THE IRISH TEAM.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 30.—The Sharpe's Rifle Company of this city, recognizing the importance of a prompt acceptance of the challenge of Major Leach, of the Irish team, issue the following:

"We beg to say that if President Wingate cannot see his way clear to a meeting with our Irish friends on their own ground next June, the Sharpe's Rifle Company will not only undertake to find the required number of marksmen to accept the challenge, armed with Sharpe's rifles, but will also, if necessary, provide the sinews of war.

(Signed,) E. G. WESTCOTT,
For Sharpe's Rifle Company."

### THE LATE SENATOR GANSON—TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 30.—At a meeting of the members of the Bar of Erie County to-day, Judge John L. Talcott presiding, appropriate memorial resolutions of respect for the memory of Hon. John Ganson were adopted. Remarks eulogistic of the distinguished qualities of the deceased were made by prominent members of the Bar.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### DENMARK.

### RUMORS RESPECTING THE SCHLESWIG QUESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 1—6 A. M.—A special dispatch from Copenhagen to the *Morning Post* says a report is current there that Russia and England are jointly trying to find a basis for the settlement of the Schleswig question which will be acceptable to both Prussia and Denmark.

### THE FARADAY.

### NO INTELLIGENCE OF HER SINCE SEPT. 15.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—No information concerning the whereabouts of the direct United States cable steamer Faraday has been received later than that furnished by the Captain of the steam-ship Algeria, who, upon his arrival at New-York on the 22d inst. from Liverpool, reported seeing on the 15th inst. two steamers bound west, supposed to have been the Faraday and consort. When the Faraday started from Gravesend to commence the work of laying the cable, she had a supply of coal on hand sufficient to last six weeks.

The stock of the Direct Company is as high as ever. That of the Anglo-American Company is declining.

### GERMANY.

### A GERMAN NAVAL HOSPITAL AT YOKOHAMA—THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—The German Government intends establishing a naval hospital at Yokohama.

The German Reichstag is convoked to meet Oct. 10.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

### THE POSTAL UNION—DEATH OF AN IRISH DUKE.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—England has joined the Postal Union.

Augustus Frederick Fitzgerald, Duke of Leinster is dead, aged eighty-three years.

## THE TRIAL OF PHELPS.

### EVIDENCE OF TREASURER RAINES—CLOSE OF THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 30.—In the Phelps case, to-day, Homer Gorten testified that Phelps told him that his counsel had informed him he could not be taken to Albany from New-Jersey, otherwise he would have gone to South America.

Treasurer Raines was recalled and shown a telegram. He was asked if he could explain certain marks upon it, and said he could, but did not care to do so now. He said he never gave Phelps or any one else authority to take it out of his office. The pass-book of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, he said, was missing, and could not be found to this day. A number of telegrams were then produced and identified by the witness. They have already been published, and have reference to the business of the office, and were from Phelps to Mr. Raines when the latter was absent from the city. The witness said Phelps was able to imitate the handwriting of both himself and Controller Hopkins. Never saw the three drafts on the Rochester Bank with which he was connected until after the defalcation of Phelps. Did not know Phelps had signed them instead of Paul. On learning that Phelps had signed checks it was forbidden. Warren's examination into the affairs of the Treasurer's office was never published. It has been in the office some months. It came into witness' possession after the adjournment of the Legislature. Do not know how it came there.

The witness said he had directed Phelps to transfer a part of the deposits in the Continental Bank to the City Bank, because he regarded them as being too large in the former bank. He claimed he had the exclusive right to name the banks of deposit. The currency sent from the Treasurer's office to the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Rochester assisted in keeping that bank from failing during the panic. A card was shown the witness signed with his name. He said: "There is a general resemblance to my handwriting, but this has a general characteristic which leads me to doubt that I wrote it."

The defense then made the following admission: That the drafts in question in this case for $7,300, or the proceeds thereof, were never deposited in either of the deposit banks in this city. From this it is evident the defense will claim that the money was simply kept out of the deposit banks with the hope of being able to put it there after using it for speculative purposes.

After the identification of Phelps' signature by James E. Abrams, a teller in the Commercial Bank, the prosecution rested their case, when a recess was taken.

At the afternoon session more testimony was taken as to entries in the books of the Treasurer's office.

Before the case for the defense was opened, a point of law was raised by Phelps' counsel, whether a check or draft payable to the order of Thomas Raines is subject to larceny previous to its receiving the indorsement of Raines. The argument of the point was postponed until to-morrow, and the court adjourned.

## DEATH ON THE RAIL.

### COLLISION BETWEEN A MAIL AND FREIGHT TRAIN—THREE MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 30.—About noon to-day a collision occurred on the low grade Division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, three and a half miles east of New Bethlehem, Penn., between the mail train going east and a freight train going west. James Esler, engineer; M. Killien, fireman, and H. Doyle, a passenger, all on the mail train, were killed; and Henry Wertz, express messenger, was fatally injured. J. M. Farr, baggage-master; John Brown, news boy, and John Garrison, a passenger, were seriously injured. The baggage car, containing the baggage, mail, and express matter, was burned. The accident was caused by the telegraph operator at New-Bethlehem in failing to hold the passenger train for orders as directed.

### AN ENGINE AND FIVE CARS OVERTURNED.

ORANGEVILLE, Ontario, Sept. 30.—An engine and five cars of a special train on the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railroad were overturned yesterday between Orangeville and Flesherton by running over a cow. A fireman was instantly killed.

### CONGRESSIONAL AND OTHER NOMINATIONS.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The Republican Convention of the Twenty-fifth District of Onondaga and Cortland met this afternoon and nominated Elias W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, for Representative in Congress by acclamation.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The Republican County Convention nominated, by acclamation, to-day, Hon. Lyman K. Bass for Congress in the Thirty-second District; Norris Morey, for District Attorney; Hon. Frank A. Alberger, State Senator, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John Ganson.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Sept. 30.—E. G. Lapham has been nominated for Congress from this (the Twenty-seventh) district by all the votes of Ontario and Livingston Counties.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 30.—In the Knoxville papers of to-morrow Senator Brownlow publishes a card announcing himself a candidate for Congress from this the Second Congressional District.

### SENTENCE OF [illegible] ISLE OF SHOALS MURDERER.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—A dispatch from Thomaston, Me., says Louis Wagner, the notorious Isle of Shoals murderer, has been sentenced to be hanged the last Friday in January.

## THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

### FIRST DAY'S SESSION OF THE DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

### THE SERVICES AT ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL YESTERDAY—SERMON BY REV. DR. FAIRBAIRN — DEBATE OVER THE ADMISSION OF THE CHURCHES OF ST. IGNATIUS AND ST. MARY THE VIRGIN—BOTH THE CHURCHES ADMITTED—APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-York held its first session yesterday, at St. John's Church, Varick street, under the presidency of Bishop Potter. There was a large attendance both of clergymen and lay delegates, but the business transacted did not pass much beyond preliminary matters in the nature of organization. There was, however, some discussion concerning the admission to the Convention of the Society of the Free Church of St. Mary the Virgin. Preliminary to the sitting of the Convention morning service was celebrated, commencing at 10 o'clock, the clergymen officiating being Rev. Wm. Nelson Vicker, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Harlem; Rev. Mr. Tiffany, of the Church of the Atonement, New-York; Rev. Albert T. Gray, Rector of St. Mary's, Garrison's, and Rev. Dr. Cooke, of St. Bartholomew's, New-York.

Rev. Dr. Fairbairn, Warden of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, preached the sermon, taking his text from the second epistle of St. Paul to the Thessalonians, third chapter, first verse, "Finally, brethren, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified, even as it is with you." It might not, he said, be presumptuous to inquire what kind of training, what kind of intellectual culture was required by the Church in her ministers to meet the wants of the age. We lived, he said, in a very bustling age, which was widely distinct from what was known as the ages of faith, which were ages of injunction and restraint, and compared with which ours was an age of free thought, an age in which a defiance of the old forms of thought was considered the result of the intellectual activity of the time. Yet in all these changes of thought the truth of religion remained the same, and, indeed, the wonderful adaptability of inspired truth was readily seen in the epistles of St. Paul to the Romans and to the Hebrews. If the present was a strong contrast to the ages of faith, it bore the strongest resemblance to the age in which the apostles lived and the two or three succeeding ages. There was then a wonderful degree of mental activity, and that activity gave rise to great boldness of thought. It was such activity that made the general councils necessary, and gave shape and form to dogmatic thinking. The present, the preacher said, did not differ much from the ages of the apostles, of the great councils, and of the greatest doctors that the church had ever had. The theologians of those ages had a profound conviction of the truth, and that the truth must prevail. They felt that the mind was so constituted that it could apprehend and understand the truth when it saw it, and that it was their vocation to make it seen. The minister of the present day was sent, the preacher said, to an inquiring world that required intelligence and culture to meet the advancement of the age. In speaking of the culture necessary to the wants of a certain age, Dr. Fairbairn said it might not be necessary to bring forward spiritual culture and moral character, which should rather be assumed as belonging to the vocation and office of the minister. There were, no doubt, many worldly things at the present day which might obscure our faith. The office of the minister had many worldly attractions which might draw worldly men into it who were anxious for their needs and advancement. There was, therefore, great need that they should place spiritual culture as one of the instrumentalities by which the word of God was to be spread through the world. It was a work that did not depend alone on human instrumentalities, any more than it did alone upon Divine Power. It was one of the errors of the age to ignore the supernatural, and therefore was it the more important that their reliance on supernatural aid should be manifest. Now, more especially, when science had made issue with the supernatural, was it the duty of the ministers of the supernatural to manifest their reliance on it. Any culture which did not embrace the highest degree of moral virtue was a defective culture, and there was no doubt that the real element of the strength of the ministry lay in the supernatural character of the office. If it had not that element, it had no right to exist at all. If there was not a personal God, and a human spirit that could be brought into communication, then the ministry was only a natural power operating on minds according to law. It was, however, because there was an opposite condition of things that the ministry of man was made use of in the economy of grace. If the law they operated under was only a natural law, and if they operated on men's minds merely by the force of intellectual nature, then their office was not of Divine appointment. While, however, their office had a supernatural element in it, there should not be so great a reliance on it as to cause them to fail to cultivate the natural graces through which the supernatural was to operate, for the supernatural did not act by miracle or by an effort of Divine power, but through natural causes. After referring to the Holy Scripture and dogmatic theology as a first essential of education for the ministry, Dr. Fairbairn pointed out that it was the duty of ministers to study the mental and moral condition of man, his moral nature and the tendencies of that nature, so that they might know how the weakness of the moral nature was to receive strength from the supernatural. They should be able to show him that it was grace from the fullness of the Savior which should be received into the human heart. It was a great mistake, he urged, to suppose that they could guide and instruct through the judgment merely, and therefore it was important that they should instruct themselves so as to reach the avenues of the heart and mind.

At the conclusion of the sermon, the Holy Communion was administered by Bishop Potter, assisted by Bishop Tozer, of the African Mission; Rev. Dr. Price, of St. Stephen's, New-York; Rev. Dr. Weston, of St. John's, New-York, and Rev. Dr. Eaton, of St. Clement's, New-York.

Service being over, a recess was taken preliminary to the organization of the convention.

### THE AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE CONVENTION.

After recess the business of the convention continued, with Bishop Potter presiding. Among the lay delegates present were Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State; Judge Emott, Erastus Brooks, M. Churchill, Frederic De Peyster, Howard Potter, Stephen P. Nast, Homer Ramsdell, Clarkson N. Potter, Dwight Townsend, Samuel M. Purdy, and Right Rev. Dr. Townsend. Among the distinguished clerical delegates in attendance were P. K. Cady, D. D.; Thomas Gallaudet, D. D.; B. J. Haight, D. D.; George H. Houghton, D. D.; Henry C. Potter, D. D.; George F. Seymour, D. D.; Frederick W. Shelton, D. D., LL. D., and others.

The Right Reverend President, the Bishop, directed the calling of the roll and the names of the churches entitled to representation in the convention. They were accordingly called, and Hon. Hamilton Fish and Gen. Morrell were appointed a committee to examine certificates.

The Secretary announced that the number of churches present by delegates was seventy-two, and a quorum being in attendance the regular proceedings were commenced.

Bishop Potter begged permission to present to the convention his friend, Right Rev. Dr. Pozer, late of the Central African Mission, who was compelled to resign in consequence of continuous ill health. Bishop Bozer assisted him frequently in the discharge of his official duties, and, as one every way worthy of respect and confidence, he introduced him to the convention. The convention rose to greet their guest, and, on motion, it was resolved to accord him a seat on the platform at the right of the Chairman during the holding of the convention.

Rev. Dr. Ergenbordt was appointed Secretary, and E. F. Delancey Treasurer of the convention.

The Chairman then announced the appointment of the standing committees as follows:

On the Incorporation and Admission of Churches—Hon. Hamilton Fish, Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., and Hon. Michael Ulshoeffer.

On the Treasurer's Report—David Clarkson, Frederick I. Winslow, Robert H. Ludlow.

On the Diocesan Fund—Rev. J. N. Galleher, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Charles Tracy, and Francis Pott.

On the General Theological Seminary—Rev. D. Mulenhay, Rev. George J. Greer, D. D., John Buckley, Jr., Cambridge Livingston, and Anthony B. McDonald.

On Canons—Rev. B. D. Haight, Henry C. Potter, D. D., Rev. C. B. Wyatt, D. D., Hon. Hamilton Fish, G. T. Strong, and Irving Davis, Esq.

Inspectors of Elections for the Standing Committee—For the clerical votes, Rev. Mr. Cooke and Cornelius Dubois; for the lay votes, Rev. C. R. Duffin, D. D., and William M. Goodrich.

Inspectors of Election for the Missionary Committee—For the clerical votes, Rev. T. M. Peters, D. D., and W. C. Bartlett; for the lay votes, Rev. Horace B. Hitchings and Charles Short.

The Secretary read a communication from a committee on the incorporation of churches recommending that the convention recognize and admit into membership at the convention the Church of the Holy Trinity, Harlem, and the Church of St. Ignatius, of the City of New-York. The committee reported adversely to a similar application made by the Society of the Free Church of St. Mary the Virgin on the ground that it was not a properly organized religious community; that its papers and certificates were not properly vouched for, and that they were defective with respect to their compliance with the rules and regulations of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The applications of the first churches were voted upon, and the recommendation of the committee adopted.

In regard to the Free Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Mr. Stephen P. Nash thought it was entitled to admission into that body. It had previously made applications of a similar character, but they were refused because of a technical error in the omission of United States revenue stamps, but these errors were since rectified. He moved the admission of the church into the society.

Hon. Hamilton Fish in behalf of the committee defended their report, and insisted that not merely was the application of the society technically erroneous in many respects, but there was a distinct failure and omission to comply with all the rules of the convention. The society was formed for the purpose of establishing one or more free churches, but there was no security whatever that these churches would be Protestant Episcopal, and for all they knew to the contrary, they might be Roman Catholic, or of any other denomination. There was danger in admitting associations thus loosely into the convention, and he warned them against establishing a precedent which might lead to no good whatever.

Rev. Dr. Beach, of St. Peter's, contended that there was no guarantee that this society was a regularly-established church, and as such it should not be received into the convention.

Judge Emott expressed himself as willing to give the greatest latitude possible to their church, in conformity with the doctrines and regulations of their belief. He had no sympathy with this organization; but when they were willing to abide by the rules of the convention, he would not deny them admission. He for one did not like to accord to the convention the power of jurisdiction over all questions arising in single churches, and he asked if the church could exercise arbitrary power over bodies that sought membership with them.

Mr. Fish said he did not desire to be drawn into a discussion of "High" and "Low" Church doctrines.

Judge Emott claimed that they had no right to close their doors against these gentlemen when they sought fellowship with them.

Mr. Fish remarked that he understood one of these churches was at one end of the platform and the other at the other end.

The question of the admission of the church was then put and carried.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Standing Committee to report to the convention the number of Trustees which the diocese was entitled to appoint to the Theological Seminary, in accordance with an annual custom of the convention.

The Chairman then said that there was no one present who was not acquainted with the arduous official labors of the Secretary of State, Hon. Hamilton Fish, and it was no small matter of gratitude to find that amid these labors he could devote some time to the interest of religion. He thought he was deserving of the gratitude of the Episcopal community, and the sentiment thus expressed was shared in by all present.

The convention then adjourned to meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

### THE CORPORATION FOR THE RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF CLERGYMEN.

The corporation for the relief of widows and children of clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church held its annual meeting in the Sunday-school room of St. John's Chapel yesterday afternoon, Rev. J. H. Price in the chair. The annual report of the Treasurer, R. M. Harison, for the year ending Sept. 1, 1874, was presented. The following is an abstract:

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance as per last report | $6,140 35 |
| Members' subscriptions | 568 37 |
| Interest | 10,265 15 |
| Trinity Chapel offertory | 10 00 |
| Principal of bond and mortgage | 3,500 00 |
| Total | $20,483 87 |
| EXPENDITURES. | |
| Miscellaneous expenses | $761 30 |
| Annuitants | 6,853 64 |
| Investment | 6,000 00 |
| Total | $13,614 94 |
| Balance | 6,868 93 |
| The assets of the corporation are: | |
| Bonds and mortgages | $144,700 00 |
| Cash on hand | 6,868 93 |
| Bank stock | 5,100 00 |
| House and lot | 6,000 00 |
| Total assets | $162,668 93 |

The dividend paid to each annuitant from the surplus income of 1872-3 was $55. The number of annuitants is 100 and the number of subscribers 68.

Rev. Francis Harison, from the Committee on Revision of the Laws of the Corporation, read a report, recommending a number of amendments to the laws. After a brief discussion the report was ordered to be printed and distributed to all members in order to secure their assent or disapproval.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Vice President, Rev. John Brown, of Newburg; Secretary, Rev. J. A. Spencer, of New-York; Standing Committee, Prof. Henry Drisler, G. M. Ogden, E. D. Lansing, Rev. J. A. Spencer, and Rev. Dr. Gallaudet. The office of Treasurer does not expire until next year, and Mr. Harison continues in office. Two members were elected—Rev. A. M. Ives and Rev. E. S. Winterbrun. The meeting then adjourned.

## EVENING SCHOOLS.

### LOCATION OF THE SCHOOLS THROUGHOUT THE CITY—THE SEXES TO BE EDUCATED SEPARATELY.

Next Monday evening, Oct. 5, the usual evening schools will be opened throughout the City, to continue for a term of eighteen weeks. From the 21st September to the present time the work of examining, registering, and classifying applicants for admission into these schools has been in progress, and will continue until the close of Saturday evening next. This work has been conducted wholly by the Principal and assistants of each school, and the results bid fair to be most flattering. No pupil is admitted under twelve years of age, and none who are capable of attending day schools. To procure admission a satisfactory recommendation or the testimony of some person of responsibility is necessary. Promptness at the hour of opening next Monday evening will be rigidly required, tardy applicants may therefore expect a cold reception. Co-education does not meet with the approbation of the Committee on Evening Schools, and so seperate school rooms for male and female pupils are provided as follows: For males—Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich street; No. 32 Vandewater; the corner of North Moore and Varick; No. 371 Madison; West Thirteenth street, near Seventh avenue; Allen street, near Hester; Ninth street, near Avenue C.; Eighty-seventh street, near Third avenue; Carmansville; One Hundred and Fifteenth street, Harlem; Houston street, near Essex; Fifth street, near First avenue; Twenty-third street, near Third avenue; Forty-second street, near Third avenue; West Thirty-fifth street near Ninth avenue; Forty-seventh street, near Eighth avenue; Third avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street; Tremont and West Farms.

For females—Elm street, near Leonard; No. 200 Monroe street; Clark street, near Broome; Fifth street, near Avenue C; Carmansville; Broome street, near Sheriff; Marion street, near Prince; Seventeenth street, near Eighth avenue; Fourteenth street, near First avenue; Fifty-seventh street, near Second avenue; Twenty-eighth street, near Ninth avenue; Twenty-seventh street, near Second avenue, and Fortieth street, near Eighth avenue.

Special arrangements are made for the colored population—as with their element co-education is to be tolerated. Schools for colored students of both sexes will be located at No. 2 South Fifth avenue; No. 4 Seventeenth street, and at Nos. 6 and 95 Allen street. This list comprises the entire number of evening schools which will be in session during the coming Winter. If the list is at all larger than that of former years, it is probably owing to the passage of the Compulsory Education law, which will go into effect on the 1st of January, 1875. Based upon the probable results of this law, the supposition which has prevailed that attendance at evening schools during the season of 1874-'75 would be much larger than ever before, is undoubtedly a correct one. Indeed, the registration thus far conducted speaks volumes in favor of increased attendance. The fourteen weeks of daily attendance at a school-room, seven weeks of which is to be consecutive, will seem like an interminable period to some of the unambitious members of the youthful population, and efforts to evade the law may, therefore, be expected. The school authorities, however, announce themselves ready and competent for all such emergencies. Those who patronize these evening schools with an ardent aim at improvement, will meet with all manner of encouragement, while those who only go because they are obliged to, or who go for the simple purpose of getting an evening's entertainment, may not only be compelled to face foreboding frowns, but to feel the weight of the strong arm of the law.

## AN ADMIRER OF JOHN BRIGHT.

The Birmingham *News* states that as Mr. Bright (with Mrs. and Miss Bright) was walking on the sands on Sept. 13, he was accosted by a local blacksmith, who said to him, "I believe you are the great Mr. John Bright!" "My name is John Bright," said the right honorable member. "Then," said the smith, "I should like to shake hands with you." "Why?" was Mr. Bright's rejoinder. "Because I consider you to be the greatest man in England." "Well," said Mr. Bright, "you appear to be a funny man." "No doubt I am," replied the smith, "but nevertheless I should like to say I had shaken hands with you." "Very well," said Mr. Bright, "your wish shall be gratified." They thereupon had a shake of the hands, the smith taking off his hat with his left hand. To use his own words, "he did give the right honorable gentleman a good shake."

## THE DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

### A PETITION TO PRESIDENT GRANT.

### HE IS ASKED TO SUSPEND THE OPERATION OF ALL RECENT CONSTRUCTIONS OF THE REVENUE LAWS—THE TARIFF LAWS OF 1864 AND 1872 SAID TO HAVE BEEN RADICALLY CHANGED.

The following is a copy of a petition to the President of the United States, now being signed by the leading merchants of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia. It was prepared by Mr. John C. Hopper, Secretary of the "National Revenue Reform Association:"

NEW-YORK, September, 1874.

*To Gen. U. S. Grant, President of United States:*

SIR: The undersigned respectfully beg leave to call your attention to the following facts, which, we trust, upon examination, will induce you to instruct the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the operation of so much of Title 33, "Duties on Imports," contained in an act entitled, "An act to revise and consolidate the statutes of the United States in force on the 1st day of December, 1873," approved June 22, 1874, as appear to be manifest errors, and which conflict with or change the operation of laws in force on Dec. 1, 1873.

The errors which have already been discovered are of a very serious character, as section 2,499 of the title (known as the old mixed material section of Aug. 30, 1842, and repealed by the act of June 6, 1872, section 2, found on the opposite page, viz., section 2,503) is, by a circular of the Treasury Department, under date of Aug. 21, 1874, made to supersede the act of Congress of June 6, 1872, which provided for the "chief value" of mixed materials to govern in their classification.

The difference to some of us and against us is very nearly 100 per cent.; and, as the debates which took place on the compilation or revision clearly show that no alteration of existing law in force on Dec. 1, 1873, was intended, we have continued to import merchandise, based upon the existing rate of duty, and sold it accordingly, when we are now called upon to pay nearly 100 per cent. additional.

The circular, prepared at the Department (which, with all due deference to the Secretary of the Treasury, we are constrained to believe could not have been carefully examined by him, although his signature is appended) is contradictory and ambiguous, and attempting to explain its position by interpreting the relations of the act of June 6, 1872, to the compilation, or so-called existing law, regarding intention of Congress, while the circular states that, "bearing in mind the intention not to repeal or alter any actual existing law, as properly interpreted on Dec. 1, 1873," &c.

If this be so, how can a difference of nearly 100 per cent. be imposed upon some classes of merchandise?

The circular, if not withdrawn, but enforced, will confuse our business beyond all calculation, and subject us to great loss and difficulty.

It seems proper to mention that the Tariff act of last session, which failed in the Conference Committee, and which provided for the mixed material section to be virtually incorporated, was defeated on that very account, because it increased the rates of duty. And it now being found in title 33, *Duties on Imports*, section 2,499, for some unaccountable reason, is peculiarly significant and suggestive.

"Drillings, coatings, brown hollands, clay linens, damasks," paid a duty on Dec. 1, 1873, under existing law, of thirty per cent. ad valorem, if in value under thirty cents per square yard; but according to the late circular of the department will pay after June 22, 1874, the date of the approval of the compilation or revision, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem, when there has been no legislation affecting them since July 14, 1862. Again, on page 36 of the private title 33, prepared by the Treasury Department, among the free list of articles of merchandise paying no duty, is found "skins, dried, salted, or pickled, ten per cent. ad valorem."

On the margin, the department propounds the query, whether the rate upon the articles above quoted should not be omitted. As the mistake is evident, of course, it showed, as well as section 2,499, so manifestly contrary to the intention of Congress and of existing law.

The circular further states, "that the compilation or revision, in its character as an interpretation and legislative construction of acts in force Dec. 1, 1873, it is not, however, mandatory, as against any duly authorized construction prevailing previously to the date of its enactment;" and yet, the following language is used, in a communication from the department, signed by the Secretary, under date of Aug. 29, 1874, addressed to the Collector of the Port of New-York, viz.: "The department, therefore, affirms your decision in the specified cases appealed on, and directs that general instructions issue to so request all similar cases, both as relates to importations which may be pending previous to the act of June 22, 1874, and to those arising since the passage of that act."

In this same extraordinary communication is found the following, viz.: "It is proper to say that absolute determinations of 'chief value' are extremely difficult to make, and are not within the power of the officers of the customs regularly to undertake. Should, therefore, a possible determination be made that silk was less than 'chief value,' it should not, therefore, and would not now, be authority for the classification claimed by the importers"—a virtual ignoring of the statute laws of the United States.

Since United States Appraising Departments have been established in ports of entry, the skilled talent supposed to exist therein has determined these questions; and, when incompetency was shown to exist, the Secretary exercised his prerogative by removal.

We, of course, do not expect the President of the United States to become familiar with the question of duties, nor their exact and detailed application to imported merchandise; but on principle, which should underlie the faithful administration of the laws of Congress, as intended, we have requested the President to cause to be suspended until Congress meets in December next, the operation of the errors pointed out in this petition, and contained in the compilation or review, which conflict with the laws in force on Dec. 1, 1873, or of any alterations of established interpretations of existing laws.

Permit us to refer you to the opinion of Hon. Caleb Cushing on the "effect of error in legislation," addressed to Hon. James Guthrie, Secretary of Treasury, under date of May 21, 1855, found in Johnson 7, p. 173, (Andrews' edition of "Opinions of Attorney Generals,") and which simply involved the payment of a counsel fee. Extract:

"Now, it is of course the duty of the President by the Constitution to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and to execute them promptly, or at least in due season, contemplated by their tenor. But if it be provable by the record that an act, as it stands on the roll approved by the President, is not the act really passed by Congress, is not their actual will, but a different thing, or even the very contrary of that will, is it the law? Suppose in the hurry and confusion of the last hours of a session, during which most of its business is done, the appropriation for the salary of the President, should by probable error be carried out $2,500,000, instead $25,000, and the error should, as any such error may, escape the flagging attention of committees, clerks, and Secretaries, at the end of a twenty-four hours' watch at the Capitol, ought the President, in such case, to claim and draw that rate of salary?"

In the actions of last session are several cases of erroneous duplication of specific appropriations. Is the duplication to be treated as law?

Without discussing the subject in all its length and breadth, or undertaking now to determine the very nice question whether he, whose duty it is to construe or to execute the law, may substitute for what is written the recorded proof of what was intended, or in the light of such proof decide that what is written is not law, I think this can be safely affirmed, that where the law, as it stands written, is manifest error, the President may suspend the execution of it until he shall have opportunity to consult Congress on the subject, as he did in the case of the law of the first session of the last Congress, for the relief of the legal representatives of Samuel Prioleau, deceased," &c.

And again: On the "correction of mistakes," Hon. William Wirt, Attorney General of United States, under date of Nov. 13, 1826, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury an opinion, found in vol. 2, p. 41, (Andrew's edition of *Opinions of Attorney Generals,*) that "A patent issued by mistake may be corrected before delivery. If delivered, and the patentee refuse to surrender it for cancellation, the President may issue a new one, reciting the error committed in the former as the cause."

These cases are comparatively unimportant, when we contrast the present difficulty of repealed laws, by error or otherwise, finding their way into a compilation of existing laws, yet they establish the principle which should govern, with four-fold effect, when applied to the matter under consideration.

The many inquiries addressed by members on the floor of the House, as well as in the Senate, to the respective committees having in charge the compilation or revision, as to whether any alteration of existing laws had been made, and which the record of the debates unfolds, were met by the members of the committees, who stated that no alteration in the slightest particular had been made, or was contemplated.

We respectfully submit a few letters from the leading members of the Committee on the "Revision of the Laws," as well as some others, difficult to obtain at this season of the year on account of absence, in verification of the position we have assumed, and which support our requests, which we hope and trust the President will fully consider in view of the facts and precedents stated.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

[Here follow the signitures.]

The following are letters and extracts from letters referred to in the petition. As will be seen, they came to Mr. Hopper from members of Congress who were on the Codification Committee and others:

Hon. E. R. Hoar writes as follows, under date of Aug. 13, 1874: "I have the language of the law and the record of the debates, and whatever forms its history. * * * I do not see that I can add anything to what I said in Congress."

Speaking of the compilation and revision, on April 2, 1874, Judge Hoar said: "The object was to endeavor to reduce to one volume what was the general public statute law of the United States on the first day of the session, and, at the same time, that nothing herein contained shall affect the rights of any man, public or private."

Hon. Luke P. Poland writes under date of Aug. 14, 1874: "To avoid any danger of having made changes, (though we did not intend them,) we provided that this change should affect no accrued right." And in Congress, on April 2, 1874, Judge Poland said: "We have, in drawing the 'Repeal Provisions,' provided that no man's rights shall be affected by their repeal in any manner or form."

Hon. J. W. Pendleton writes to Mr. Hopper, under date of Westerly, R. I., Aug. 25, 1874, as follows: "Your favor of 24th instant came duly to hand, and in reply I will say it was the intention of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, and of Congress as well, to make no change in the laws that existed on the 1st day of December, 1873. We, of course, were fearful that we might possibly make mistakes, but if found we expected that Congress would make the corrections at its next session."

Hon. Fernando Wood writes, under date of Aug. 31: "In reply to yours of the 29th instant, I am surprised that any question can occur as to the intent and operation of the revision of the laws made by Congress last session. That matter was well understood at the time by the members who participated in the revision. No one alleged or supposed that the slightest change was effected in the laws themselves. There was no new legislation in the proceedings, and no new feature, alteration, or change to the least extent, made in the tariff, or in any other of the then existing laws. So far from affecting existing rights acquired under then existing laws, it did not change the laws themselves at all. This is my opinion." In a postscript Mr. Wood adds: "Your question as to whether an error in printing can change an existing law, appears to me to be too absurd for notice. Nothing but 'the law-making power' can do so. The title of the act passed by Congress was, 'An Act to Revise and Consolidate the Statutes in force in the United States.' This explains the design of the bill."

Hon. Clinton L. Merriam writes as follows to Mr. Hopper under date of Aug. 27, 1874: "It was distinctly understood that existing laws were not to be changed one iota. * * * You know what the intention of the law is. There ought to have been appointed a select committee of able men to have gone over the compilation previous to printing. As it is we must look for errors."

Hon. J. Allen Barber writes from Lancaster, Wis., Sept. 3, as follows: "It was not the purpose of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws in any way to change the law, but to collate and present the law in more convenient form. In regard to the Tariff law, Judge Poland, assisted by Mr. Blodgett, an eminent expert, spent months in earnest endeavor to ascertain what the law really was, and to present the law in its real spirit. In a matter so complicated, often by imperfect phraseology, and contradictory, absurd rulings of the Treasury Department, it should be strange if they did not sometimes fail."

## THE FORSYTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

### LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW CHURCH EDIFICE — AN INTERESTING HISTORY.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new church edifice about to be erected by the Methodist Episcopal Church on Forsyth street, between Canal and Bayard streets, took place yesterday afternoon with appropriate services. The site of the proposed building is partly that of the old one, recently taken down. The rear part of the old church is retained, and to this an addition will be made, forming the main church edifice. In front, on a line with the street, will be erected four stores, through the centre of which the hallway and entrance to the church will run.

A large assembly was in attendance at the hour appointed for the ceremonies, which were opened with singing. The lesson was read by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. Barnhart, from the third chapter of First Corinthians. Rev. Dr. Roche, the former Pastor, made the opening prayer, at the conclusion of which Rev. Mr. Barnhart described the contents of the box which had been taken from the corner-stone of the old building, and which, with other articles, were inclosed in the box placed in the corner-stone yesterday. The contents of the old box, dating back to 1833, consisted of a document setting forth that Samuel Merwin was then Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the New-York District; that the West Circuit was composed of Peter R. Sandford, Seymour Landon, Josiah Bowen, George Coles, and Cyrus Prindle; and the East Circuit of Daniel Ostrander, Benjamin Griffin, Bradley Sillick, and Parmerly Chamberlain. There were then, according to this document, 2,200 traveling preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, with a membership of 548,593 persons, 5,235 of whom were in this City. The officers of Government were as follows: Andrew Jackson, President, and Martin Van Buren, Vice President of the United States; William L. Marcy was Governor, and John Tracy Lieutenant Governor of New-York; and Gideon Lee, Mayor of New-York City.

The articles to be deposited under the present stone are a Methodist hymn book, a Discipline Annual, and memoranda of the several conferences; a copy of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, *Zion's Herald*, the leading daily City papers, a Bible, and several United States coins of recent date.

The Pastor then introduced Rev. Dr. J. B. Wakely, who delivered the following brief historical address: "The year 1789 was a red letter day in the history of our country and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On the 13th of April, 1789, George Washington was in this City inaugurated, amid imposing ceremonies, President of these United States. On the 20th of May, 1789, the New-York Conference held its session in this City, Bishops Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury presiding. The conference presented a congratulatory address to Washington, to which he made a beautiful and characteristic reply. That conference ordered the establishment of a book room, of which John Dickens was the first agent, and this was the germ of the Methodist Publishing House, one of the greatest in America. The conference appointed Jesse Lee a pioneer to New-England, and ordered the building of a new Methodist church edifice in this portion of the City. We had then but one Methodist church in New-York, John Street, which was built twenty-one years before. There was much opposition to a new church. Another conference, through the Bishop, authorized Rev. Thomas Morrell, then stationed in New-York, to build the edifice. Mr. Morrell commenced the work, but met with powerful opposition, and wrote to Bishop Asbury, who answered, 'I advise you to do the best you can, but build the house.' He procured the site, and the Trustees purchased seven lots from George Workheart and Eve, his wife, for £350 current money of the State of New-York. This was a portion of James Delancey's confiscated property, which George Workheart had purchased from Philip Van Cortlandt and Isaac Stoutenburgh, Commissioners of Forfeitures, five years before, for £131 10s. It was a beautiful site, though out in the fields, the city then containing only 36,000 inhabitants. Mr. Morrell moved forward with great rapidity, and on the 11th of August, 1789, just two months and eleven days after the conference had ordered him to build the church, the first stone of the foundation was laid, probably without any formality, as no box was placed within a stone. The house, which was built of stone, was finished and dedicated on the 8th of November. Rev. Thomas Morrell preached the dedication sermon from First Peter ii., 5, and Bishop Asbury was so pleased that he wrote Mr. Morrell a congratulatory letter. The new church was greatly honored of God, for in January, 1790, a revival commenced, and 400 persons were converted in eight weeks. Mr. Morrell says: 'From this revival we may date the prosperity of our church in New-York.' The old church was taken down in 1833 and a noble structure erected in its place. The corner-stone was laid in April by Rev. Samuel Merwin, then presiding elder of the district, and the dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Daniel Ostrander. It is eighty-five years since the first corner-stone was laid, and forty-one years since the second was placed in position."

The corner-stone was then lowered into its place by the presiding elder, Rev. Dr. J. B. Merwin, with appropriate remarks. The ceremonies were brought to a close with the Doxology and the benediction.

## SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

The appointments of the Supervisors of Election were all made by Judge Woodruff, of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday. The work of swearing in the Supervisors appointed from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Sixth Assembly Districts, was begun in the United States Circuit Court room, yesterday evening, at 7:30 P. M.

Those from the Fifth, Seventh, and Ninth Districts will be sworn in on Thursday evening at 9 o'clock, in the Bleecker Building, on Bleecker street, near Morton. Those from the Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Districts on Friday, at 7:30 P. M., at Concordia Hall. Those from the Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Districts on Friday evening, at 9 o'clock, in Krumm's Hall, No. 246 West Thirty-third street. Those from the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Districts on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Cregan Clubroom, No. 230 Third avenue, and those of the Eighteenth Assembly District at the head-quarters of the Eighteenth Assembly District Association, No. 457 Fourth avenue, at 8 o'clock on the same evening. Those from the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Districts and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards on Saturday, at No. 2,313, Third avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets, at 8:30 o'clock P. M. Those from the Twentieth District on Saturday, at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-second street, near Third avenue, at 7 o'clock P. M.

## BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A DOG.

Thomas H. Upton, an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, arrested Ferdinand Fellier yesterday on a charge of brutally ill-treating a dog. Fellier had the dog by the hind leg, and, swinging it around his head several times, brought the head of the wretched animal violently against the curb-stone. This highly-edifying spectacle he was about repeating when Upton arrested him. At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Justice Murray held Fellier in $300 bail for trial on a charge of cruelty to animals.

## EXAMINATION OF A SEA CAPTAIN.

The examination of Capt. Tuthill, of the brig Susan Bergen, who was charged with abandoning three of his crew in the port of Rio Janeiro, in July last, took place before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday. The evidence showed that the men got drunk on shore, and were locked up, and as they did not make their appearance in time the Captain was compelled to ship others in their stead. The case was therefore dismissed by the Commissioner.

## A POLICY-DEALER ARRESTED.

William Webb, of No. 207 West Twenty-ninth street, was held in $500 bail by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged by Officer Murphy, of the Twentieth Precinct, with running a policy shop at the above number. The officer purchased a number for five cents, and then arrested the vender.

## THE COURTS.

### POLICE COURT PRACTICES.

### A CHARGE OF DELAYING JUSTICE—ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE ON THE PART OF A MAGISTRATE.

Several prisoners were brought before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on writ of habeas corpus. Among the cases thus presented to the court was that of James O'Brien, already noticed in THE TIMES, on whose behalf it is claimed that he has been improperly detained in custody by Police Justice Smith without an examination. The matter had already been several times adjourned before the Supreme Court Judges, because of the absence of a proper return of the proceedings had before the committing Magistrate. Yesterday it was stated on behalf of the Magistrate that the boy had had an examination before him, his (the boy's) mother being a witness on the occasion, and that the commitment was made after such examination.

Mr. J. D. McClelland, counsel for the prisoner, said: "If such a return was put in by the committing Magistrate, he would traverse it, and ask that the Magistrate be summoned before the court for examination."

For the purpose of contesting the issue to be thus raised, the case was further adjourned to Monday next.

Another case was that of John J. Foley, who was committed by the same Justice, on the 18th of August last, on a charge of larceny made by John Kavanagh. The accused has ever since been imprisoned without an examination, and it is claimed on his behalf that he is innocent; that he was partner in business with the complainant, and that the charge was made against him by his late partner as a mere side issue to avoid civil responsibility for liabilities created on behalf of the firm by the accused. Counsel for the prisoner urged that the delay in awarding him an examination was in violation of well-settled practice under the common law; that the commitment was wholly inadequate on its face, in that it failed to state where the offense was committed, or when, thus leaving it open to conjecture that the offense, if any, had been committed outside the jurisdiction of this County, or at a time barred by the statute of limitations.

Judge Donohue said, although there appeared to be negligence in delaying an examination, yet no amount of negligence on the part of a magistrate in not awarding an examination would justify the court in summarily discharging a prisoner against whom a grave accusation of crime was on record. He would therefore make an order that the examination proceed to-day, and, in default thereof, that he be discharged from custody.

Such order was accordingly made, and the prisoner remanded.

## THE INDICTED LIQUOR-DEALERS.

### THE TEST CASE OF MARTIN NACHTMAN—EFFORTS TO OBTAIN A POSTPONEMENT OF THE TRIAL.

The case of Martin Nachtman, Ex-Commissioner of Excise, indicted for selling liquors without license, was set down for trial before Judge Sutherland in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Nachtman is one of the thirty liquor-dealers against whom indictments have been found for violating the Excise law, and the Liquor-Dealers' Association, of which he is an officer, have made this a test case, to decide the legality of the Excise Commissioners' action. The members of the association have employed an imposing array of eminent counsel, and are determined to contest with all their might the authority of the Mayor to appoint Excise Commissioners, and the legality of the proceedings of the latter in demanding license fees, which the liquor-dealers contend they are not compelled by law to pay. On District Attorney Rollins moving the trial of the cause, Mr. McKeon, who, with Mr. A. Oakey Hall, appeared to represent the Liquor-Dealers' Association, moved for a postponement of the trial until the November Term, the ostensible defendant, Nachtman, being absent in Albany. As an additional reason for postponement counsel urged the injustice of trying this case in which such large interests were involved just previous to an election, when people were disposed to become excited. Mr. McKeon also stated that he wished to consult with his client, and was not prepared to argue the points of law involved in the case. Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in opposing the motion, said that he did not think the case at all demanded a consultation between Nachtman and his counsel, but even if it did, the defendant's presence could very easily be secured. The case was but the representative of a great number of others, and it was of the utmost importance that it should be brought to trial at once. Last year the Excise Commissioners had received $500,000 in payment of license fees, while this season some 5,000 liquor-dealers, among whom was Nachtman, absolutely refused to take out licenses, and, as a consequence, the Excise Commissioners had only received some $150,000 during the current year. If the Excise law was to be sustained at all, it was of the utmost importance that the case of Nachtman should be disposed of at once. Mr. McKeon said that the Excise Commissioners were themselves responsible for the action of the liquor-dealers by having demanded exorbitant license fees. District Attorney Rollins renewed his opposition to a postponement of the case until November, and Judge Sutherland set down the case peremptorily for trial to-day. Mr. Hall thereupon requested his Honor to order an additional panel of 500 jurors, from which to obtain a jury to try the case. The difficulty of finding jurors who had not made up their minds on the question involved, counsel explained, warranted his request. Judge Sutherland did not see the necessity of summoning so large a number of additional jurors for the trial of the case; nevertheless, to prevent any possible delay in impaneling a jury, directed the summoning of fifty additional jurors for this morning.

## NORTH SHORE RAILROAD BONDS.

### ARREST OF TWO ALLEGED SWINDLERS—THEIR ARRAIGNMENT AT THE TOMBS.

Two men, named Joseph Berg and Herman Hess, were arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs, yesterday, charged with conspiracy to defraud. The complaint was made by Mr. M. Firmenich, wine importer, of No. 15 New Church street, who stated his case as follows: That several months ago Berg came to him and said he was about starting a wholesale wine store at Union Hill, and desired to purchase stock. He selected an invoice of wine, value $524, and gave, in addition to his notes for the amount, a second mortgage on sixteen lots in the City of Newark, N. J. He had the wine forwarded to two addresses up town, and, it was subsequently ascertained, sold it at a reduction of twenty-five per cent. less than cost. On the notes becoming due, they were protested and returned to Mr. Firmenich, who then learned that though the title was good the Newark lots were submerged and practically valueless. About a week ago, Berg, accompanied by Hess called on Mr. Firmenich, and stated that he could sell the Newark lots at advantage to Hess, who, however, desired to be legally secured and desired the second mortgage satisfied. He said to Mr. Firmenich that he would pay off the mortage with a one-thousand-dollar first mortgage bond of the North Shore Railroad of Long Island, value about $980, and take the balance in wine. In the meantime Mr. Fermenich learned from Mr. Messenger, of No. 161 Maiden lane, the Treasurer of the railroad company, that the bond was one of a number of bonds issued by a company which at one time proposed to start a railroad, but which never went into operation, and that the bond was not worth anything. On Berg and Hess returning yesterday to complete the negotiation, Mr. Fermenich had them arrested. The prisoners were remanded to the Second Precinct Station until to-day.

## JUVENILE THIEVES.

The juveniles of the east side have of late distinguished themselves by the number of depredations which they make on the money-drawers of the various store-keepers throughout the Seventh, Tenth, and Eleventh Wards. Yesterday morning Mrs. Sophia Sellig, of No. 22 Ludlow street, caught a youth named George Siebold in the act of relieving the money-drawer of its contents. He succeeded in robbing it of $36, with which he ran from the store followed closely by Mrs. Sellig. Outside the store were three of his confederates to one of whom, Jacob Menger, he threw a portion of the money. Mrs. Sellig succeeded in having both Mener and Siebold arrested, and yesterday at Essex Market Police Court, Justice Bixby held them in $1,000 bail each for trial.

## THE POLICE JUSTICES' MOVEMENTS.

Yesterday Justices Sherwood and Smith concluded their three months' term at the Yorkville Police Court. Judge Sherwood and Judge Bixby will to-day enter on their term at the Harlem Court. Justices Morgan and Otterbourg will preside at the Yorkville Court. Of the clerks at the latter court, but two of the present incumbents will remain, Messrs. Doran and Rockwell. Mr. Charles A. Benedict goes to Jefferson Market, and Mr. George Sherwood will probably accompany his father to Harlem. They will be succeeded by Mr. John Lincoln and Mr. Eugene Otterbourg.

## A GANG OF THIEVES DISPOSED OF.

Charles Wells, one of the four young men indicted for the larceny of some fifty dozen ladies' lace handkerchiefs, was placed on trial before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. The evidence was similar to that elicited on the trial of Frank Purley, one of the accused, who was convicted of receiving stolen goods. It will be remembered that on the 3d of September some fifty dozen lace handkerchiefs were stolen from the store of John McNeill, No. 88 Prince street, and were found in the evening by Detective Slevin, of the Fifteenth Precinct, in the possession of Purley and Yetter, on whose information Capt. Byrne arrested Wells and a man named Burnell. Yetter and Burnell subsequently pleaded guilty to the offense, and were sent to State Prison. A lace handkerchief found on the person of Wells was identified by Mr. McNeill, and a son of the [illegible] he had seen the prisoner in the store on the day the handkerchiefs were stolen. The prisoner in his own defense swore that he received the handkerchief found on his person from Burnell, and did not know it was stolen. In answer to the cross-questioning of Assistant District Attorney Nolan, the prisoner admitted his presence in Mr. McNeill's store on the day of the larceny, and attempted to explain the circumstance by saying that he went there to meet an agent whose name he could not tell. The jury found the prisoner guilty of grand larceny, and he was sent to State Prison for three years. This disposed of the last of the four thieves implicated in the larceny, all of whom have been sent to Sing Sing during the September term of the court.

## HOW JUSTICE SHERWOOD WAS DECEIVED.

One day last week two men giving the names of William H. Williams and Charles B. King were arraigned before Justice Sherwood, at the Yorkville Police Court, and fined $10 each for intoxication and reckless driving in Central Park. King, who represented himself as a lawyer and a resident of Troy, N. Y., said that they had no money, and asked the Judge to receive his valuable gold watch as security for the payment of the fines. Upon promising to redeem the pledge the same afternoon the two men were suffered to depart. They did not fulfill their promise, and the timepiece still rests among the archives of the court. Yesterday Mr. Rockwell, Clerk of the Court, reminded the Judge that the watch had not yet been redeemed, and proposed to pay the fines himself and appropriate the watch to his own use. Judge Sherwood suggested that the timepiece be first taken to a watchmaker for valuation. This was done, and the watch was pronounced to be a worthless article, its value depending upon the fluctuations in the price of old metal. Hereafter business at this court will be conducted on a strictly cash basis.

## POLICE DELINQUENCIES.

### SERGEANTS AND ROUNDSMEN ON TRIAL FOR NEGLECT OF DUTY AND OTHER OFFENSES—THEIR CASES REFERRED TO THE FULL BOARD.

Seventy-four complaints against Police officers were tried before Commissioner Disbecker yesterday, being all cases of neglect of duty and infractions of discipline. The only cases of public importance were as follows: Sergt. Patrick Dowdican, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was arraigned on a number of charges preferred against him by Inspector McDermott. The circumstances under which these charges were made are that at 2:45 A. M., Sept. 20, Inspector McDermott stationed himself in front of the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house in Mulberry street, and remained there until 5:45, and observed everything that passed during that time. At 4 o'clock Sergt. Buckley and Roundsman Byrnes returned from patrol and did not go out again, although their term of duty did not expire until 6 A. M. At 4:35 A. M. Dowdican called Patrolman Fox, of the Fourteenth Precinct, from post, and placed the patrolman in charge of the station-house. The Sergeant then went into his bedroom, and remained there until the Inspector entered the station-house at 5:45 A. M. He was also charged with having made false entries in the blotter, setting forth that Sergt. Buckley came in at 5 A. M. and Roundsman Byrnes at 4:10 A. M., when the truth was that both officers came in at 4 o'clock and did not go out again on patrol. Sergt. Dowdican made a very lame defense. He admitted the charge of leaving the desk, placing a patrolman in charge of the station-house, and retiring to his bedroom, and pleaded in defense that he was sick. In regard to the false entries on the blotter he admitted that he saw Sergt. Buckley and Roundsman Byrnes enter the station-house, but thought they went out on patrol again, and made the entries alluded to from what these officers told him. Complaints were also made against Sergt. Buckley and Roundsman Byrnes for being in the Station-house from 4 to 6 A. M. on the 20th inst., when they should have both been on patrol. These charges were admitted by the accused. Patrolman Fox, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was also charged with being in the Station-house for two hours when he should have been on patrol, but the officer proved that he acted strictly in conformity with the orders given him by Sergt. Dowdican, which the latter admitted. All the above cases were referred to the board.

Patrolman Thomas Fitzgibbons, of the Eighteenth Precinct, went to a wedding one night last week, got drunk, and while coming home got into a fight with a fireman, who cut his left eye severely. The next day being too drunk to go on duty, he reported sick, and Police Surgeon Phelps was sent to visit him, and found him at home drunk. On this state of facts a complaint was made against him, and he admitted the charge of intoxication, and appended to his admission a statement that he had received the cut over his eye by a piece of wood which he was chopping flying up and striking him on the eye. When questioned by the Commissioner, Fitzgibbons admitted that the statement he had made was false in every particular, and the complaint was true. This case was referred to the board.

Inspector Speight made a complaint against Sergt. Frank W. Robb, of the Eleventh Precinct, in which he charged the Sergeant with having been asleep in the station-house while on desk duty, at 4:58 A. M. on Sept. 22. The Sergeant denied that he was asleep, but admitted that he closed his eyes to relieve them, as he had been writing all night. The case was referred to the board.

At the instance of Police Justice Morgan, Patrolman Philip Fitzpatrick, of the Twentieth Precinct, was placed on trial for failing to make complaint against a woman whom he had arrested for drunkenness and assault and battery. It was shown, however, by Mr. Kotsky, Clerk of the Court, that Fitzpatrick not only made the required affidavit, but that on the prisoner being discharged through mistake by Justice Morgan, he found the complainant, and rearrested the prisoner, whom he again brought before the court. The complaint was dismissed.

Officer Duffy, of the Twelfth Precinct, was charged with intoxication. He proved that he had been ill with intermittent fever for nineteen days, and that his apparent intoxication was not the result of spirituous liquor, but of morphine and quinine, which he had been taking as medicine. The charge was dismissed.

## PROPOSALS FOR CITY BONDS.

The following proposals were opened yesterday by Controller Green for $2,384,000 New-York City stocks to redeem City bonds due in 1874, the interest to be seven per cent., payable in currency or six per cent. in gold, at option:

| Amount. | Rate. |
|---|---|
| P. White. | |
| 5,000 | 102.50 |
| F. W. Gilley, Jr., & Co. | |
| 125,000 | 101 |
| German Savings Bank. | |
| 100,000 | 101.01 |
| 100,000 | 101.11 |
| 100,000 | 101.21 |
| 100,000 | 101.31 |
| 100,000 | 101.41 |
| 100,000 | 101.61 |
| 100,000 | 101.71 |
| 100,000 | 101.81 |
| 100,000 | 101.91 |
| 100,000 | 102.01 |
| Mutual Savings Bank, Auburn, N. Y. | |
| 5,000 | 101.55 |
| 5,000 | 101.80 |
| 5,000 | 102.05 |
| Newburg Savings Bank. | |
| 25,000 | 102.25 |
| 50,000 | 102.50 |
| 50,000 | 102.75 |
| 25,000 | 103.00 |
| John Rheinfrank. | |
| 5,000 | 101.50 |
| Philip S. Justice. | |
| 6,000 | 103.50 |
| Lewisohn Bros. | |
| 10,000 | 104.00 |
| 10,000 | 103.00 |
| 10,000 | 102.00 |
| 10,000 | 101.00 |
| (gold, 6 per cent. stock.) | |
| Equitable Life Assurance Society. | |
| 100,000 | 103.75 |
| 100,000 | 103.85 |
| 100,000 | 104.05 |
| 100,000 | 104.10 |
| 100,000 | 104.25 |
| Maitland, Phelps & Co. | |
| 200,000 | 103.51 |
| J. H. Bonington. | |
| 25,000 | 101.50 |
| 25,000 | 102.00 |
| Whitehouse & Co. | |
| 70,000 | 103.24 |
| William Jex & Co. | |
| 25,000 | 102.55 |
| George K. Sistare. | |
| 300,000 | 103.01½ |
| 200,000 | 102.91½ |
| 300,000 | 103.21 |
| 20,000 | 103.51½ |
| George K. Sistare, Jr. | |
| 100,000 | 103.41 |
| 100,000 | 103.51 |
| 200,000 | 103.53 |
| 200,000 | 103.55 |
| 200,000 | 103.57 |
| 100,000 | 103.61 |
| 50,000 | 103.71 |
| 50,000 | 103.75 |
| Morton, Bliss & Co. | |
| 2,384,000 | 104.27½ |
| (For gold stocks.) | |
| Winslow, Lanier & Co. | |
| 2,384,000 | 104.27½ |
| A. U. S. Trust Co., N. Y. | |
| 250,000 | 103.27 |
| B. U. S. Trust Co., N. Y. | |
| 500,000 | 103.17 |
| National Bank of Commerce | |
| 500,000 | 103.27 |
| 1,000,000 | 103.17 |
| Dry Dock Savings Institution. | |
| 50,000 | 102.25 |
| 50,000 | 102.50 |
| 50,000 | 102.75 |
| 50,000 | 102.87½ |
| 100,000 | 103.00 |
| 50,000 | 103.25 |
| Richard M. L. Walsh. | |
| 2,000 | 100.00 |
| Wood & Davis. | |
| 50,000 | 103.40 |
| 50,000 | 103.52 |
| 100,000 | 103.62 |
| 100,000 | 103.70 |
| 100,000 | 103.75 |
| Harlem Savings Bank. | |
| 50,000 | 103.55 |
| Gallatin National Bank. | |
| 100,000 | 103.04 |
| 16,000 | 103.04 |
| F. M. Wise. | |
| 2,000 | 105. |
| Currency. | |
| Drexel, Morgan & Co. | |
| 100,000 | 102.75 |
| 100,000 | 102.78 |
| 100,000 | 102.80 |
| 100,000 | 102.82 |
| 100,000 | 102.84 |
| 100,000 | 102.86 |
| 100,000 | 102.88 |
| 100,000 | 102.90 |
| 20,000 | 102.92 |
| 80,000 | 102.92 |
| 100,000 | 102.94 |
| 100,000 | 102.96 |
| 100,000 | 102.98 |
| 100,000 | 103.00 |
| 100,000 | 103.03 |
| 100,000 | 103.06 |
| 100,000 | 103.09 |
| 100,000 | 103.11 |
| 100,000 | 103.13 |
| 100,000 | 103.15 |
| 100,000 | 103.17 |
| 100,000 | 103.19 |
| 100,000 | 103.21 |
| 100,000 | 103.23 |
| 84,000 | 103.25 |
| A. Goettel & Co. | |
| 50,000 | 105.00 |
| 50,000 | 102.37½ |
| 50,000 | 102.12½ |
| (For Gold Stock.) | |
| 50,000 | 102.62½ |
| 50,000 | 103.12½ |
| John R. Suydam. | |
| 30,000 | 104.00 |
| Westchester County Savings Bank. | |
| 10,000 | 102.75 |
| 10,000 | 103.00 |
| 10,000 | 103.25 |
| Gwynne & Day. | |
| 25,000 | 103.02 |
| 25,000 | 102.77 |
| 25,000 | 102.52 |
| 25,000 | 102.27 |
| Vermilye & Co. | |
| 50,000 | 103.06 |
| 50,000 | 103.11 |
| 50,000 | 103.16 |
| 50,000 | 103.21 |
| 50,000 | 103.26 |
| 50,000 | 103.31 |
| 50,000 | 103.36 |
| 50,000 | 103.41 |
| 50,000 | 103.46 |
| 50,000 | 103.51 |
| (Half each Gold and Registered Currency.) | |
| East River Savings Institution. | |
| 200,000 | 103.52 |
| 200,000 | 103.53 |
| (Half each Gold and Registered Currency.) | |
| 100,000 | 103.16 |

Total amount of bids received, $15,743,000.

## THE FEVER AT PENSACOLA.

A letter from Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 22, to the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says: "We have had but ten deaths from fever, and all were foreigners not acclimated. The board report three cases in the city, and no new cases since last Friday. It is very sad at the Navy-yard, seven miles from here, most of the cases proving fatal, as all those attacked are new comers."

## BUSINESS INTERESTS.

### AFFAIRS IN WALL STREET.

### ERIE RAILROAD AFFAIRS—THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD—THE FAILURE OF BISHOP & CO.

Activity and buoyancy characterized the operations on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and there was a general advance in prices. The prominent stocks were Erie, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, and North-western. Erie recovered rapidly from the depression which marked the quotations of the stock on Tuesday, and closed firm. During the day the following cable dispatch was received by the Foreign Telegraphic Agency from London, in response to an inquiry as to the cause of the sudden decline in Erie stock on the other side of the Atlantic:

> LONDON, Sept. 30—2:30 P. M.—The decline in Erie was altogether owing to the receipt of lower quotations from New-York, accompanied by a host of unfavorable rumors. The Bulls got frightened, and the Bears availed themselves of the opportunity and made a determined and successful raid on the stock. The scare to-day is over and the stock is buoyant. I am authoritatively informed that the reports of the Engineer and accountants will be made public on Oct. 10, and the large holders of the stock are sanguine that both will be favorable.

In an interview with a reporter of THE TIMES one of the leading directors of the Erie road stated that, judging from his London advices, he entertained no doubt that the English accountants would report favorably on the condition of the road. Its affairs were being administered by President Jewett efficiently and economically, and there could be no question that a bright future was before the company. All that was necessary to secure the prosperity of the line was that its impaired credit should be restored, and its management conducted on economic business principles. To accomplish these objects was the task to which President Jewett had devoted himself, and the friends of the road were gradually becoming sanguine that his efforts would be crowned with success.

The advance in Lake Shore was predicted upon reports that the balance of the loan had been successfully negotiated, and that the Vanderbilt clique were buying up the stock in view of the projected lease of the road to the New-York Central Company. It was also stated that heavy purchases were being made on behalf of Daniel Drew, who is opposed to the proposed lease.

In the matter of the petition of Theodore Rink and others against the Trustees of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, a TIMES reporter yesterday called upon some of the parties engaged in the effort to re-establish the credit of the company by the funding of its bonded and floating indebtedness. From these gentlemen it was ascertained that the total issue of bonds was $15,000,000, and of this number, holders to the value of $11,000,000 have already accepted the proposition of the the company, recently made through its financial agents, Messrs. Fisk & Hatch. The parties interested in getting up this petition represent less than $250,000 of the bonded interest, and the holders of the remaining $3,750,000 have not yet been heard from. The belief on the street is that the petition of Mr. Rink is of a stock-jobbing character. If it were so, it utterly failed in the intended effect, as the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Company continued firm and buoyant yesterday, with a decided upward tendency.

A dispatch from Montreal yesterday stated that the Bank of Montreal had met with a heavy loss in New-York, the particulars of which could not be ascertained. A reporter of THE TIMES learned from Mr. Smithers, the principal agent of the institution in this City, that the Bank lost by the failure of James Bishop & Co. He could not say, however, what was the actual amount of their losses. It might reach $250,000, but he rather believed it would prove to be under that sum.

Mr. Sydney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, while on his westward trip contributed the sum of $5,000 to aid the settlers in Nebraska who are suffering from the depredations of the grasshoppers, and another of the Directors gave $2,500 for the same purpose.

The General Freight Agents of the different lines of railroad met in convention at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the Metropolitan Hotel. The only business entered upon was the regular monthly auditing of accounts, which will be finished by this evening. On Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, the delegates will start on an excursion around the harbor on a steamer provided by the New-York Central Railroad Company.

The Custom-house employes were not a little chagrined and disappointed yesterday by failing to receive their salaries for the month. The failure was caused by neglect on the part of the Treasury Department to forward the necessary draft. Collector Arthur telegraphed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and received an answer announcing that the required funds would arrive in this City to-day. His intelligence was communicated to the salary-seekers, and diffused general pleasure.

The mercantile community, almost without exception, express satisfaction at the benefits certain to be derived from the new Arbitration Court, which will go into operation on Oct. 8. Already Judge Fancher has had several cases submitted to him, one involving some $50,000. It is intended before the formal opening of the court to hold a meeting in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, at which the scope and powers of the new court will be explained.

## THE REDUCTION OF MANUFACTURES.

### HOW THE MOVEMENT IS REGARDED BY PROMINENT NEW-YORK MERCHANTS.

Members and representatives of such jobbing and commission houses as Loder & Lockwood, Low & Harriman, Claflin & Co., and others on Church, Franklin, and Worth streets, yesterday expressed their movement of the opinions on the probable effect which the New-England manufacturers, in reference to a reduction of manufactures, would have upon the general markets throughout the country. The opinion of an extensive dealer from the South, who had just completed an extended tour among Northern merchants and manufacturers, was also ascertained. This gentleman, and all others with whom THE TIMES reporter conversed, believed that a reduction of manufactures in this country had become an imperative necessity, and that a healthy basis of trade could in no other way be reached. That jobbers in New-York were overstocked with domestics they were prepared to deny in toto. It was not the jobbers who were overstocked, but the manufacturers themselves. The former had during the past season been buying very carefully, while the latter had been selling and seemed anxious to sell recklessly. Obstacles in the way of a final adjustment had been accumulating, until manufacturers had but two alternatives—ruin or reduction. The most serious of these obstacles had been the increased economy and the continued high wages. A commission merchant, in remarking upon the wages which manufacturers were at present obliged to pay, said "they are altogether too high." "Why continued he "the other day an immense quantity of fancy styles in Dunnel's prints were closed out at eight and a half cents, five per cent. off, a price which is just a half cent. lower than corresponding goods were six or seven years prior to the war. How long do you suppose manufacturers can stand such prices while paying these high wages?" "Cotton goods of every description," he said, "have gone even lower than they were prior to this movement of these New-England manufacturers. This is owing to the immense stock which they have on hand. They want to get rid of it, and begin over. Sixty or ninety days of a reduction in manufacturing will furnish them with this very opportunity."

Another gentleman said that his sales in domestics were at least thirty-three and one-third per cent. less than in former years, and he believed this to be the case with every jobbing house in New-York City. His house had no particular accumulation of stock, for, anticipating some trouble, they had not bought as extensively as usual. He thought that nearly all other houses had anticipated the same state of affairs. He knew of but two jobbing houses in the country that were overstocked. It was not so much an abundance of supply in the manufacturing establishments as it was the continued "cutting under" of these manufacturers which had necessitated either their cutting down manufacturing a third or more or closing up altogether. In his opinion, wages and economy had not so much to do with the trouble this Fall as the "cutting under," and the continued warm weather. People were getting along with their Summer supply, and there was therefore no demand for Fall or Winter goods.

A proprietor of one of the firms mentioned above said he believed their sales in domestic goods were this season from thirty-five to forty per cent. less than usual, with the Fall trade almost over. These same goods were at least twenty per cent. lower in price than they were last year, a fact which he knew accounted largely for this great discrepancy in the sales. If the sales were at least a third less than formerly, he considered the opinion perfectly legitimate that manufacturing should be correspondingly less. He believed the movement of the manufacturers was called for, and thought it would be productive of beneficial results. If prices were at all increased by it, importers would not be able to compete with home manufacturers; and this result would be effected more by the prospect of a reduction in the cost of manufacturing than by a temporary lack of production.

## LASSOED BY HIGHWAYMEN IN BROOKLYN.

On Tuesday night, while Mr. John Graham was passing to his home, a lasso was thrown round his neck at the corner of Lafayette and Debevoise streets, by some thieves. The lasso, after alighting on Mr. Graham's shoulders, was pulled with sufficient violence to throw him on the ground, but as the rope did not tighten round his neck, he was enabled to cry lustily for help. An attempt was made by the highwaymen to rifle Mr. Graham's pockets, but, frightened by the continued cries of the prostrate man, they fled before accomplishing their object, leaving the rope still round the neck of their victim. The Police are looking for the thieves.

# ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

## THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

### USES OF THE CONVENTION — EFFECT OF ORIENTAL STUDIES ON MODERN SCIENCE —COMPARATIVE MYTHOLOGY — REACTION UPON HINDOO LEARNING—CONDITION OF NATIVE INDIA—RELIGIOUS REFORM AMONG THE HINDOOS—CLAIMS UPON PUBLIC SYMPATHY—IMPORTANCE OF PRESERVING THE LANGUAGE AND TRADITIONS OF ABORIGINAL TRIBES—HOW THE WORK IS TO BE DONE.

Although India has been the scene of repeated conquests during a period of many centuries, those various subjugations exercised little or no influence on the people, nor did Asiatic civilization visibly impress its mark upon the manners, customs, language, or literature of the West. It was not till after the British gained possession of the country, in the last century, that light began to be cast upon the value of India as a region for scientific research. Previously it had received no attention. The nations of Europe knew little more of it than its existence. They had large ideas of its material wealth, but they gave little heed either to the country or to its people. The one they regarded, when they thought of it at all, as almost beyond reach; the other they esteemed only as savages of the outer world, who were beyond consideration.

But during the current century all this has changed. We now see in India a link between the present and the prehistoric past. In the Hindoo mythology may be traced evidences that connect it with the mythologies of Greece and Rome, perhaps of Crete. Nor would it be safe to affirm that it does not contain affinities to the creed of the Christian. In the now unspoken Sanscrit is testimony of its connection with the classical languages of the West. Even in the Hndoo chronology, which affects to go back through myriads of ages, we have a semblance to those scientific truths which a few years ago disturbed Christendom, but which are now accepted as incontrovertible realities. And if, as is supposed, the Hindoos were originally a conquering race, and came from the north-western region about the Caspian, a new interest attaches to them. All the other circumstances are explained, and we are required to see in the dense population of the India of to-day the direct descendants of the people of that region where the Scriptural narrative tells us the race first began to exist.

It is difficult then to overestimate the importance of a strict investigation into everything connected with such a nation. Their language, their literature, their laws, customs, religion, traditions, may, one and all, be replete with information that exists nowhere beside, and which may yet be of the utmost scientific interest. Happily, the inquiry has been going on for some time past, with constantly increasing vigor. Officers and others acting under the old East India Company devoted themselves actively, with the best powers at their disposal, to the subject; and their efforts have since been nobly followed by the more effective exertions of a large band of Oriental scholars, working with still greater advantages, under the protection and with the sympathy of the British Government. But every year's additional research has served to show not only the apparent inexhaustibility of the field, but the richness of the fruits that are to be gleaned from it. In all the nations of Europe the extreme importance of Oriental investigation has come to be acknowledged, and the feeling thus prevailing has this year brought about the International Congress of Orientalists which has been sitting in London.

There for the first time the most prominent oriental scholars whom Europe now possesses have been gathered together, and it is not to be doubted that the interest which has been felt in their proceedings, as well as the value of the papers and discussions that have been published, will vastly stimulate the cause they have at heart. The Congress itself is under the Presidency of Dr. Birch, of the British Museum; but, as has become the custom recently among large and comprehensive scientific bodies, the work has been done by sections. Of the various addresses that were delivered, that by Prof Max Müller, who presided over the Aryan Section, has attracted most attention; and as an able review of the progress of Oriental research, and of the merits of comparative philology, it seems fully to merit earnest consideration.

The views of Prof. Max Müller upon various Eastern questions are well known, especially those pertaining to the relations between Eastern and Western religious creeds, and the ancient and modern languages of Europe and Asia. Yet it would appear, notwithstanding the interest that has been felt in his lectures and writings upon those subjects, that his own friends failed fully to recognize the necessity for pushing the matter of Oriental study by means of an Oriental congress. Many a time, as he told his hearers, he has been asked the question, both by friend and foe, "What is the use of an international congress of Orientalists?" and accordingly he set himself to answer them.

"It seems to me," he said, "that the real and permanent use of these scientific gatherings is twofold: (1.) They enable us to take stock, to compare notes, to see where we are, and to find out where we ought to be going. (2.) They give us an opportunity from time to time to tell the world where we are, what we have been doing for the world, and what, in return, we expect the world to do for us. The danger of all scientific work at present, not only among Oriental scholars, but, as far as I can see, everywhere, is the tendency to extreme specialization. Our age shows in that respect a decided reaction against the spirit of a former age, which those with gray heads among us can still remember—an age represented in Germany by such names as Humboldt, Ritter, Böckh, Johannes Müller, Bopp, Bunsen, and others, men who look to us like giants, carrying a weight of knowledge far too heavy for the shoulders of such mortals as now be; aye, men who were giants, but whose chief strength consisted in this, that they were never entirely absorbed or bewildered by special researches, but kept their eye steadily on the highest objects of all human knowledge; who could trace the vast outlines of the kosmos of nature or the kosmos of the mind with an unwavering hand, and to whose maps and guide-books we must still recur whenever we are in danger of losing our way in the mazes of minute research. At the present moment such works as Humboldt's *Kosmos* or Bopp's *Comparative Grammar* or Bunsen's *Christianity and Mankind*, would be impossible. No one would dare to write them, for fear of not knowing the exact depth at which the *Protogenes Haeckelii* has lately been discovered or the lengthening of a vowel in the *Sanhitapâtha* of the *Rig-veda*. It is quite right that this should be so, at least for a time; but all rivers, all brooks, all rills, are meant to flow into the ocean, and all special knowledge, to keep it from stagnation, must have an outlet into the general knowledge of the world. Knowledge for its own sake, as it is sometimes called, is the most dangerous idol that a student can worship. We despise the miser who amasses money for the sake of money, but still more contemptible is the intellectual miser who hoards up knowledge instead of spending it, though, with regard to most of our knowledge, we may be well assured and satisfied that as we brought nothing into the world so we may carry nothing out. Against this danger of mistaking the means for the end, of making bricks without making mortar, of working for ourselves instead of working for others, meetings such as our own, bringing together so large a number of the first Oriental scholars of Europe, seem to me a most excellent safeguard. Oriental literature is of such enormous dimensions that our small army of scholars can occupy certain prominent positions only; but those points, like the stations of a trigonometrical survey, ought to be carefully chosen, so as to be able to work in harmony together. I hope that in that respect our congress may prove of special benefit. We shall hear, each of us, from others what they wish us to do. 'Why don't you finish this?' 'Why don't you publish that?' are questions which we have already heard asked by many of our friends. We shall be able to avoid what happens so often—that two men collect materials for exactly the same work, and we may possibly hear of some combined effort to carry out great works, which can only be carried out *viribus unitis*, and of which I may at least mention one, a translation of the *Sacred Books of Mankind*. Important progress has already been made for setting on foot this great undertaking, an undertaking which I think the world has a right to demand from Oriental scholars, but which can only be carried out by joint action. This Congress has helped us to lay the foundation-stone, and I trust that at our next Congress we shall be able to produce some tangible results. I now come to the second point. A Congress enables us to tell the world what we have been doing. This, it seems to me, is particularly needful with regard to Oriental studies, which, with the exception of Hebrew, stand still outside the pale of our schools and universities, and are cultivated by the very smallest number of students. And yet I make bold to say that during the last hundred, and still more during the last fifty, years, Oriental studies have contributed more than any other branch of scientific research to change, to purify, to clear, and intensify the intellectual atmosphere of Europe, and to widen our horizon in all that pertains to the science of man, in history, philology, theology, and philosophy. We have not only conquered and annexed new worlds to the ancient empire of learning, but we have leavened the old world with ideas that are already fermenting even in the daily bread of our schools and universities."

To those who have not given the subject much attention, such a statement may appear to be an exaggeration, since, in the lower branches of learning at any rate, Oriental literature is no visible element. Mr. Müller acknowledged the objection that might be taken, and proceeded to make it good by tracing the progress of Eastern research, and presenting practical evidence of the truth. He concluded:

"At first the study of Oriental literature was a matter of curiosity only, and it is so still to a great extent, particularly in England. Sir William Jones, whose name is the only one among Oriental scholars that has obtained a real popularity in England, represents most worthily that phase of Oriental studies. Yet the interest which Sir William Jones took in Oriental literature was purely æsthetic. He chose what was beautiful in Persian and translated it, as he would translate an ode of Horace. He was charmed with Kâlidâsa's play of 'Sakuntala'—and who is not?—and he left us his classical reproduction of one of the finest of Eastern gems. Being a Judge in India, he thought it his duty to acquaint himself with the native law-books in their original language, and he gave us his masterly translation of the *Laws of Manu*. Sir William Jones was fully aware of the startling similarity between Sanskrit, Latin, and Greek. Colebrooke also, the great successor of Sir William Jones, was fully aware of the relationship between Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, German, and even Slavonic. Sir William Jones died young; Colebrooke's energies, marvelous as they were, were partly absorbed by official work, so that it was left to German and French scholars to bring to light the full wealth of the mine which those great English scholars had been the first to open.

"We know now that in language, and in all that is implied by language, India and Europe are one; but to prove this, against the incredulity of all the greatest scholars of the day, was no easy matter. It could be done effectually in one way only, viz., by giving to Oriental studies a strictly scientific character, by requiring from Oriental students not only the devotion of an amateur, but the same thoroughness, minuteness, and critical accuracy which were long considered the exclusive property of Greek and Latin scholars. I could not think of giving here a history of the work done during the last fifty years. It has been admirably described in Benfey's *History of the Science of Language*. Even if I attempted to give merely the names of those who have been most distinguished by really original discoveries—the names of Bopp, Pott, Grimm, Burnouf, Rawlinson, Miklosich, Benfey, Kuhn, Zeuss, Whitley Stokes—I am afraid my list would be considered very incomplete. But let us look at what has been achieved by these men and many others who followed their banners. The East, formerly a land of dreams, of fables, and fairies, has become to us a land of unmistakable reality. The curtain between the West and the East has been lifted, and our old forgotten home stands before us again in bright colors and definite outlines. Two worlds, separated for thousands of years, have been reunited as by a magical spell, and we feel rich in a past that may well be the pride of our noble Aryan family. We say no longer vaguely and poetically *Ex Oriente Lux*, but we know that all the most vital elements of our knowledge and civilization—our languages, our alphabets, our figures, our weights and measures, our art, our religion, our traditions, our very nursery stories, came to us from the East; and we must confess that but for the rays of Eastern light, whether Aryan or Semitic, or Hamitic, that called forth the hidden germs of the dark and dreary West, Europe, now the very light of the world, might have remained forever a barren and forgotten promontory of the primeval Asiatic continent. We live indeed in a new world—the barrier between the West and the East, that seemed insurmountable, has vanished. The East is ours, we are its heirs, and claim by right our share in its inheritance. We know what it was for the Northern nations, the old barbarians of Europe, to be brought into spiritual contact with Rome and Greece, and to learn that beyond the small, poor world in which they had moved, there was an older, richer, brighter world, the ancient world of Rome and Athens, with its arts and laws, its poetry and philosophy, all of which they might call their own and make their own by claiming the heritage of the past. We know how from that time the Classical and Teutonic spirits mingled together and formed that stream of modern thought on whose shores we ourselves live and move. A new stream is now being brought into the same bed, the stream of Oriental thought; and already the colors of the old stream show very clearly the influence of that new tributary. Look at any of the important works published during the last twenty years, not only on language, but on literature, mythology, law, religion, and philosophy, and you will see on every page the working of a new spirit. I do not say that the East can ever teach us new things, but it can place before us old things, and leave us to draw from them lessons more strange and startling than anything dreamt of in our philosophy. Before all, a study of the East has taught us the same lesson which the Northern nations once learned in Rome and Athens, that there are other worlds besides our own, that there are other religions, other mythologies, other laws, and that the history of philosophy from Thales to Hegel is not the whole history of human thought. In all these subjects the East has supplied us with parallels, and with all that is implied in parallels—viz., the possibility of comparing, measuring, and understanding."

The spirit of comparison was declared to be the true spirit of the age, but only more distinctly exhibited than in past times, for the speaker adopts the saying of Aristotle, that "there is no science of that which is unique," and he asserts that all human knowledge begins with the Two or the Dyad. He passed over the advantages that have been derived from comparative philology at this time, merely mentioning the names of Curtius and Mommsen as testimony to the results that have been derived by classical scholars by the intertwining of Eastern and Western studies. And he passed on to mythology:

"As long as we had only the mythology of the classical nations to deal with, we looked upon it simply as strange, anomalous, and irrational. When, however, the same strange stories, the same hallucinations, turned up in the most ancient mythology of India; when not only the character and achievements, but the very names of some of the gods and heroes were found to be the same, then every thoughtful observer saw that there must be a system in that ancient madness; that there must be a meaning in that strange mob of gods and heroes, and that it must be the task for comparative mythology to find out what reason there is in all that mass of unreason.

"The same comparative method has been applied to the study of religion also. All religions are Oriental, and, with the exception of the Christian, their sacred books are all written in Oriental languages. The materials, therefore, for a comparative study of the religious systems of the world had all to be supplied by Oriental scholars. But far more important than those materials is the spirit in which they have been treated. The sacred books of the principal religions of mankind had to be placed side by side with perfect impartiality in order to discern the points which they shared in common as well as those that are peculiar to each. The results already obtained by this simple juxtaposition are full of important lessons, and the fact that the truths on which all religions agree far exceed those on which they differ has hardly been sufficiently appreciated. I feel convinced, however, that the time will come when those who at present profess to be most disquieted by our studies will be the most grateful for our support; for having shown by evidence which cannot be controverted that all religions spring from the same sacred soil, the human heart; that all are quickened by the same Divine spirit, the still small voice; and that, though the outward forms of religion may change, may wither and decay, yet, as long as man is what he is and what he has been, he will postulate again and again the infinite as the very condition of the finite, he will yearn for something which the world cannot give; he will feel his weakness and dependence, and in that weakness and dependence discover the deepest sources of his hope and trust and strength.

"Nor is this comparative spirit restricted to the treatment of language, mythology, and religion. While hitherto we knew the origin and spreading of most of the ancient arts and sciences in one channel only, and had to be satisfied with tracing their sources to Greece and Rome, and thence down the main stream of European civilization, we have now for many of them one or two parallel histories in India and China. The history of geometry, for instance—the first formation of geometrical conceptions or technical terms—was hitherto known to us from Greece only; now we can compare the gradual elaboration of geometrical principles both in Greece and India, and thus arrive at some idea of what is natural or inevitable, and what is accidental or purely personal in each. It was known, for instance, that in Greece the calculation of solid figures began with the building of altars, and you will hear to-day from Dr. Thibaut that in India also the first impulse to geometric science was given, not by the measuring of fields, as the name implies, but by the minute observances in building altars. Similar coincidences and divergences have been brought to light by a comparative study of the history of astronomy, of music, of grammar, but most of all by a comparative study of philosophic thought. There are, indeed, few problems in philosophy which have not occupied the Indian mind, and nothing can exceed the interest of watching the Hindoo and the Greek, working on the same problems, each in his own way, yet both in the end arriving at much the same results. Such are the coincidences between the two that but lately an eminent German professor published a treatise to show that the Greeks had borrowed their philosophy from India, while others lean to the opinion that in philosophy the Hindoos are the pupils of the Greeks. The comparative method has put an end to such violent theories. It teaches us that what is possible in one country is possible also in another; it shows us that, as there are antecedents for Plato and Aristotle in Greece, there are antecedents for the Vedânta and Sânkhya philosophies in India, and that each has its own independent growth. It is true that when we first meet in Indian philosophy with our old friends, the four or five elements, the atoms, our metaphysics, our logic, our syllogism, we are startled; but we soon discover that, given the human mind and human language, and the world by which we are surrounded, the different systems of philosophy of Thales and Hegel, of Vyâsa and Kapila, are inevitable solutions. They all come and go, they are maintained and refuted, till at last all philosophy ends where it ought to begin, with an inquiry into the necessary conditions and the inevitable forms of knowledge, represented by a criticism of pure reason, and by a criticism of language."

All this tends only to show the powerful influence which India, more than any other section of Asia, has of late years exercised on the intellectual life and work of the West. Mr. Max Müller proceeded next to show its reaction upon the East, and how the progress of Oriental scholarship in Europe and the discovery of the spiritual relationship that binds England and India together had operated in producing great practical results there.

"The Hindoos, in their first intercourse with English scholars, placed before them the treasures of their native literature with all the natural pride of a nation that considered itself the oldest, the wisest, the most enlightened nation in the world. For a time, but for a short time only, the claims of their literature to a fabulous antiquity were admitted, and, dazzled by the unexpected discovery of a new classical literature, people raved about the beauty of Sanskrit poetry in truly Orientals trains. Then followed a sudden reaction, and the natives themselves, on becoming more and more acquainted with European history and literature, began to feel the childishness of their claims, and to be almost ashamed of their own classics. This was a national misfortune. A people that can feel no pride in the past, in its history and literature, loses the mainstay of its national character. When Germany was in the very depth of its political degradation it turned to its ancient literature, and drew hope for the future from the study of the past. Something of the same kind is now passing in India. A new taste, not without some political ingredients, has sprung up for the ancient literature of the country; a more intelligent appreciation of their real merits has taken the place of the extravagant admiration for the masterworks of their old poets; there is a revival in the study of Sanskrit, a surprising activity in the republication of Sanskrit texts, and there are traces among the Hindoos of a growing feeling, not very different from that which Tacitus described when he said of the Germans, 'Who would go to Germany—a country without natural beauty, with a wretched climate, miserable to cultivate or to look at—unless it be his fatherland?' The intellectual life of India at the present moment is full of interesting problems. It is too much the fashion to look only at its darker sides, and to forget that such intellectual regenerations as we are witnessing in India are impossible without convulsions and failures. A new race of men is growing up in India, who have stepped, as it were, over a thousand years, and have entered at once on the intellectual inheritance of Europe. They carry off prizes at English schools, take their degrees in English Universities, and are in every respect our equals. They have temptations which we have not, and now and then they succumb; but we, too, have temptations of our own, and we do not always resist. One can hardly trust one's eyes in reading their writings, whether in English or Bengali, many of which would reflect credit on our own quarterlies. With regard to what is of the greatest interest to us, their scholarship, it is true that the old school of Sanskrit scholars is dying out, and much will die with it which we shall never recover; but a new and most promising school of Sanskrit students, educated by European professors, is springing up, and they will—nay, to judge from recent controversies, they have already—become most formidable rivals to our own scholars. The essays of Dr. Bhao Daji, who has lately died, on disputed points of Indian archæology and literature, are most valuable. The indefatigable Rejenda Lal Mitra is rendering most excellent service in the publications of the Asiatic Society at Calcutta, and he discusses the theories of European Orientalists with all the ease and grace of an English reviewer. The Râjah of Besmah, Giriprasâdasinha, has just finished his magnificent edition of the White Yajur-veda. The Sanskrit books published at Calcutta by Târânâtha and others, form a complete library, and Târânâtha's new dictionary of the Sanskrit language will prove most useful and valuable. The editions of Sanskrit text published at Bombay by Prof. Bhândârkar, Shankar Pandurang, Pandit, and others, need not fear comparison with the best work of European scholars. There is a school of native students at Benares whose publications, under the auspices of Mr Griffith, have made their journal, the *Pandit*, indispensable to every Sanskrit scholar. Râjârâmasâstri's and Bâlasâstri's edition of the Mahâbhâshya has received the highest praise from European students. In the *Antiquary*, a paper very ably conducted by Mr. Burgess, we meet with contributions from several learned natives, among them from his Highness the Prince of Travancore; from Ram Dass Sen, the Zemindar of Berhampore; from Kâshinâth Trimbak Telang, from Sashagirisâstri, and others, which are read with the greatest interest by European scholars. The collected essays of Ram Dass Sen well deserve a translation into English, and Rajanikânta's *Life of the Poet Jajadeva*, just published, bears witness to the same revival of literary tastes and patriotic feelings."

More remarkable than this stimulus to literary pursuits among the natives is a movement of religious reform going on among them for the purpose of returning to the simpler forms that were prevalent in olden times.

"This," says Mr. Müller, "known as the Brahmasamâj, both in its origin and its later development, is mainly the result of European influences. It began with an attempt to bring the modern corrupt forms of worship back to the purity and simplicity of the Vedas, and by ascribing to the Veda the authority of a divine revelation, it was hoped to secure that infallible authority without which no religion was supposed to be possible. How was that movement stopped and turned into a new channel? Simply by the publication of the Veda, and by the works of European scholars, such as Stevenson, Mill, Rosen, Wilson, and others, who showed to the natives what the Veda really was, and made them see the folly of their way. Thus the religion, the literature, the whole character of the people of India is becoming more and more Indo-European. They work for us as we work for them. Many a letter have I received from native scholars in which they express their admiration for the wonderful achievements of European ingenuity, for railways and telegraphs, and all the rest; and yet what, according to their own confession, has startled them and delighted them most is the interest we have taken in their literature, and the new life which we have imparted to their ancient history. I know these matters seem small when we are near to them, when we are in the very midst of them. Like the tangled threads hanging on a loom, they look worthless, purposeless. But history weaves her woof out of all of them, and after a time, when we see the full and finished design, we perceive that no color, however quiet, could have been dropped; no shade, however slight, could have been missed, without spoiling the whole."

Such being a brief outline of what has resulted from the attention that Eastern literature has of late received in Europe, Prof. Müller proceeded to show more directly the claims which he considers that Oriental studies have upon public sympathy and support. Throughout the entire proceedings it can readily be understood that the American Continent found no notice. But with the daily growing relations between this continent and Eastern Asia, it is quite worth suggesting whether in what follows, if not in what has gone before, there are not some things which may advantageously be made to apply to ourselves. First, in regard to the study of the Oriental languages in the universities. Mr. Müller confined himself necessarily to the English universities, and here chiefly to Oxford, which, as he reminded his audience, had long been to him an Alma Mater:

"While we have there, or are founding there, professorships for every branch of theology, jurisprudence, and physical science, we have hardly any provision for the study of Oriental languages. We have a chair of Hebrew, rendered illustrious by the greatest living theologian of England, and we have a chair of Sanskrit, which has left its mark in the history of Sanskrit literature; but for the modern languages of India, whether Aryan or Dravidian, for the language and literature of Persia, both ancient and modern, for the language and antiquities of Egypt and Babylon, for Chinese, for Turkish, nay even for Arabic, there is nothing deserving the name of a chair. The second claim we prefer is on the missionary societies. Now, it seems to me that, first of all, our universities, and I think again chiefly of Oxford, might do much more for missions than they do at present. If we had a sufficient staff of professors for Eastern languages we could prepare young missionaries for their work, and should be able to send out from time to time such men as Patteson, the Bishop of Melanesia, who was every inch an Oxford man; and in these missionaries we might have not only apostles of religion and civilization, but, at the same time, the most valuable pioneers of scientific research. Now, what I should like to see is this: I should like to see ten or twenty of our non-resident fellowships, which at present are doing more harm than good, assigned to missionary work, to be given to young men who have taken their degree, and who, whether laymen or clergymen, are willing to work as assistant missionaries on distant stations, with the distinct understanding that they should devote some of their time to scientific work, whether the study of languages, or flowers, or stars, and that they should send home every year some account of their labors. These men would be like scientific consuls, to whom students at home might apply for information and help. They would have opportunities of distinguishing themselves by really useful work far more than in London, and after ten years they might either return to Europe with a well-established reputation, or, if they find that they have a real call for missionary work, devote all their life to it. Though to my own mind there is no nobler work than that of a missionary, yet I believe that some such connection with the Universities and men of science would raise their position, would call out more general interest, and secure to the missionary cause the good-will of those whose will is apt to become law. Thirdly, I think that Oriental studies have a claim on the colonies and the colonial Governments. The English colonies are scattered all over the globe, and many of them in localities where an immense deal of useful scientific work might be done, and would be done with the slightest encouragement from the local authorities, and something like a systematic supervision on the part of the Colonial Office at home. Some years ago I ventured to address the Colonial Secretary of State on this subject, and a letter was sent out in consequence to all the English colonies, inviting information on the languages, monuments, customs, and traditions of the native races. Some most valuable reports have been sent home during the last five or six years; but when it was suggested that these reports should be published in a permanent form, the expense that would have been required for printing every year a volume of colonial reports, and which would not have amounted to more than a few hundred pounds for all the colonies of the British Empire, part of it to be recovered by the sale of the book, was considered too large. Now we should bear in mind that at the present moment some of the tribes living in or near the English colonies in Australia, Polynesia, Africa, and America, are actually dying out, their languages are disappearing; their customs, traditions, and religions will soon be completely swept away. To the student of language the dialect of a savage tribe is as valuable as Sanskrit or Hebrew, nay, for the solution of certain problems, more so. Every one of these languages is the growth of thousands and thousands of years, the workmanship of millions and millions of human beings. If they were now preserved they might hearafter fill the most critical gaps in the history of the human race. At Rome at the time of the Scipios hundreds of people might have written down a grammar and dictionary of the Etruscan language, of Oscan, or Umbrian; but there were men then, as there are now, who shrugged their shoulders and said, What can be the use of preserving these barbarous, uncouth idioms? What would we not give now for some such records?

"And this is not all. The study of savage tribes has assumed a new interest of late, when the question of the exact relation of man to the rest of the animal kingdom has again roused the passions not only of scientific inquirers, but also of the public at large. Now what is wanted for the solution of this question are more facts and fewer theories, and these facts can only be gained by a patient study of the lowest races of mankind. When religion was held to be the specific character of man it was asserted by many travelers that they had seen races without any religious ideas; when language was seen to be the real frontier line between man and beast, it was maintained that there were human beings without language. Now all we want to know are facts, let the conclusions be whatever they may. It is by no means easy to decide whether savage tribes have a religion or not; at all events it requires the same discernment and the same honesty of purpose as to find out whether men of the highest intellect among us have a religion or not. I call the introduction to Spencer's *First Principles* deeply religious, but I can well understand that a missionary, reporting on a tribe of Spencerian savages, might declare that they had no idea whatever of religion. Looking at a report sent home lately by the indefatigable Governor of New South Wales, Sir Hercules Robinson, I find the following description of the religious ideas of the Kamilarois, one of the most degraded tribes in the north-western district of the colony. 'Bhaiami is regarded by them as the maker of all things. The name signifies "maker," or "cutter-out," from the verb *bhai, ba alli, baia*. He is regarded as the rewarder and punisher of men according to their conduct. He sees all and knows all, if not directly, through the subordinate deity Turramûlan, who presides at the Bora. Bhaiami is said to have been once on the earth. Turramûlan is mediator in all the operations of Bhaiami upon man, and in all man's transactions with Bhaiami. Turramûlan means "leg on one side only," "one-legged."' This description is given by Rev. C. Greenway, and if there is any theological bias in it let us make allowance for it. But there remains the fact that Bhaiami, their name for deity, comes from a root, *bhai* to 'make,' to 'cut out,' and if we remember that hardly any of the names for deity either among the Aryan or Semitic nations come from a root with so abstract a meaning, we shall admit, I think, that such reports as these should not be allowed to lie forgotten in the pigeon-holes of the Colonial Office, or in the pages of a monthly journal. What applies to religion applies to language. We have been told again and again that the Veddahs in Ceylon have no language. Sir Emerson Tennant wrote 'that they mutually make themselves understood by signs, grimaces, and guttural sounds, which have little resemblance to definite words or language in general.' When these statements were repeated, I tried to induce the Government of Ceylon to send a competent man to settle the question. I did not receive all I wanted, and therefore postponed the publication of what was sent me. But I may say so much, that more than half the words used by the Veddahs are, like Singhalese itself, mere corruption of Sanskrit. There is a remnant of words in their language of which I can make nothing as yet; but so much is certain—either the Veddahs started with the common inheritance of Aryan words and ideas, or at all events, they lived for a long time in contact with Aryan people, and adopted from them such words as were wanting in their language. If they now stand low in the scale of humanity, they once stood higher; nay, they may possibly prove in language, if not in blood, the distant cousins of Plato, and Newton, and Goethe.

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"Whenever I have applied to the Governors of any of the colonies I have invariably met with the greatest kindness and readiness to help. Some of them take the warmest interest in these researches. Sir George Grey's services to the science of language have hardly been sufficiently appreciated as yet, and the linguistic library which he founded at the Cape places him of right by the side of Bodley. Sir Hercules Robinson, Mr. Musgrave in South Australia, Sir Henry Barkley at the Cape, and several others, are quite aware of the importance of linguistic and ethnological researches. What is wanted is encouragement from home and some systematic guidance. Dr. Bleek, the excellent librarian of Sir George Grey's library at the Cape, who has devoted the whole of his life to the study of savage dialects, and whose comparative grammar of the South African languages will hold its place by the side of Bopp's, Diez's, and Caldwell's comparative grammars, is most anxious that there should be a permanent linguistic and ethnological station established at the Cape; in fact, that there should be a linguist attached to every zoölogical station. At the Cape there are not only the Zulu dialects to be studied, but two most important languages, that of the Hottentots and that of the Bushmen. Dr. Bleek has lately been enabled to write down several volumes of traditional literature from the mouths of some Bushmen prisoners, but he says: 'My powers and my life are drawing to an end, and unless I have some young men to assist me, and carry on my work, much of what I have done will be lost.'

"Last of all, we turn to India, the very cradle of Oriental scholarship, and here, instead of being importunate and urging new claims for assistance, I think I am expressing the feelings of all Oriental scholars in publicly acknowledging the readiness with which the Indian Government, whether at home or in India, whether during the days of the old East India Company or now under the auspices of the Secretary of State, has always assisted every enterprise tending to throw light on the literature, the religion, the laws and customs, the arts and manufactures of that ancient Oriental Empire. Only last night I received the first volume of a work which will mark a new era in the history of Oriental typography. Those valuable MSS. of the Mahâbhâshya have been photolithographed at the expense of the Indian Government, and under the supervision of one whom many of us will miss here to-day, the late Professor Goldstüker. It is a magnificent publication, and as there are only fifty copies printed it will soon become more valuable than a real MS.

"There are two surveys carried on at the present moment in India, a literary and an archæological survey. Many years ago, when Lord Elgin went to India as Governor General, I suggested to him the necessity of taking measures in order to rescue from destruction whatever could still be rescued of the ancient literature of the country. Lord Elgin died before any active measures could be taken, but the plan found a most powerful advocate in Mr. Whitley Stokes, who urged the Government to appoint some Sanskrit scholars to visit all places containing collections of Sanskrit MSS., and to publish lists of their titles, so that we might know, at all events, how much of a literature which had been preserved for thousands of years was still in existence at the present moment. This work was confided to Dr. Bühler, Dr. Kielhorn, Mr. Burnell, Rajendralal Mitra, and others. Several of their catalogues have been published, and there is but one feeling among all Sanskrit scholars as to the value of their work. But they also feel that the time has come for doing more. The mere titles of the MSS. whet our appetite, but do not satisfy it. There are, of course, hundreds of books where the title, the name of the author, the *locus et annus* are all we care to know. But the books which are scarce, and hitherto not known out of India, we want to know more. We want some information of the subject and its treatment, and, if possible, of the date, of the author, and of the writers quoted by him. We want extracts intelligently chosen; in fact, we want something like the excellent catalogue which Dr. Aufrecht has made for the Bodleian Library. In Mr. Burnell, Dr. Bühler, and Dr. Kielhorn the Government possesses scholars who could do that work admirably; what they want is more leisure, more funds, more assistance. Contemporaneously with the literary survey, there is the archæological survey, carried on by that gallant and indefatigable scholar, Gen. Cunningham. His published reports show the systematic progress of his work, and his occasional communications in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* tell us of his newest discoveries. The very last number of that journal brought us the news of the discovery of the wonderful ruins of the Buddhist temple of Bharahut, which, with their representations of scenes from the early Buddhist literature, with their inscriptions and architectural style, may enable us to find a *terminus a quo* for the literary and religious history of India. We should not forget the services which Mr. Fergusson has rendered to the history of Indian architecture, both by awakening an interest in the subject and by the magnificent publication of the drawings of the sculptures of Sanchi and Amravati, carried on under the authority of the Secretary of State for India. Let us hope that these new discoveries may supply him with materials for another volume worthy of its companion. Many of the most valuable treasures of every kind and sort, collected during these official surveys and by private enterprise, are deposited in the Indian Museum in London—a real mine of literary and archæological wealth, opened with the greatest liberality to all who are willing to work in it. It is unfortunate, no doubt, that this meeting of Oriental scholars should have assembled at a time when the treasures of the Indian Museum are still in their temporary exile; yet if they share in the regret felt by every friend of India at the delay in the building of a new museum worthy both of England and India, they will also carry away the conviction that such delay is simply due to a desire to do the best that can be done, in order to carry out in the end something little short of that magnificent scheme of an Indian Institute drawn by the experienced hand of Mr. Forbes Watson."

In conclusion, Prof. Müller directed attention to the republication of the most ancient Aryan work, the *Rig-veda*, with the *Commentary of Sâyanâchârya*, which was completed on the day on which this address was delivered. As an indication of its extent we may state that it has been published at the rate of about 600 pages every year, and that it has been twenty-five years in progress. It is upon the *Veda* that the attention of Sanskrit scholars has been mainly directed, less for its beauty, however, than for its value. Upon this Mr. Müller offered some noteworthy remarks by way of defending his favorite Oriental work, and also of illustrating the popular errors that signalized its appearance in English form. With respect to the latter he said:

"The Dean of St. Paul's, for instance, in some thoughtful lectures which he delivered this year on the 'Sacred Poetry of Early Religions,' has instituted a comparison between the Psalms and the Hymns of the *Veda*, and he arrives at the conclusion that the Psalms are superior to the Vedic hymns. No doubt they are, from the point of view which he has chosen, but the chief value of these hymns lies in the fact that they are so different from the Psalms. They are Aryan, the Psalms Semitic; they belong to a primitive and rude state of society, the Psalms, at least most of them, are contemporaneous with or even of later days than the heydays of the Jewish Monarchy."

"It is simply because the *Veda* is so different from what it was expected to be, because it is not like the Psalms, not like *Pindar*, not like the *Bhagavadgîtâ*, it is because it stands alone, by itself, and reveals to us the earliest germs of religious thought, such as they really were; it is because it places before us a language more primitive than any we knew before; it is because its poetry is what you call savage, uncouth, stupid, horrible—it is for that very reason that it was worth while to dig and dig till the old buried city was recovered, showing us what man was, what we were before we had reached the level of David, the level of Homer, the level of Zoroaster, showing us the very cradle of our thoughts, our words, and our deeds."

### *THE SUGAR CROP IN LOUISIANA.*

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Sept. 26 says: "The recent rains have been of great benefit to the sugar crop. The cane on all well cultivated places has a very healthy and vigorous appearance. It requires little more growth. In fact, cool and dry weather is now needed to promote maturation. The only danger now to be feared is that from equinoctial blows. Thus far, we have had nothing to damage this crop. There is inequality in the condition of the crops, even on adjoining plantations, but the average is excellent, and reminds us more of the appearance which our cane-fields were wont to present in ante-bellum times. It is quite confidently believed and predicted by persons familiar with cane cultivation that Mr. John Burnside's several plantations will aggregate a product of 5,000 hogsheads this season. This is within 2,000 hogsheads of the largest yield of M. Burnside's estates before the war, though he has added several new plantations to those which he possessed at that time. It was Mr. Burnside's calculation and ambition to make 10,000 hogsheads before the war, and then rest on the laurels of so great an achievement and enterprise.

## *LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.*

### A NUISANCE.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Since my return from my annual rustication I find myself involuntarily seeking the "lungs of the City," such as Madison and Union squares, to while away an hour and appreciate the good taste of our City fathers, as evinced in the great improvements within and the surroundings of those now attractive spots. That they may long continue a source of pleasure and health to those who avail of their smooth walks and comfortable seats, is to be desired, but I think I see the germ of what will ere long tend to mar the beauty of the exterior, and sooner or later will encroach on the confines of Union square. Strolling around on Sunday before the last, I noticed an unsightly cask on two wheels, yclept a water cart, standing on the square in front of the Everett House and within a few feet of the curb-stones of the park. Yesterday I saw the same concern standing forth in bold relief on the same spot, strongly reminding the passers that it was useful if not ornamental. Now, we old settlers understand how, in such cases, "the old thing works." Soon we shall see another water-cart added to the original squatter, to be followed by carts, wagons, "*et id*," until the entire beautiful square, the only spot in our City where military displays and public gatherings can be accommodated, will be taken possession of by these teamsters, and on Sundays we shall find our thoughts drawn from the attractions of nature and art by being confronted with "Custom-house License," "John Smith & Co., importers," &c., blazing in bright letters from red dash-boards from every quarter of that now attractive spot, accomplishing two important objects—safety for vehicles on Sundays, and a first-rate advertisement for the firms who employ them, and whose names they bear. Is it not enough that all the side streets west of Sixth avenue are taken possession of by these teamsters, their wagons on each side backed to the curb-stone, leaving the passage-way for vehicles so narrow that it is actually dangerous to attempt passing through them after dark, but our squares must be prostituted to their use? Do, Messrs. Editors, through your valuable columns and acknowledged independence, use your endeavors to "nip this matter in the bud," and not permit Union square to be converted into a wagon yard. KNICK.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 28, 1874.

### STOCKHOLDERS AND THEIR LIABILITIES.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

At the last session of the Legislature a law was passed increasing the liability of stockholders of all companies incorporated or to be incorporated after the passage of that act, April 10, 1874, formed under the General Manufacturing Companies act of 1848 and its amendments, which is of such considerable importance, and as yet so little known, that I have thought a statement of it might be of interest to your readers and the public generally. As these companies are now formed in New-York and Brooklyn under the general act every day, almost as frequently as partnerships, in fact, any change in the liability of the stockholders of such companies to the creditors thereof becomes a matter of consequence to not a few. Heretofore—that is, before the enactment of April 10 last—the liability of such stockholders has been of a very limited and contingent kind, briefly as follows: Until the whole amount of capital stock fixed and limited by such company had been paid in, (one-half thereof to be paid in within one year, and the other half within two years, from the incorporation,) and a certificate of that fact had been duly made and filed, as provided in the act, all the stockholders were severally individually liable to the creditors of the company to an amount equal to the amount of stock held by them respectively for all debts and contracts made by such company. They were also, in any event, jointly and severally, individually liable for all debts due and owing to the laborers, servants, and apprentices of such company, for services performed for it. They, however, were not liable for the payment of any debt whatever which was not to be paid within one year from the time of its contraction, nor unless a suit for its collection was brought against the company within one year after the debt became due. The foregoing included the total possible liability of the stockholders as such, the Trustees and officers being under certain additional contingent liabilities, in the event of their omitting to file and publish the required annual report, or allowing the indebtedness of the company to exceed the capital stock, or where the reports or certificates filed or published contained false representations in any material part and the officers knew the same to be false, or where a dividend was declared and paid, the company being insolvent, &c. Thus it will be seen that after the capital stock had been fully paid in, and the proper certificate of that fact had been made and filed, the stockholders' individual liability amounted to very little indeed, and creditors were obliged to look to the general property of the corporation for any satisfaction of their claims, and, failing this, to go unsatisfied, consoling themselves as best they could with the familiar saying that "corporations have no body to be kicked or soul to be damned." This consolation, small as it was to a hungry creditor, was unfortunately often needed! For the Legislature, having, in 1853, made a provision to the effect that the Trustees of the company (incorporated under the general act of 1848) might purchase mines, manufactories, and other property necessary for their business, and issue stock to the amount of the value thereof in payment therefor, and that the stock so issued should be declared and taken to be full stock, and not liable to any further calls, or the holders thereof be liable for any further payments under the provision requiring the capital stock to be paid in, one-half within one year and the other half within two years. It had become the constant habit, of late years, to form corporations under this act, with a large nominal capital stock, perhaps half or a quarter of a million, whose whole corporate property consisted of a new patent of some kind, perhaps, or some like interest, to the purchase of which, under the above provision of the law, all but a few thousand dollars of the capital stock was devoted, with these few thousand dollars of capital stock paid in, in cash, and used as what they called "working capital," for the development of the patent, or other interest. Now, as the stock so devoted to the purchase of the property necessary for the business of the company, the patent or other interest—the business of the company being the development thereof—is to be considered at once as full paid stock, "declared and taken to be full stock," not liable to calls, &c., the holders of the same, representing almost the total stock of the company, were not liable individually to creditors at all, (except in the small instance of servants' wages,) and creditors were obliged to look to the corporate property solely. And what did this consist of? Simply of some property or interest upon which a fictitious valuation of many thousand dollars had been placed "for the purpose of that action," and for which so much "full paid" stock had been issued, and which, whatever its possible value in the dim future might be, was worth little or nothing to a creditor attempting to realize then his just claim, together with a few hundreds, or, perhaps, thousands, of dollars invested in something to be used in developing this interest, probably of equally microscopic value to him. Thus, so far as appeared, the creditors of such companies had frequently need of some consolation other than the very cold one they received from their debtors. Now, however, under the act of April 10, 1874, mentioned in the opening of this letter, some relief is given to creditors of such companies thereafter formed, and it is provided, "the stockholders of any corporation hereafter formed under the act hereby amended, (the General Manufacturing Company act of 1848,) or any act amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, or extending the operation and effect thereof, shall, in addition to the liabilities provided for in said acts, be individually responsible, equally and ratably, in an amount to the extent of their respective shares of stock in such corporation." Thus, now the creditor of such companies, having exhausted the corporate property, may still look beyond to the stockholders, and call upon them to the extent of their respective shares of stock, in any event to pay him his just claim out of their individual funds. So that hereafter, a large capital stock is to mean something of value to creditors of such companies, (incorporated after April 10, 1874,) and stockholders will not be able to shield themselves behind fictitiously valued corporate property, paid for in "full paid" stock, but will, first or last, be compelled to meet the company's obligations face to face.

ALBERT G. McDONALD,
Attorney, &c., No. 55 Pine street.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1874.

### *EXPLOSION IN AN IRON FOUNDRY.*

On Saturday afternoon four men, Ezra Myers, William Gundaker, John Mead, and Edward Echternacht, were injured (the two first named very seriously) by an explosion of molten iron in Blickenderfer's foundry, Lancaster, Penn. It appears that for some time past some of the employes have pursued the dangerous practice of heating water by pouring into the vessel molten iron. On Saturday afternoon one of the men poured into a vessel containing the water about ten pounds of the partly molten metal. Instantly a fearful explosion followed, the hissing fragments of iron flying in all directions. One of the fragments struck Ezra Myers on the ankle, lacerating the flesh and cutting one of the sinews through to the bone, but not breaking it. His eyes were also hurt. William Gundaker had his great toe badly cut, and both eyes injured, one of them so seriously that he may lose the sight of it. John Mead was cut about the head, but not very severely, and John Echternacht was also somewhat injured.

# VIRGINIA.

## THE GRANGERS — POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

### A COMMOTION AMONG THE TOBACCO MEN—GROWERS AND MIDDLEMEN IN OPPOSITION—LOCAL REPUBLICAN DIVISIONS—PROSPECT OF A COMPROMISE—THE STATE FAIR, &C.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Sept. 26, 1874.

The Grangers of Virginia have initiated their public operations by an attack at Danville, Va., on the middlemen (commission merchants and warehousemen) in the tobacco trade. This is the first overt act of our Patrons of Husbandry, and it causes a great sensation among all concerned. Danville is a large tobacco market, and a vast quantity of the staple produced in North Carolina, as well as in Virginia, is sold and manufactured there. The proposition of the Grangers is that they will appoint a single agent in Danville to sell all tobacco sent there by them; but the merchants and manufacturers of the town declare through their Tobacco Association that they will not submit to this, and will have no dealings with such agent. The tobacco warehousemen have come in with an independent proposition, by way of compromise, that they will store, handle, and sell the tobacco of the Grangers for two and a half per cent., that percentage to cover all their charges. Again the Danville Tobacco Association interferes, rejects this offer of compromise, and attempts to dictate to the warehousemen what their charges shall be. The last development in the matter is a card signed by all the warehousemen, claiming the right to make their charges as low as they please, and repelling the officiousness of the Tobacco Association. How this first contest raised by the Grangers in Virginia will result, it is difficult to say, but they surely have right on their side in this case, particularly as they allege that they have been grievously imposed on heretofore in the sale of their tobacco. It just now happens, too, that the Governor has to appoint all the tobacco inspectors in the State, and the incumbents fear that he will make a clean sweep of them and appoint new men acceptable to the Grangers.

Hon. J. Ambler Smith, the present Representative of this district, has publicly announced his willingness to withdraw from the contest for renomination if Mr. Rush Burgess will also withdraw; and this offer meets the very demands of the situation here, as, if either Burgess or Smith be the Republican candidate, the mutual animosity existing between themselves and their supporters will be sure to damage the party. A third man, wholly uninvolved in the past and present quarrels of the two principal aspirants, is the true solution of all difficulties, and Gen. Henry A. Wise, from his prominence and abilities, seems to be the man who can defeat Ex-Gov. Walker and insure Republican triumph in this district. To tell the plain, unvarnished truth, the reciprocal abuse and vituperation between Messrs. Burgess and Smith have proceeded to such extremities that the restoration of the *entente cordiale* between them (if it ever existed) is now utterly hopeless and impossible. Gen. Wise is a National Republican in his avowed principles, a friend of the present Federal Administration, an enemy of sham Conservatism and bogus Democracy, and one who has not impaired his availability by being a party to any of the squabbles that have afflicted Republicanism here since 1869. He is a man of national reputation, and though quite aged, he is yet in full mental and physical vigor. Nothing would please the veteran better than to meet Walker on the stump, show up his record, and defeat him at the polls. That he may be the Republican candidate is the wish here, not only of many Republicans, but of many Conservatives who will not vote for Walker, and it is quite possible that all may have their wish.

As the facts now stand, we have two opposing Republican District Committees, and two opposing Republican City Committees, and, while there was a convention on the 16th inst., which nominated Burgess for Congress, there will be another convention on the 7th of October, which will nominate Smith, unless double and opposing delegations be sent to it, in which case there will be two conventions, each claiming to be the true one—one declaring for Burgess and the other for Smith. Of course, this condition of things ought to be remedied at once and by decisive measures.

Our State Fair will open on the 27th of October and continue four days. Large preparations are in progress at the grounds, and the accommodations for exhibitors and visitors will be greater and better than ever before. The books of entry for articles, &c., to be exhibited are now open here at the office of the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society. A prominent feature of the proceedings every day during the fair will be the races, under the joint patronage of the Agricultural Society and the Virginia Riding Club. The Riding Club is composed of many of the first gentlemen of this city and State, and its races are governed by the rules of the American Jockey Club. Among the judges are T. W. Doswell, (well known in sporting circles North,) and Gens. Fitz. Lee and William Mahone.

The First Virginia Regiment of Volunteers last night elected a Colonel to succeed Col. John A. Sloan, resigned, and the successful gentleman was not a Virginian, but Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, of Maryland, who commanded the Maryland line in the Confederate Army, but who is now residing in this city. Neither was the first Colonel of this regiment, who has just resigned, a Virginian, he being a native of North Carolina. The Major of this regiment is Albert Ordway, Esq., a Northern gentleman who served in the Federal Army during the late unpleasantness.

On Monday next the Conservatives here hold a primary election to nominate a candidate for the State Senate, to fill a vacancy, occasioned by the resignation of Col. J. K. Connolly, who enters the Baptist ministry. It is expected that Gen. Bradley T. Johnson will receive this nomination. The Republicans will probably run Col. John R. Popham for the position.

## *MR. BEECHER'S STRONG LANGUAGE.*

### AN INTERESTING REMINISCENCE OF TWENTY YEARS AGO.

*From the Winsted (Conn.) Herald.*

The Tilton affair is not the first in which Mr. Beecher has used language so impassioned that it might easily be perverted by cunning and malicious men to his injury. Twenty-two years ago, in a controversy which we well remember, growing out of the anti-slavery agitation and the publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, he wrote a public statement in the New-York *Tribune*, in which he said:

"No event of my life, not the loss of my own children, nor bereavements of friends most dear, nor sickness, nor all of them, have ever filled me with so deep sorrow as that which I have in being made a party to a public dispute, where three of the persons concerned are ministers of the Gospel, and where the fourth is a woman, and the wife of a clergyman. To avert it I labored most honestly and with all my might. And now, nothing but the alternative of personal disgrace, and yet the greater shame to the cause of Christ, should I be proved as bad a man as the *Observer* has depicted me, induces me to enter this arena.

"It was my prayer to God when I began this narrative that my brain might not reel nor be left to error. * * * The work is done, and eternity will not untwine the cords with which this monstrous iniquity is bound for the sacrifice! I commit this narrative to the sober judgment of all good men, and myself I commit to the charge of Almighty God!"

And what was this sorrow, deeper even than "loss of his own children," and in the mere narration of which he feared that his "brain might reel?" It was simply a persistent and malignant accusation of the New-York *Observer*, charging him with misrepresenting the political sentiments of Rev. Joel Parker, which accusation was effectually and forever put to silence by his very "narrative" from which we have above quoted. We commend a careful study of the words we have quoted to those honest inquirers after the truth who cannot comprehend how so small a fault as giving bad advice to the Tilton family could cause a man to talk about "the storm that was ready to burst upon our heads"—"the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety"—"the horror of great darkness in which I spend much of my time," &c.

### *A SEA-TOSSED BOTTLE RECOVERED.*

The Schenectady *Union* of Monday says: "Some time ago Mayor Bogue, of Cohoes, Abner Griffin, of Waterford, and others, started on a voyage to Europe. Previous to their departure Isaac Schouten, of Waterford, presented the travelers with a bottle of choice liquor. Arriving in mid-ocean, they had emptied the bottle of its contents, and the happy idea seized them of sending the empty bottle back to the donor. Writing on the back of their cards instructions for the finder to forward to Mr. Schouten, and hinting at a liberal reward, they placed them in the bottle, and, sealing them, they threw it overboard. Tuesday Mr. Schouten received a letter from Ireland with the cards inclosed. The letter stated that the bottle had been picked up on that coast, and requested instructions as to the disposition of it. Mr. Schouten will send for the bottle."

# MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

## A LETTER FROM CONTROLLER GREEN.

### THE QUESTIONS OF DEBT AND TAXATION—RING IMPROVEMENTS AND THEIR COST—THE CONTROLLER IN FAVOR OF AN ENLIGHTENED POLICY OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The following important communication, in regard to the past, present, and future of public improvements in this City, has been addressed by Controller Green to the gentlemen named below:

City of New-York, Department of Finance }
Comptroller's Office, Sept. 28, 1874. }

*Messrs. William A. Booth, William H. Macy, John J. Cisco, James M. Brown, and others:*

Gentlemen: You, some time since, invited me, after various expressions of personal confidence, to communicate such information relative to our Municipal affairs as might be more freely discussed apart from the restraints of official intercourse. The absorbing nature of the claims of current business upon my time and attention, and the peculiarly complicated character of the difficulties which I have been called upon to surmount, will go far to explain the failure to respond more promptly to your invitation. There is this element of compensation in the delay which has occurred: the appearance of my reply at this time cannot be considered an answer to or as prompted by any attack upon the financial administration.

Though questions of debt and taxation would appear to be foremost in any consideration of the work of the Finance Department, I will first ask your attention to a subject which underlies both of these. I refer to that of public improvements. I need hardly quote from the very able report of the Citizens' Investigating Committee of 1871, to show how intimately the financial future of the City is bound up with the progress of its public works. The closeness of that connection must be apparent to every one; I propose to refer to it somewhat in detail. It would seem reasonable that the authority charged with the duty of raising the large sums of money to pay for these improvements should be able to obtain in advance some information of the amount required. The charter of 1870 removed the Central Park Commissioners from office, and transferred to the Ring the management of all the works that this commission had planned and fostered, and which up to the time of this transfer had been kept free from the bad influences that controlled the remainder of the City Government. For the next succeeding eighteen months, under Sweeny, Hilton, and Fields, and their subordinates, these works were carried on according to the same demoralized methods which characterized all other public works of the City.

RING IMPROVEMENTS.

When I took office as Comptroller, the schemes of plunder which had been grafted on the works planned by the Park Commissioners were just about ripening, and it fell to my lot to provide the funds to pay for what were originally beneficial projects, but which in Ring hands had been made the occasion of extravagance and jobbery.

The following are up-town improvements, which have been paid for principally in the past three years, and their cost:

| | |
|---|---|
| Riverside Park | $6,127,513 80 |
| Morningside Park | 1,674,388 40 |
| Broadway widening | 4,305,186 97 |
| Boulevard, 59th to 155th street | 3,622,957 45 |
| Boulevard, north of 155th street | 1,029,875 02 |
| Madison avenue extension | 1,499,571 32 |
| Lexington avenue extension | 2,777,307 06 |
| Total for the land alone of these improvements | $21,036,800 02 |

To these enormous sums paid for land are to be added the further expenses of doing work as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Removal of aqueduct about one mile in length | $3,100,000 00 | |
| Boulevard, construction of, 59th to 155th street, four and a half miles | 3,000,000 00 | |
| City parks, including down-town parks, 1871-1874 | 4,749,147 90 | |
| Tenth avenue, construction, 125th st. to Fort George | 912,833 49 | |
| Total expense of doing work | | $11,761,981 39 |
| Total cost of this class of improvements, including land and work | | 32,798,781 41 |
| For a part of which the City is to be or has been reimbursed by assessment. | | |
| If we add to this the cost of the Central Park | $5,074,750 50 | |
| Additional | 999,651 37 | |
| Improvement of the same to Dec. 31, 1870. | 6,250,421 99— | 12,324,823 86 |
| We have a total of | | $45,123,605 27 |

expended on up-town improvements, and this vast sum represents the cost of but a part of them. It does not include the expense of the improvement of the Eighth avenue, or the land for the park at High Bridge, or the ordinary street improvements, such as sewering, regulating, and paving, which will amount to many other millions. Probably not one-quarter of this sum has been expended on City works below Twenty-third street in twenty years.

GROUNDS OF OPPOSITION.

Shortly after taking office as Comptroller it became necessary to take measures to oppose the illegal and wasteful methods of carrying out these up-town improvements; which methods had developed themselves during a period of gross administrative corruption, and which became the source of constant complaint and remonstrance on the part of property-owners, who are called on to pay, in the form of assessments, a large share of their cost, long before the property benefited can either be used or sold for use. It would not be surprising if the assessments for such premature improvements should be regarded as oppressive. That opposition I have continued to this time wherever the same methods appeared. This course of action has afforded interested parties a plausible ground for the clamor that the Comptroller was opposed to all improvements. It has, however, recently been thought expedient by the enemies of economy to change this ground of attack, and, in order to neutralize my opposition to the premature and costly construction of avenues and boulevards, it is now sought to hold me responsible for all the more important improvements in the upper part of the island, as distinctly appears in the following extract from a recent official communication to the Board of Aldermen:

"I consider this a proper time and opportunity to fix the responsibility for the heavy burden imposed upon the City at large for up-town improvements where it belongs. The laying out, opening, and improvement of the Boulevard, the Sixth and Seventh avenues, Avenue St. Nicholas, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, and other streets, avenues, parks, and public places in the district bounded by Fifty-ninth street, Eighth avenue, One Hundred and Tenth street, Sixth avenue, Harlem River, and Hudson River, were begun and prosecuted by Andrew H. Green, when in control of the Central Park Administration."

While I might allow the charges of being opposed to all up-town improvements, and yet of being responsible for most of them, to answer each other, I may be pardoned if I take the opportunity thus afforded to state my position on this very important question.

HISTORICAL RETROSPECT.

When, in 1811, an eminent and able commission proceeded to lay out the plan for the City up to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, nobody was foolish enough to imagine that it was necessary to expend all the resources of the Municipality in constructing, far ahead of the wants of the population, even the principal longitudinal and intersecting thoroughfares of the future City. In point of fact, it took more than fifty years to fill in the main outlines of that plan. It was only after it became apparent that the development of the upper part of the Island would be seriously hampered and hindered by a slavish adherence to the plan of 1811, that it was found necessary, in 1865, as a measure of economy and to facilitate the growth of the City, to ask from the Legislature power to modify and adapt this plan to suit the peculiar topographical features of that section. In pursuance of legislative power, granted in 1865 and subsequent years, the Commissioners of the Central Park proceeded to devise the plans which have formed the basis of the entire system of streets, avenues, boulevards, and drives, between the Park and the Hudson River, and west of Sixth avenue to the Harlem River. With the formation of these plans I had the most intimate personal connection, and I shall never cease to regard their development with special interest and solicitude. I am as willing now to accept any fair share of responsibility for them as I was eight years ago, but I emphatically dissent from classing the operations of the original Park Commissioners in the same category with those of the reckless, wasteful, and ignorant authorities who are chiefly responsible for the later conduct and development of the works outside of the Central Park initiated by those Commissioners. It was no more the intention of the authors of the plans of 1866 than it was of those of the plans of 1811 that their execution should be forced upon the City in advance of all the necessities of growth and population. The premature multiplication of parallel routes of travel at great cost, and without public necessity, which has been recently witnessed, is, in my opinion, entirely at variance with the public requirements.

PREMATURE WORKS.

Take the Tenth avenue, for instance, which leads into the woods, and ends nowhere, and which beyond the Reservoir is utterly needless for any public use, one side of it being held up by a sustaining wall some forty feet high. This has been "improved," as it is called, at a cost of $912,833 49. There are miles of these avenues that have been, in the last three years, worked in the most wasteful and extravagant manner, at a cost of $600,000 or $700,000 per mile, upon which there is not a house once in a quarter of a mile, or a traveler once in half an hour, and that are lighted at public expense far more brilliantly and expensively than Broadway, below Grace Church. More than sixteen years ago work was commenced on Central Park, and at this time there are not fifty houses built on the seven miles of avenues and streets that bound it. There are more than eleven miles of avenues and boulevards, other than those surrounding the Park, completed for travel, with a surface of over 4,500,000 square feet, every foot of which must be kept in repair, at a great annual expense, whether traveled or not. The old Park Commissioners would, in prosecuting these works, studiously have regarded the rapidity with which population sought the newly-opened territory, and the ability of the local Treasury to sustain the drafts upon it for these works. Not only have these fundamental considerations been conspicuously disregarded by those who desire to conceal their ignorance, incompetence, and extravagance behind the supposed policy of the old Park Board, but an entirely different set of methods has been allowed to creep into the conduct of these works since they passed beyond the control of their original projectors.

EXTRAVAGANT OUTLAY.

The scale of expenditure upon which up-town improvements were originally planned has been very largely exceeded, partly because the business of supervision and inspection has been allowed to fall into corrupt or incompetent hands, partly, as it is stated in a resolution of a committee of property-holders at a meeting held in Pine street, a few months since, because "the tax and assessment payers do not receive an average of four hours of honest labor for the honest full day's wages they pay," partly because the contract system has been gradually replaced by a method of doing work which, by treating honest mechanics and laborers as mere vassals and dependents, offers greater facilities for the direct exercise of political influence, and partly because during the reign of the thievish oligarchy which lately ruled the City, public officials and their friends were allowed to make fortunes out of the purchase of land, which was afterward overvalued for acquisition for public use by confederates and appointees of the same set. As an example of this latter abuse, take the case of Riverside Park. The original estimate of the value of the land of that park was not far from $1,400,000. But because, under improper influence, opportunity was afforded to buy up the ground for the purpose of making a huge profit on the transaction, before it was valued and transferred for the public use, the amount paid for these lands is not less than $6,000,000. Plans of the utmost excellence may be ruined and rendered odious by the ignorant methods of their execution.

THE AQUEDUCT JOB.

The following is one instance of the cost of works connected with the same group of improvements: It was deemed wise to remove a portion of the Croton aqueduct, between Ninety-second and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets, and it was believed that it could be accomplished for less than $1,000,000. The work was put under the control of the Department of Public Works, and it has been a source of the most wasteful and inexcusable extravagance and corruption.

The Engineer of the Public Works, who took the place and responsibilities of such men as Alfred W. Craven and Gen. George S. Greene, and who still holds them, estimated the cost of this work in 1870 at $1,500,000, and in 1871, at $2,000,000. The monstrous total of $3,118,271 42 has been expended on this work of about twenty blocks in extent, and still it is far from complete.

When the work of the old Park Board was, in 1871, taken away from the Ring, and restored to the hands of some of its original members, no time was lost by the schemers in this City, who still controlled the Legislature, at its very next session, (1872,) in stripping them of a very large portion of their powers for the benefit of the Department of Works.

SURREPTITIOUS LEGISLATION.

By a clause surreptitiously inserted in a law introduced into the Legislature of 1872, under a title referring to the conduct of work in connection with the Croton water, the Department of Parks was suddenly deprived of all control over the avenues and boulevards above Fifty-ninth street, and powers of a deliberative and legislative character which were involved in that control, and which were only proper to be exercised by a board composed of intelligent and able men, were transferred from that board to a single man, entirely inexperienced in such affairs, and whose exercise of such authority is directly contrary both to the spirit of the law and to the best interests of the community. The section by which this transfer of enormous powers was made is as follows:

"The Department of Public Works shall have and possess all the powers and functions heretofore and now possessed by the Department of Public Parks, in relation to the Boulevard, (road or public drive,) streets, avenues, and roads above Fifty-ninth street, not embraced within the limits of any park or public place, and all provisions of law conferring powers and devolving duties upon the Department of Public Parks in relation thereto, are hereby transferred to and conferred upon the said Department of Public Works."

Under this the works designed, to a large extent, by the Commissioners of the Parks, were, by a subordinate engineer, with the assistance of Mr. T. C. Fields, put under the Department of Works.

FUTURE POLICY.

Passing from the consideration of the past and present management of up-town public works, let us see what are the demands of an enlightened public policy in the future. It is hardly necessary for me to state that I am now, and always have been, in favor of the prosecution of public improvements, when they can be carried out with proper economy, and are clearly necessary for public convenience and comfort. The devising of the plan for laying out the upper part of the City and its development in harmony with that of the lower part of Westchester County, the improvement of the navigation of Harlem River, the fixing of bulkhead lines round half the island, and the question of connecting the City by tunnels and bridges with Westchester on one side and Long Island on the other—these and such as these formed the subjects of my study and advocacy during many years of public life. I regret that the policy of wise moderation respecting these improvements, so consistently adhered to by the first Board of Commissioners of Central Park, has been so grossly overstepped by those who succeeded to their reponsibilities.

THE ANNEXED DISTRICT.

The incorporation of the lower part of Westchester County, which formed an essential part of their plans, is an accomplished fact, and now 14,000 acres of the City lie below the Harlem River, and 12,000 above it, but the connection was intended to exist otherwise than on paper. While eight broad avenues have been worked to the Harlem River, the means of crossing it to that part of the City lying on the other side have not yet received much public attention. Thousands of people pass and repass daily from the wards on the north of the river to those on the south, but the means for this are miserably inadequate. A distance of one mile and a half, as far as from the Battery to Spring street, separates the Third Avenue Bridge from the next bridge to it at McComb's Dam; from this to the next, the Farmers' Bridge, is a distance of three miles, or as far as from the Battery to Madison square, and between these distances there is no provision whatever for carriage crossing. The Third Avenue Bridge, a structure erected at great cost, is already falling out of repair, and the draw is even now worked with great difficulty. The bridge at McComb's Dam is now required to carry an enormous travel and traffic. It is becoming every day more unsafe, and will not last for safe travel till another structure can be provided to take its place. To leave this crossing in its present state is to interrupt and incommode travel and business to an extent that would become intolerable. The elevated ground between the high-service water tower and Fort George remains as inaccessible from Westchester County as it was when De Witt Clinton and his colleagues thought the planting of human habitations on these rugged slopes a dream which it would take centuries to realize. To remedy these deficiencies in the communications between one part of the City and another, it is absolutely necessary that the tunnel across the Harlem River, at the end of Seventh avenue, as contemplated in the original plan, should be constructed at once, and that a suspension bridge should connect the high ground on both sides of the river north of High Bridge. The legislation that looks to the accomplishment of these ends is already on the statute books.

I may remark, in passing, that the easterly line of the two annexed wards is an unfortunate one. It would have been well for the interests of the new City had the annexed territory taken the area that was nearly six years ago shown in the plans prepared when this subject was first discussed. Under the present boundaries a large part of the drainage basin of the new territory lies outside of the City limits, and serious embarrassments are likely to accrue therefrom in determining questions of sewerage and water supply for the annexed district.

IMPROVEMENTS ON THE RIVER FRONT.

When, in compliance with resolutions of the Park Board, I recommended the plan for the water front and established bulkhead lines from Fifty-fifth street to Spuyten Duyvil, and thence along the Harlem River, I kept closely in view the necessity of improving the terminal facilities of the port and the commercial necessities of the City. These plans, adopted and legalized some years since, show an arrangement of piers and bulkheads adapted for the construction of warehouses, by which cargoes could be transferred by machinery from and to vessels lying along the water front, and from and to railway cars, for which provision is made on the other side. I recognized at that early date the necessity for adopting some comprehensive plan for the receipt and transfer of the materials of ocean commerce which should enable New-York to preserve its unquestioned supremacy among the ports of the Union. I recognize that necessity still more imperatively now. A proper system of dock improvements is required to attract back again the ocean steamers which have left our piers for those across the river, and some immediate provision ought to be made to furnish proper piers and appurtenant facilities for the accommodation of sailing vessels on the East River, and of the vast traffic by the canal boats which are now so inconveniently huddled together at various points. Such improvements are a source of immediate revenue to the City, and need not at all increase the general burden of taxation. Improved appliances for handling the grain cargoes brought by rail and canal ought to have passed long before this from the region of discussion into that of practice. His Honor the Mayor has made most strenuous efforts to call public attention to the necessity for this class of facilities, and, as the merchants of the City are awakening to these matters, it may be that we shall be fortunate enough to find some agency to carry them into practice without jobbery and corruption.

All the lines of up-town improvement indicated in the amended plan of the City will doubtless ultimately be necessary, but the costly progress in the multiplication of boulevards and parallel avenues should be modified and made to conform to public requirements. The expenditures already made in these works have, in reality, been out of all proportion to the other needs of the City. Can we afford to lavish more millions up town and continue to neglect the ways of traffic and travel down town, where the majority of the population live, and where the commerce that sustains the City is chiefly conducted? The connections of the old with the new parts of the City, across Harlem River, should be immediately supplied. Work on the docks and piers should be pushed forward, with due regard to the modern commercial necessities for cheapening transshipment.

The improvement suggested some years since of the water way from the North to the East River, through Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Harlem River, which will save twenty-five miles of difficult and dangerous navigation around the island to all the commerce passing from the North River to the Eastern States, should be undertaken by the United States authorities, moved thereto by the authorities of the City.

THE CITY AND THE ALBANY LOBBY.

Year after year we have seen the interests of the City sacrificed at Albany to the petty personal intrigues for more patronage for some head of a local department. A trade of truck and dicker has thus been allowed to become established between unscrupulous members of the Legislature and political managers who had anything to offer from the spoils of the City. The practiced eye can already discover the movements of the sly and artful legislative manipulators, even now at work for the same purpose for the coming session.

In a competition of this kind the interests of the public have necessarily been lost sight of; power to proceed with new works has been sought without regard to their necessity, and all restraints which might secure economy and efficiency in their prosecution have been cast aside. If the people of New-York are to put a stop to the squandering of their money upon public improvements which are not required, and are to compel its application to those which are most urgently needed, they must make themselves heard in the State Legislature in a tone of sufficient authority to silence the clamor of the corrupt lobby that yearly struggles for a share of the patronage and the pickings of this great City, and that will always be found at the beck of the department which has the greatest ability and will to dispose of such things.

The whole subject of public improvements, with which the future prosperity of the City is so closely bound up, and of the legislation desirable in connection with their advancement, is one worthy to engage the foremost minds of the community.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

I believe, as firmly as I did eight years ago, the municipal union of New-York and Brooklyn is only a question of time, and I consider it to be no mere flight of fancy to look forward to the traffic between the two cities requiring more bridges than one.

I said in a pamphlet on this subject, some years ago:

"If the City of New-York and Long Island shall hereafter be connected by bridges, the distance between Ward's Island and the Battery would require twenty-two of them if they crossed as frequently as in London, and thirty if they were built as near each other as in Paris.

"The width of the Seine, through the City of Paris, is from 100 to 600 feet.

The width of the Thames, through the City of London, is from 870 to 1,200 feet.

The width of Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, between New-York and Westchester, from 200 to 450 feet.

The width of the East River, between the pierhead lines of New-York and Brooklyn, is from 1,200 to 2,500 feet.

The width of the North River, between the pierhead lines of New-York and New-Jersey, is from 2,700 to 4,000 feet."

The time need not be very remote when the idea which partly guided the plans of the old Park Board will be realized; when one continuous drive shall include pleasure grounds presenting so many rare contrasts of scenic beauty as Central and Prospect Parks. No populous district of this continent presents such a combination of natural beauties as may be found around Manhattan Island and its adjacent shores. To link these together, to make them easy of access, and to place them in such a setting as may best befit them, is a work no less worthy of the highest ability which can be pressed into the public service, than the proper development of our unrivaled facilities for commercial intercourse.

This work cannot be done by incompetent officials or through political manipulators.

THE FUTURE OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

From the accounts which reach me of the great stagnation in business and pecuniary affairs which exists in London and Paris, Berlin and Vienna, I am inclined to think that New-York, though not enjoying its usual volume of business, is to-day the most thriving and active place in the world, and its natural rate of advance under improved commercial prospects can be most effectually aided by honest and enlightened Government.

I took occasion to say in a speech in the market place, soon after entering on my present field of duty, that reform meant progress and development; it meant better administration, honesty in public affairs, the increase of the comforts of living, and the lessening of the burdens of taxation. We must have, with any continued growth, which I look for with steady confidence, new docks and piers, new school-houses, better paved and cleaner avenues and streets, new and better connections between the island and our surrounding cities, better market buildings, an extended water supply, and a continued improvement in the class of men who are to administer the affairs of the City.

Nor should the claims of science and art be overlooked. The two noble buildings designed, the one to accommodate collections of natural history, the other for the exhibition of works of art, both well advanced under the intelligent care of the Park Commissioners, should be prosecuted to completion. There is no reason, with munificent liberalities such as those of James Lenox and Peter Cooper, toward the encouragement of literature; with Columbia College, under the able headship of Dr. Barnard; with our university, our schools, theological seminaries, and medical schools, under such men as Draper, why New-York as a municipality should not take the same advanced position in science, literature, and art, that she holds in the field of trade and commerce.

A NEW ERA OF REFORM.

We have received from a régime of corruption a City completely dilapidated and despoiled in its public buildings, markets, streets, and docks. The money lavishly contributed by the tax-payers to keep them in repair was stolen by twenties of millions, the power to create debt was seized upon by means of possessing the public offices, and, by the connivance and aid of members of the Legislature, the debt of the City was increased by other millions, and the proceeds pocketed by dishonest men, who have not yet been made to return one dollar of their robberies. We who have since been made responsible necessarily have to accept the duty of meeting these unjust burdens of the past. For the future the money paid by our tax-payers and raised on the credit of the City, instead of going into the pockets of conspirators, must be honestly and intelligently expended on needed works, based on thoroughly-matured plans, and so carried out that for each dollar expended there shall be a fair equivalent in materials or labor. On such a basis this community will, I am assured, cheerfully sustain and justify liberal expenditures for the development of the City, and I feel equally well assured that there will be no lack of means to provide for them.

In connection with this subject and as bearing directly upon it, I hope shortly to present some statistics and considerations relative to the Municipal debt, taxation, and other topics of interest to tax-payers. Very respectfully,

ANDREW H. GREEN.

## THE ONEIDA DISTRICT.

### DEMOCRATIC SEARCH FOR A CANDIDATE.

The Democrats of Oneida County have had a hard time of it in getting a candidate to run for Congress in opposition to Mr. Roberts. The Utica *Herald* mentions some of them. It says: "The record of those who have declined to have anything to do with the opposition nomination includes the brightest of the names of the Democracy of Oneida. Horatio Seymour, candidate of his party for President in 1868, had been often proposed, but his name was withdrawn at an early stage in the convention. John F. Seymour, able and popular, refused to let the delegates consider his claims. Abram B. Weaver, candidate for Congress in 1870, and before and since Superintendent of Public Instruction, rejected the proffer of the nomination which was within his reach. Thomas D. Penfield, one of the most active and influential Democrats in the North-western towns, spurned the nomination actually tendered to him. Walter Ballou, an active young Democrat of Boonville, retreated from the doubtful honor. Col. William Osborne's name was used, but was hastily withdrawn. Besides these gentlemen who, in convention, threw away the empty bauble proffered to them, it is well understood that others were besought to take it. Hon. Francis Kernan, candidate of his party for Governor in 1872; John D. Kernan, a popular young lawyer; Hon. Calvert Comstock, a respected citizen, whose reputation as a lawyer and an editor will endure; Hon. Othniel S. Williams, trusted and esteemed in many relations; Hon. J. Thomas Spriggs, one of the most successful jury lawyers in Central New-York, often honored by his party; Col. E. B. Armstrong, the last Democratic candidate for Senator; Gen. R. U. Sherman, who ran for Congress in 1872; were all pressed to enter the canvass, and each and all declined to become candidates. Here are a round dozen gentlemen who would not refuse to respond to any real exigency of the country, to any pressing necessity of the public service. The logic of their refusal is that no demand exists for a change in the Representative. Indeed, their action practically says that it is not even worth while to present an opposing candidate. Hon. Scott Lord has been persuaded to accept the nomination which so many have rejected. The canvass is to determine whether Oneida County adheres to its Republican principles; whether it will palliate or excuse the fresh outrages at the South; whether it will still insist upon the maintenance of the national sovereignty; whether in the contingency of the election going into the House of Representatives, Oneida's vote shall be cast for or against a Republican President. The attitude of the county is not doubtful. It will, with the effort which will be made, roll up a majority equal to any given in recent years."

## EDWIN FORREST'S ESTATE.

The first and partial account of Daniel Dougherty and James Oaks, Executors of the estate of Edwin Forrest, has been filed in Philadelphia. They charge themselves with the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Appraisement of personal estate, per inventory | $220,386 51 |
| Receipts from investments, real estate, &c. | 39,136 86 |
| Total | $.59,523 37 |

And they ask credit for cost of household and management of the estate, repairing books burned by fire, and the following items:

| | |
|---|---|
| Investments in City 6s | $50,000 00 |

And personal effects still on hand:

| | |
|---|---|
| Library | $20,000 00 |
| Pictures in gallery | 42,876 00 |
| Oil and water paintings | 4,442 00 |
| Jewelry | 4,071 00 |
| Furniture | 5,979 00 |
| Furniture and articles at Springbrook | 757 75 |
| Investments, in addition | 50,082 00 |

And other means and articles, which make up a total of $259,523 37, upon which they are allowed a commission of $12,976 17.

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The following are recent nominations by the Republicans in the counties named in this State:

Wayne County.—For County Treasurer, William R. Stults; Superintendent of the Poor, Durfee Wilcox; Justice of Sessions, J. D. Bennett; Coroner, Dr. A. F. Gillett.

Onondaga County.—For District Attorney, William James; Loan Commissioners, Zenas A. Jones and Jay Maxon; Justice of Sessions, Benjamin McDaniels.

Steuben County.—Assembly, Second District, George S. Shepard.

# NEW-MEXICO.

## SANTA FE AND ITS PEOPLE.

### A MEXICAN CITY IN UNITED STATES TERRITORY—ASPECT OF THE CITY AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY—PECULIARITIES OF THE CLIMATE—IRRIGATION—THE WAYS OF THE PEOPLE.

The City of Santa Fé, meaning in English "Holy Faith," is situated on both sides of the Santa Fé River, a stream too small to be dignified with that name in the East. The city is surrounded by hills and mountains, sparsely covered with piñon, a species of pine, and cedar trees, few of which are higher than a man's head. East of the town, about three miles away, are the Santa Fé mountains, and to the northward can be seen "Old Baldy," the top of which reaches up to the region of perpetual snow. Owing to the lack of rain and snow, the surrounding hills, with the exception of the scrub trees before mentioned, are almost destitute of vegetation, and present a most desolate appearance. The first view of one of these hills from a distance gives the impression of its being dotted over with small black animals. The rolling plains lying to the south-westward are alternately covered with the same kind of trees or with a growth of weeds and grass which are almost always of a cigar-box color, for the reason that the rains do not fall in sufficient quantity to give them a coat of green. The valley of the river presents quite another appearance, for all along the stream cotton-wood trees, with their light, bright green foliage are growing; and here all kinds of crops are propagated by irrigation, giving the whole valley a green and pleasing aspect. Irrigation is here almost carried to a science, and from necessity, because without it no crops would grow. The "acequas," or "irrigation ditches," intersect the streets and roads in all directions, and are under the charge of a "Mavi Doma," an officer elected by the people, whose duty it is to see that all entitled to the water shall have their share, and that none is wasted.

PECULIARITIES OF CLIMATE.

Santa Fé is situated at an elevation of more than seven thousand four hundred feet above the sea level, being about fourteen hundred feet higher than the top of Mount Washington. The atmosphere is so greatly rarefied as to give most new-comers much difficulty about breathing, and cause frequent bleeding at the nose in many cases. In consequence of the small fall of water the air is very dry, and at most seasons of the year fresh meat can be kept in the open air without fear of its decaying, until it becomes dry and hard. The extreme dryness of the atmosphere gives a stranger an idea that a cold Winter's day is not so cold after all; but if he venture out without his overcoat he will soon find his mistake. Another strange thing is caused by this lack of humidity, namely, the great difference in temperature between sun and shade. In the warm season, to step from a situation where a person is exposed to the direct rays of the sun to a shady place, is almost invariably to pass from extreme heat to an air almost chilly. Snow falls to a very light depth, rarely more than four inches during an entire Winter. Most gladly would the people hail the heavy falls of snow which prevail in other localities, for upon it they depend to start the grass for their flocks and herds in Spring, and to swell the streams with water for irrigating purposes. Rain very seldom falls, except in the rainy season, which usually commences about the 15th of June, and continues until about the 15th of August. During this period the skies will be cloudless until 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when a shower will suddenly descend, and last generally about two hours. These showers occur almost daily during the period mentioned. At such times the number of streams in New-Mexico is indefinitely increased, for the country abounds in brooks and rivers, the beds of which are at other times entirely dry. These are called by the Mexicans "arroyas." The streams which flow all the year are often so swollen by the rains as to sweep away whole villages, a catastrophe witnessed by the writer at several points on the Rio Grande during the present Summer.

HOW THE CITY IS BUILT.

The City of Santa Fé itself is, with a single exception, built of "adobes," or sun-dried brick. They are eighteen inches in length, nine inches in width, and four and a half in thickness. With very few exceptions the houses are but one story high with flat roofs, made by covering the top of the house with either poles or boards, the latter being hard to obtain and expensive. Over them earth to the depth of two or three feet is piled. Of course, when the rainy season comes nearly every house in the town leaks like a sieve. One army officer, known to the writer, on one of these occasions of general leakage pitched a tent in his parlor; and another slept with an umbrella spread over his head and a rubber blanket covering the rest of his person.

The business portion of the town is built around a square called the "Plaza," and the remainder along narrow streets. The "Plaza" is surrounded by a picket fence, and in its centre is a monument about twenty feet high, erected by the Territory to the memory of the Union soldiers who fell during the late war. There is also a "pagoda," or music-stand, in the Plaza, upon which the military band stationed here take their positions for an hour or two daily, and discourse music for the entertainment of the Santa Féans. The present houses of the army officers—seven in number—are also built of adobes, but in cottage style, with surrounding grounds, and with tin roofs. These houses are finished on the outside with cement, making them resemble a bluish stone. They add greatly to the beauty of the town. Until quite recently all Government officers were quartered in the ordinary Mexican houses; and at present the civil officers are in the same situation, including the Governor, Secretary, and others. One feature of interest is the Roman Catholic Cathedral, also built of adobes, and said to have been erected about one hundred and sixty years ago. The building is nearly as large as any ordinary city church. The interior has a row of benches placed horizontally along the walls, but the centre of the church is without seats, the people kneeling during the service.

SCENES IN THE STREETS.

The streets of Santa Fé present a very striking appearance to the eyes of any one who has not seen the like before; those around the Plaza are generally filled with immense wagons drawn by six, eight and often ten yoke of half-starved oxen, the only means of bringing the much-needed supplies from the end of the railroad. While these great vans are being unloaded the oxen often lie down in their yokes, and their tired appearance, and the appealing look of their large eyes, would excite the pity of many men far less friendly than Mr. Bergh to the brute creation. In all the streets can be seen great numbers of little animals called by the Mexicans "buros;" but better known to English speaking people as donkeys. These small beasts are packed with all sorts of loads. Often as many as fifty can be seen in a single drove, with nearly as many drivers, coming into town loaded with wood. The usual price per "cargo," as they call it, is "dos reals," or twenty-five cents. About sixteen such loads make a cord. Again, a train of "buros" will be seen loaded with all kinds of merchandise, frequently with a barrel on either side of each beast. A pack-saddle is used upon them, but no other equipment. They are guided by blows on alternate sides of their heads and necks, administered by their drivers with a club never less than two inches in thickness. Not infrequently two men are seen mounted on one of these little beasts of burden, either of whom could pick him up and carry him away. The "buro" is the best example of patience the writer has ever seen. These animals live upon almost nothing, a standing joke of the country being that a few sheets of brown paper constitute a grand feast for a "buro." They do a great deal of work, and render many services on the rough mountain trails that could be obtained from no other animals. The sidewalks of the city are generally covered, with "portals" or porches, and the streets are fringed during the day and half the night with the picturesque people of the city; some waiting, Micawber-like, "for something to turn up;" others moving slowing along, for but few Mexicans think life long enough to make any haste in getting through it.

THE POPULATION OF SANTA FE.

The population of Santa Fé consists of about seven thousand Mexicans and about three hundred Americans, including the Government officers. By the term American the New-Mexicans mean people of all nationalities except Mexican. A German who arrives in Santa Fé, direct from "Faderland," is as much an American to the Mexicans as a descendant of a Mayflower pilgrim. The Mexicans have among themselves two classes, the aristocracy and the common people, and caste reigns here as much as in any other part of the world. The higher classes pride themselves much upon the purity of their Castilian blood, and look upon the common people as the joint progeny of Spaniards and Indians. While the utmost good-feeling prevails between the two orders, there is little or no social intercourse between them. The higher class are educated and refined, the lower ignorant and degraded. The system of "peonage" has left its mark, and those who were "peons" are still subservient to their former masters.

MANNERS AND DRESS OF THE PEOPLE.

The people of New-Mexico appear to the writer in a very much better light than that in which they are usually represented. They certainly are a law-abiding, docile race. They possess, it is true, many of the vices common to ignorant people the world over; but during nearly two years' residence among them the writer saw far less lawlessness and crime than is found in civilized communities populated by a more active people. The dress of the people is peculiar and picturesque. The strange features of the men's attire are their broad-brimmed, low-crowned sombreros, and the home-made blankets, usually of white and black, which they wear over their shoulders in lieu of coats. The ladies wear shawls, black and red being the prevailing colors, over their heads, and held together with the hand so as to obscure the whole of the face except the eyes. The men, who are in the habit of riding on horseback, wear immense spurs, the rowels of which are often nearly two inches in diameter. The transition from an American city like Denver to this Mexican city of Santa Fé is wonderful, and the surprise of persons just arrived increases at every turn.

CHURCHES AND LAW COURTS.

There are in the city two Protestant churches, one Protestant Episcopal, the other Presbyterian. During the writer's residence there the first had no clergyman at all, although services, conducted by laymen, were held every Sunday, except that following the 4th of July. They were dispensed with on that day for reasons best known to the lay reader. The Presbyterian pulpit was occupied but a few months. The United States Court for the First Judicial District and the Supreme Court of the Territory are held here. The proceedings are mostly in Spanish, the Judges having interpreters. The juries are generally all Mexicans, and the speeches of the lawyer to the jury are always in the Spanish language, while the court is generally addressed in English. This sounds strange enough in an American law court, but it is but one of many strange things to be seen in this old town, where the new civilization of the Saxon race but thinly overlies the old ways of the Latin.

## BRIDGES AND STATUES.

### SOME EXCEEDINGLY PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FROM A CONNECTICUT LOOKER-ON.

*From the Bridgeport Standard, Sept. 28.*

The Brooklyn tower on the East River Bridge is 250 feet high, and this beats Bunker Hill Monument, the glass works chimney in Cambridge, Mass., and most of the monuments and buildings in the country besides. The top of the new State-house, at Albany, will, however, stand 360 feet from the ground, and that will render most other structures in this country insignificant in height. Would it not be a good idea to finish the shot-tower at Washington, known as "the monument," build another like it on the other shore of the Potomac and swing a bridge across between them. By pinning on to the enterprise a little touch of utility we might thus get two monuments done and have a bridge besides. Or if that is impracticable, let us have the memorial stones contributed by the States and by other nations for the Washington monument, put into the other pier of the East River Bridge, and make it our national commemoration of the illustrious dead. Doing so would very fitly illustrate the utilitarian spirit of the age, and would be a much more cheap and certain method than any which we have yet heard suggested. It would at least secure us a monument which would at once be a tribute to the "father of his country," and would at the same time commemorate one of the great accomplishments in our national progress, which has made such advances since his day. Let one pier be sacred to Washington and the other commemorative of the ending of the rebellion, and thus each will mark a great event in our history. So shall we cast a halo of beauty, romance, and reverence around our great practical public works, and at the same time not devote large sums of money exclusively to lying idle for the sake of mere monumental purposes. There the loafer, at sunrise, standing half way between the two piers of the great bridge, and reflectively ejecting the juice of the weed upon the doubtful purity of the river beneath, as his nose glows and reddens in the morning sun, will cast a glance at the pier sacred to G. W. and then at the one in honor of the ending of our great civil war, and while his bosom is thrilled with great emotions and a crowd of patriotic suggestions hurtle through his cerebrum, will absently feel in his pockets for the coppers which he thought he had left from that last quarter, and wonder where on earth he is going to get his breakfast from on that particular morning. But, casting aside all less serious considerations, we would suggest that a statue of Fulton surmount one pier of the great bridge, and that of De Witt Clinton the other, and thus may be secured at a slight expense two very appropriate monuments to the men whose names it is proper should be thus perpetuated and to whose genius and statesmanship we owe so much. No more appropriate place could be found for such monuments, and no more appropriate monuments for such a place. There is a special adaptedness which should make the suggestion of value.

## ARCHÆOLOGY IN MALTA.

An interesting archæological discovery has been made in Malta, and is thus described by Mr. C. A. Wright, Vice President of the Archæological Society of that island: "During the course of excavation for building purposes on the side of the Jesuits' Hill, near the Marsa, on the property of Signor Sacco, the workmen lately came upon an ancient rock-cut cemetery, just below the surface of the ground. In company with a friend, I repaired to the spot on Tuesday last, and took a rough plan of the place, with the dimensions of the principal parts, a description of which I now propose to lay before my readers. We were not a moment too soon, for the workmen were busily engaged removing the rubbish and human remains, with occasional fragments of pottery, preparatory to deepening the excavation, in order to convert it into an extensive reservoir for water. From the presence of a circular aperture in the roof it seems an attempt may have been formerly made to adapt it for this purpose, but it was not fully carried out; or possibly the opening may have been used for ventilation and light. In our researches we received every assistance possible from the proprietor, who stopped the labor of the workmen while we took the measurements. The general shape of the excavation is that of an irregular parallelogram, divided into two unequally sized chambers, the smaller on the left being separated from the larger by a solid wall of rock, pierced by a doorway and two archways. Entrance is gained on the east side by a narrow flight of some half-dozen steps, leading through a low archway cut in the rock. At the foot of the steps rises a square pillar, which, together with the transverse wall already alluded to, assists in supporting the solid roof. The height of the two chambers is about six feet. Several arch-shaped and deep recesses extend from the larger chamber, three on the side facing the entrance, and another immediately on the right. The total length of the two chambers, including the last-mentioned recess, which is about 7 feet long, amounts to 34 feet 2 inches; the breadth is 18 feet 8 inches, to which must be added the length of the three other recesses, measuring respectively 10 feet 7 inches, 11 feet 9 inches, and 4 feet 1 inch. In the sides of the smaller chamber three other similar recesses had been marked out and cut to the depth of a few inches, for the purpose of extending the accommodation when required. The whole floor, except a small passage at the entrance of the two chambers, left apparently for the convenience of laying out the bodies, is pitted with rectangular tombs of various sizes, cut in the rock and lying close together. Those in the centre hall lie in a transverse direction, while most of those in the smaller chamber are in a line with the main diameter of the cemetery. A few, however, on the extreme left are excavated at right angles to the others. Similar graves, mostly of smaller size, are cut in the floor of all the recesses. At the extremity of three of the recesses or alcoves are little cribs that our guide very aptly likened to berths on board ship. The total number of the graves is about fifty. Some of them have places cut to fit the head and neck of the bodies deposited in them. The lids of the tombs had been removed, except in one or two instances, when nothing but fragments remained. In the walls were numerous niches for lamps. The only relics of interest discovered were two curious-looking, heart-shaped bronze buckles, one of which has since fallen to pieces, and several small earthenware hand-lamps in rather an imperfect state. One of these had on the form of a star, which, it is known, was one of the numerous symbols used by the early Christians on their sepulchral monuments. There was an abundance of coarse broken pottery mixed with the skeletons. We were unable to procure a perfect skull, as all fell to atoms on being touched. It was evident, from the state in which it was found, the cemetery had been opened at some far-back time and ransacked of all its contents worth carrying away. To the left, in close proximity to this old necropolis, an isolated rock tomb was discovered, which was at first believed to have access to it, but, although probably of the same age, is quite distinct. At a little distance to the right are two curious sepulchral excavations containing rock-cut tombs, now used as store-rooms by a boat-builder. In one of them is an inscription almost entirely effaced, only enough remaining to show that it is in Latin characters. The proprietor of the ground, Signor Sacco, has presented to the Public Library an epitaph which he found about four feet under the surface, a little higher up the hill. It is carved on a slab of Malta stone, of a sub-pyramidal form, two feet seven inches high, with a base of fourteen inches. Respecting this relic, I have received the following note from Dr. Cesare Vassallo, the learned librarian and archæologist: 'It is interesting as belonging to the fifth or sixth century, and is remarkable for the beautiful simplicity of the inscription, which may be read: *Deo Maximo Flavius Titus vixit annos LV. Cives benemerenti fecerunt.*' Over the inscription is carved the figure of a ship, one of the symbols which the Christians used on sepulchral monuments in Rome as late as the fifth century, and still later in the provinces. The name of Flavius was not unknown to those early Christians, and Martyrology mentions Flavious Clement, of the rank of Consul, who suffered martyrdom under Domitian. It is only to be hoped that the laudable example set by Signor Sacco, in presenting this epitaph to the above-named public institution, will be followed by others; for the monumental history of these islands, as displayed in the museum of the Public Library, would then be rendered more complete, by the addition of many valuable remains at present entirely lost to archæology."

## OBITUARY.

### JUDGE SAMUEL CHEEVER.

The death of this venerable gentleman, at his residence, in Waterford, N. Y., is announced in the Troy papers of Saturday. The Troy *Times*, in making the announcement, says: "He was a man of extraordinary mental power and energy. Although nearly eighty-eight years of age, he could remember and recount incidents that happened nearly four score years ago with vividness and clearness." The same journal also contains the following sketch of his political life, written by himself, a few weeks before his death, and confided to a correspondent of that paper, with the remark: "There is no hurry; if you do not use it before, you can soon use it for an obituary."

Judge Cheever's family in Massachusetts belonged to the old Federal political party of which Caleb Strong, for a long time Governor of the State, was a permanent member. When at the age of sixteen or seventeen he had placed in his hands some very strong papers written by Gideon Granger, then Postmaster General, the father of Francis Granger, of this State, written in defense of Thomas Jefferson and his administration and statesmanship, which he studied with great thoroughness, and they finally made him a strong Democratic boy, and as such when he came into this State he attached himself to that party here when Daniel D. Tompkins was for the second time elected Governor. He took an active part in the politics of the State as well as of the nation, in what was called "the reign of the Albany Regency," when the State Government was in the hands of such men as Silas Wright, William L. Marcy, Martin Van Buren, Greene C. Bronson, Benjamin F. Butler of Albany, Azariah C. Flagg, John A. Dix, A. B. Johnson, and Samuel Beardsley of Utica, Daniel S. Dickinson, Jonas Earl, and George B. Newell, so long in the canal department, and others of like cast and mould. The public had the benefit of the pens of all these gentlemen through the columns of the Albany *Argus*, where Mr. Cheever always found himself a welcome contributor. There was a great desire with the people along the line of the Erie Canal to press forward the work of its enlargement as soon as that work was decided upon. It was the policy of the Democratic leaders above named, and others, to do the work as fast as the business of the country demanded, but no faster, and not unnecessarily to create debt and consequent interest. They tested the capacity of the canal at some of the points of greatest pressure to settle that question, and regulate the progress of their work accordingly. From a combination of several causes there was a revolution in the politics of the State in the Fall of 1837, which brought William H. Seward into the office of Governor, one hundred Whig members into the House and seven into the Senate. This was caused very much by the passage of an act the previous year by the Democrats prohibiting the banks of the State from issuing any bills for less than five dollars. The effect was not to supply specie for small currency, but to flood the State with the small notes of Eastern banks of doubtful safety. When Gov. Marcy reluctantly signed the bill under severe pressure of his political friends, he told them he had signed the death warrant of the Democratic Party of the State. It so proved. The press and politicians in favor of hastening the enlargement of the Erie Canal said the political revolution was due to the tardy progress of the work on the canal by the Democrats, and an act was passed in the session of 1838 entitled "An act for the more speedy enlargement of the Erie Canal," under which there was over $13,000,000 of canal work let in one year, and at a time when labor, provisions, and everything that went into canal work, were at about double the usual prices. Prices of labor went down in 1839 and 1840, and the credit of the State also went down, so that in the Spring of 1841 they could not borrow a dollar at seven per cent., and they compromised with the contractors to work for half cash and half credit, the half cash paying the cost of the work. In 1841 a revolution brought back the Democrats to power, when they suspended the work and paid the contractors some $2,000,000 for damages for taking the unfinished work from them, and in 1844, 1845, and 1846, relet the work at prices about as much below the lettings of 1838 as would refund the damages for taking the contracts from the original contractors. Many of the contractors made fortunes on the work before they were stopped. Our Legislature might get some useful lessons from the history of those times in the hastening forward the work upon our State Capitol when prices are at more than double the usual rates. The debt will have to be paid by the labor of hands working at much less rates than those now doing the work. The labors of Mr. Cheever were united with those of the gentlemen of the olden time above named to hasten the public works as far as the demands of the business of the canal would justify, and especially not to hasten the lettings at times of ruinous high prices. We are indebted to the financial mistakes of 1838 for our present canal debt of about nine millions, as the history of the times will show. If, instead of letting $13,000,000 of work in that year at full double the usual prices, they had let but a million or two to keep the work in progress for, say, two, or at most, three years, the same work could have been let at the rate of seven millions for the whole, or at most, for eight millions. That difference and its interest which we have paid to this time would have left us now without a dollar of canal debt. Is it not probable that something like this may be said of us thirty-five years hence in relation to our State Capitol? In 1844, when Mr. Clay, "the father of the American system," (the tariff,) was running for President against Mr. Polk, Mr. Cheever, in an address on the 4th of July, discussed the tariff question. Mr. Croswell, of the Albany *Argus*, heard of it, and asked him to write it out, which he did, and the editor commended it to his readers as the embodiment of the Democratic system of tariffs. Gideon Hawley, of Albany, the member of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, from this State, told Mr. Cheever he (Mr. Cheever) had given the public a *book* on the subject of tariff. When the Sub-treasury bill, so called, was passed at Washington, providing, among other things, that the duties should be paid in coin, it drew out, especially in New-England, very strong opposition. Mr. Cheever wrote an article on the subject over the signature of "Franklin," which was published in the *Argus*. Some weeks or more afterward he received a letter from Gov. Marcy, then in the Senate at Washington, accompanied with a copy of the Richmond *Enquirer* containing a copy of the article from the *Argus*. Mr. Marcy told him the article had drawn much attention in Washington, and he had been asked who wrote it, but could not tell, and he wrote to Mr. Croswell, who told him, and then remarked, "I send you a copy of the Richmond *Enquirer*, containing a copy of the article, that you may see what Richie, the editor, says of it," concluding his remarks by saying that it was the ablest defense of the measure which had appeared either in or out of Congress. Mr. Cheever continued his contributions to the press, especially those of a political character, down through the campaign of Gen. Grant's first election, when several of them appeared in the Troy *Times*.

## FRENCH SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

The London *Echo* says: "The power of habit and tradition to reconcile the mind to objectionable practices, so conspicuous in English school discipline, seems to be equally illustrated by that of the French. The determined objection of the public to any kind of corporal infliction has led French schoolmasters to invent a class of punishments which are doubtful improvements on the more violent method. A correspondent of the *Temps* describes from his own experience what was meant a dozen years ago by being 'kept in.' The term then literally described the condition of the small victim, who was actually locked up in a barred cage, containing a stool and a sliding table, which, when the boy was seated, closed round him, and shut him in. Here he remained throughout the whole day, without moving even for his meals, and sometimes a bed was made up in the garret in which the cage stood, and the punishment was renewed next day. The writer who describes this contrivance states that on one occasion he himself was almost suffocated in this cage in consequence of some smoking logs falling out of the stove while he was unable to restore them to their place. It is probable that this very good imitation of 'Little Ease' is no longer in use, but as a dozen years ago is not a long period, and abuses die very hard, it is as well that the attention of the French public should be drawn to the possibility of its continued existence."

## EXPLOSIVE OILS.

"A warning to the public" is given by the Maine State Assayer and Inspector of Oils, Mr. Bartlett, in regard to certain "non-explosive" oils, so called, now being sold by "agents" throughout the State under various names, such as "areline," "gasoline," "liquorine," &c. Also, in some cases, under the name of "kerosene." He has recently tested samples of the liquids, and in every case it has proved to be in some form of benzine or naphtha, taking fire in some cases below a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit, and giving off explosive vapor at a temperature below heat of an ordinary sitting room. Two of the samples could not be distinguished from commercial benzine, and the others were a trifle better. One sample was called kerosene, which, on testing, proved to be nothing but purified "benzine."

# THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

## THE CANDIDATES TO BE VOTED FOR IN HALF A DOZEN STATES.

### PARTICULARS OF THE CONTESTS IN OHIO, INDIANA, IOWA, AND WEST VIRGINIA—THE REBEL TICKET IN ARKANSAS.

Elections are to be held on Tuesday, Oct. 13, in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and West Virginia, and in Arkansas on the same day the Democrats will vote for the candidates they have nominated. Below we present a list of the leading candidates for the offices named, and a statement of the vote of each State in recent elections:

OHIO.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| Secretary of State. | Allen T. Wikoff. | Wm. Bell, Jr. |
| Supreme Judges. | Luther Day.<br>W. W. Johnson. | Wm. J. Gilmore.<br>George Rex. |
| School Com's'n'r. | T. W. Harvey. | Charles S. Smart. |
| B'd Public Works. | S. R. Hosmer. | Martin Schilder. |

The Prohibitionists also have a ticket in the field, with John R. Buchtel for Secretary of State, Gideon T. Stewart for Supreme Judge, P. M. Weddell for School Commissioner, and Enoch G. Collins for Member of the Board of Public Works. For Members of Congress the candidates are as follows, those marked with a * being nominees of the Prohibitionists:

| Dist. | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | John K. Green. | Milton Sayler. |
| 2. | Job E. Stevenson. | Henry B. Banning. |
| 3. | John Q. Smith. | John S. Savage. |
| 4. | Lewis B. Gunckel.<br>W. A. Campbell. * | John A. McMahon. |
| 5. | Reynolds K. Little. | Americus V. Rice. |
| 6. | Abel M. Pratt.<br>Francis Granger. * | Frank H. Hurd. |
| 7. | Thos. W. Gordon.<br>M. Deal.* | Lawrence T. Neal. |
| 8. | William Lawrence.<br>W. J. Sullivan. * | Joseph E. Pearson. |
| 9. | James W. Robinson. | Early F. Poppleton. |
| 10. | Charles Foster.<br>William G. Meade. * | George E. Seney. |
| 11. | Hezekiah S. Bundy.<br>Delmont Lockley. * | John L. Nance. |
| 12. | David Taylor, Jr.<br>H. A. Thompson. * | Ansel T. Walling. |
| 13. | John H. Barnhill. | Milton I. Southard. |
| 14. | Wm. M. Armstrong.<br>William Dial. * | John P. Cowan. |
| 15. | Nelson H. Van Vorhes. | Wylie H. Oldham. |
| 16. | Lorenzo Danforth. | Henry Baylis. |
| 17. | Laurin D. Woodworth. | David M. Wilson. |
| 18. | James Monroe.<br>M. Jewett. * | John K. McBride. |
| 19. | James A. Garfield.<br>R. H. Hurlburt, Independent Republican. | Daniel B. Woods. |
| 20. | Richard C. Parsons. | Henry B. Payne. |

The vote of Ohio in recent years has been as follows:

| Year. | Office. | Republican. | Democratic. | Temperance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1873 | Governor | 213,837 | 214,654 | 10,277 |
| 1872 | President | 281,852 | 245,484 | 2,100 |
| 1872 | Secretary of State | 265,930 | 251,780 | 2,045 |

INDIANA.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| Sec. of State | Wm. W. Curry. | John Enos Neff. |
| Auditor | Jas. A. Wildman. | Eben. Henderson. |
| Treasurer | John B. Glover. | Benj. C. Shaw. |
| Attorney Gen. | James C. Denny. | C. A. Buskirk. |
| Supreme Judge. | A. L. Osborne. | Horace P. Biddle. |
| Supt. Instruct'n. | John M. Bloss. | James H. Smart. |

| | Independent Reform. |
|---|---|
| Secretary of State | Samuel Bowles. |
| Auditor | Thomas J. Trusket. |
| Treasurer | Norris G. Bennett. |
| Attorney General | William A. Peele. |
| Supreme Judge | Horace P. Biddle. |
| Superintendent of Instruction | Andrew H. Graham. |

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| Dist. | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | William Heilman. | Benoni S. Fuller. |
| 2. | B. F. Rawlins, (Ind. Dem.) | James D. Williams. |
| 3. | James A. Cravens, (Ind. Dem.) | Michael C. Kerr. |
| 4. | William J. Robinson. | Jeptha D. New. |
| 5. | Benjamin F. Claypool. | William S. Holman. |
| 6. | Milton S. Robinson. | Edmund Johnson.<br>A. O. Pendleton, Ref. |
| 7. | John Coburn. | Franklin Landers. |
| 8. | Morton C. Hunter. | Harrison J. Rice. |
| 9. | Thomas J. Cason. | Leander McClurg.<br>Archibald Johnson, Ind. |
| 10. | William H. Calkins. | William S. Haymond.<br>Anson Wolcott, Ref. |
| 11. | James K. Evans. | Jonathan D. Cox. |
| 12. | Robert S. Taylor. | Allen H. Hamilton.<br>William B. Walters, Ind. |
| 13. | John H. Baker. | Freeman Kelley. |

The House of Representatives to be chosen will unite with the Senate chosen last year in electing a United States Senator in place of Hon. Daniel D. Pratt. The vote of Indiana in late years has been as follows:

| Year. | Office. | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1872 | President | 186,144 | 165,054 |
| 1872 | Governor | 188,276 | 189,613 |
| 1870 | Secretary of State | 157,491 | 160,050 |

IOWA.

| | Republican. | Anti-Monopoly. |
|---|---|---|
| Sec. of State | Josiah T. Young. | David Morgan. |
| Auditor | Buren R. Sherman. | Joseph M. King. |
| Treasurer | William Christy. | Henry C. Hargis. |
| Attorney Gen. | M. E. Cutts. | John H. Keatley. |
| Land Register. | David Secor. | R. H. Rodearmel. |

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| Dist. | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | George W. McCrary. | Leroy G. Palmer. |
| 2. | John Q. Tufts. | John R. Sheean. |
| 3. | Cyrus T. Granger. | L. L. Ainsworth. |
| 4. | Henry O. Pratt. | John Bowman. |
| 5. | James Wilson. | James Wilkinson. |
| 6. | Ezekiel S. Sampson. | E. N. Gates. |
| 7. | John A. Kasson. | John D. Whitman. |
| 8. | James W. McDill. | Anson Rood. |
| 9. | Addison Oliver. | G. E. Whiting. |

The vote of Iowa in recent years has been:

| Year. | Office. | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1872 | President | 131,173 | 73,355 |
| 1871 | Judge | 108,801 | 67,547 |
| 1870 | Secretary of State | 103,377 | 60,888 |

NEBRASKA.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| Governor | Silas Garber. | Albert Tuxbury. |
| Congressman | Lorenzo Crounse. | James W. Savage. |
| 2d Congressman. | Pat. O. Hawes. | No candidate. |
| Sec. of State | Bruno Tschuck. | John A. Etherly. |
| Treasurer | J. C. McBride. | Robert C. Jourdan. |
| Supt. Instruc'n. | J. M. McKenzie. | Eli Huber. |
| Prison Inspec'r. | Nath. S. Porter. | R. H. Walker. |
| Attorney Gen. | Geo. H. Roberts. | M. Montgomery. |

| | Temperance. | Independent. |
|---|---|---|
| Governor | Jarvis S. Church. | Jona. F. Gardner. |
| Congressman | J. G. Miller. | James W. Davis. |
| 2d Congressman. | J. R. Fairbanks. | J. D. Calhoun. |
| Sec. of State | Wm. G. Olinger. | Henry Wiebe. |
| Treasurer | Thomas Bissell. | Thompson Bissell. |
| Supt. Instruc'n. | J. M. McKenzie. | J. M. McKenzie. |
| Prison Inspec'r. | C. B. Parker. | R. H. Walker. |
| Attorney Gen. | No candidate. | M. Montgomery. |

The vote of Nebraska in recent years has been:

| Year. | Office. | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1872 | President | 18,245 | 7,785 |
| 1870 | Governor | 11,126 | 8,648 |

WEST VIRGINIA.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| Dist. | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Nathan Goff, Jr. | Benjamin Wilson. |
| 2. | Alex. R. Boteler. | Charles G. Faulkner. |
| 3. | John Hall. | Frank Hereford. |

ARKANSAS.

In this State the Democrats have made their nominations and will vote for them on Tuesday, Oct. 13, as well as upon the new Constitution which they have prepared for their State. The Republicans refuse to take part in the election. The Democratic candidates are:

Governor—A. H. Garland, Ex-Confederate States Senator.

Chief Justice—E. H. English, Chief Justice during the rebellion.

Associate Justice—David Walker, President Secession Convention.

Associate Justice—W. M. Harrison, Commissary, rebel army.

Secretary of State—B. B. Beavers, Lieutenant Colonel, rebel army.

State Treasurer—S. J. Churchill, Major General, rebel army.

Attorney General—S. P. Hughes, Colonel, rebel army.

Auditor—W. R. Miller, Colonel, rebel army.

Land Commissioner—J. N. Smithee, Captain, battery, rebel army.

Chancellor—J. R. Eakin, Lieutenant Colonel, rebel army.

Clerk Chancery Court—A. R. Will, Colonel, rebel army.

## LUMBER IN PENNSYLVANIA.

G. W. Lentz, Esq., of Pennsylvania, of the Committee on Lumber Statistics, made the following report to the Lumbermen's Convention, recently held in Saginaw, Mich., it being the result of careful investigation. It shows the quantity of standing white pine, hemlock, and hard-wood timber, east and west of the Allegheny Mountains, in Pennsylvania:

| | Feet. |
|---|---|
| On Pine Creek and its branches | 300,000,000 |
| On Youngwoman's Creek | 130,000,000 |
| On Kettle Creek and its branches | 75,000,000 |
| On Cook's Run | 15,000,000 |
| On Hunt's Run | 75,000,000 |
| On First Forks of the Sinnemahoning and branches | 50,000,000 |
| On Bennett's branch of the Sinnemahoning and branches | 30,000,000 |
| On Anderson's Creek and branches | 150,000,000 |
| On Susquehanna River and small branches | 300,000,000 |
| On Clearfield Creek and branches | 100,000,000 |
| On Moshannon Creek and branches | 100,000,000 |
| On Driftwood and branches of Sinnemahoning | 50,000,000 |
| On Musquito Creek, below Clearfield | 225,000,000 |
| On Wickoff Run | 60,000,000 |
| On Baker and other runs | 75,000,000 |
| On Beech Creek, &c. | 50,000,000 |
| Other small streams additional | 515,000,000 |
| Total on streams east of Alleghanies | 2,800,000,000 |
| Total on streams west of Alleghanies | 1,000,000,000 |
| Making a sum total of standing white pine east and west of the Alleghany mountains | 3,800,000,000 |
| Total amount of hemlock in Pennsylvania | 7,000,000,000 |
| Total amount of hard wood in Pennsylvania, fit for saw-logs | 6,000,000,000 |

# JOHN KELLY'S ANSWER.

### HE REFUTES THE CHARGES MADE BY MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

RECORDS OF THE POLICE COURTS, COURTS OF RECORD, AND SPECIAL SESSIONS—WHAT IT IS CLAIMED THEY PROVE—DETAILED REPLIES TO ALL THE MAYOR'S ALLEGATIONS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1874.

*To William F. Havemeyer, Mayor of the City of New-York:*

SIR: On the 15th of September last a letter from you was published in the newspapers of the City, in which you endeavor to relieve yourself from the severe and merited censure passed upon you by the Governor for your own improper conduct in office by casting wholesale aspersions upon all who have been in any way concerned as complainant, counsel, or witness, in the proceedings against yourself or against the convicted Police Commissioners, (which you seem to regard also as directed against yourself,) and assert that the whole matter has sprung from my personal enmity to you, and that I am "a very dishonest man," possessing "an audacity born of a low beginning," and having the "vindictive feelings of men of your (my) class."

With those who know me no assertion that you can make, and particularly nothing that you may say, in the disgraced position you now occupy before the public, will affect my character. Yet the charges you make are so grave, particularly when made over the signature of the Mayor of this great City, that I feel imperatively called upon to make a reply for the purpose of vindicating myself before such of the public as may not know me personally, at an earlier date than the slow progress of the law will allow.

Passing by, for the present, the various personal innuendoes and aspersions with which your letter is filled, your first grave charge against me is, that I "have defrauded this City and County out of large sums of money, and have been guilty of a crime that is adequately described by the term felonious."

In proof of this fact you assert that in my reports to the Secretary of State of the number of convictions in the County of New-York

"during your (my) six years of office you (I) reported 113,090 convictions in this County, while the Clerk only reported 20,886. In other words that your (my) eyes, keenly directed moneyward, were able to discern 92,204 convictions that the records of the courts did not mention."

This you assert to be "a flagrant crime." You also allege that it is aggravated by the law being violated in my not returning the names of those convicted in courts of record, and disregarding that provision as to "the enormous number reported for the Special Sessions, in respect to which you (I) only gave the total number each month."

You then proceed to an additional and even graver charge, that while my reports of convictions to the Secretary of State were thus fraudulently swollen to enormous proportions, yet that "you (I) collected pay for 6,353 more convictions than you (I) reported."

You then assert that the amount of money you (I) pocketed by this shameless fraud * * * was $34,259 37.

These charges I assert to be base and malicious falsehoods, and which you and Nelson J. Waterbury, your assistant in preparing them, must have known to be such at the time they were written.

The truth in regard to the matter is as follows:

By section 4 of the act of April 26, 1839, the Sheriff of each county was required to report to the Secretary of State the name, occupation, sex, native country, &c., of all persons convicted in any criminal courts of record of his county. By section 5 similar reports were to be made by the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York of convictions in any Court of Special Sessions of that City; by the Sheriff of Monroe, of convictions in any criminal court in the City of Rochester; by the Sheriff of Kings of convictions in any criminal court of the City of Brooklyn; by the Sheriff of Erie of convictions in any criminal court in the City of Buffalo; and by section 6 all Justices and other judicial officers were required to furnish the required information to the Sheriff. The object of this law, as defined to the Secretary of State in a circular for the information of Sheriffs, issued long before my election to that office, was, "to obtain such accurate statistical information concerning convicts and crimes as may guide intelligent legislation. For other countries such information has been found eminently useful in developing the sources of crime and indicating the means of prevention."

It will readily be seen that to make these statistics of any value they must be uniform, and that it would be absurd to require returns from "all criminal courts" in the Cities of Rochester, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, and omit the great City of New-York. For this reason the practice was established, long before I first became Sheriff, for that officer to collect and return to the Secretary of State the convictions in the different Police Courts of the City, and include them in the column headed "convictions at Special Sessions," a practice which your own letter shows was known to the Supervisors when passing my bills. In fact the number was so great, being nearly ten times all the other courts, that it could not be otherwise than apparent to both them and the Secretary of State.

The number of these convictions, as will be hereafter shown, was enormous. Each yearly statement of them, incorporating the particulars specified by statute, constituted a volume larger than a bank ledger. At the same time the offenses were of a similar and not aggravated character, such as disorderly conduct, vagrancy, &c., &c., as to which the names of the criminals were unimportant, although I took from the records of each Police court the name, age, native country, degree of education, religious instruction, former conviction, &c., &c., of each person convicted, and filed the same in my office. For this reason, as I am informed at Albany, for the convenience of the Secretary of State, the practice sprang up (first introduced, I believe, by Sheriff Willett, my predecessor) of forwarding a tabular statement only of this class of convictions, and retaining the detailed and bulky returns in the Sheriff's office.

That this practice was in accordance with the intention of the Legislature was conclusively shown by the passage of the act of March 29, 1861, by which it was provided:

> SEC. 5. The respective Sheriffs of the Counties of Albany, Cayuga, Columbia, Dutchess, Erie, Kings, Monroe, New-York, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Rensselaer, and Schenectady shall, on the first day of every month, transmit to the Secretary of State a statement of the number of persons convicted in courts of special sessions during the preceding month, in the respective cities of Albany, Auburn, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Hudson, New-York, Oswego, Rochester, Poughkeepsie, Syracuse, Schenectady, Troy, and Utica. Such statements shall specify the crimes, the whole number convicted, sex, age, nativity, married or single, degree of education, religious instruction, parents living or dead, whether before convicted or not of any crime, and whether temperate or intemperate. All courts in the City of New-York having jurisdiction in cases where criminal convictions are had, are hereby, for the purposes of this act, declared Courts of Special Sessions, whether composed of one or more Police Magistrates.

Thus expressly ratifying and continuing the existing practice, and which law has ever since remained in force.

By section 6 of this act the Clerk of the General Sessions in the City and County of New-York was required to return the convictions had "in the Special Sessions of the said City and County."

Under this law most of the returns were made which are attacked by you as fraudulent. The difference between the names returned by me to the Secretary of State from the various courts, and those for which I was paid, upon which you lay such stress, arises from a very simple circumstance. As above shown, I was specifically required, in my returns to the Secretary of State, to include, under the head of "Convictions at Special Sessions," both the convictions in the regular Special Sessions and those in the various Police Courts. In collecting my compensation from the County, this rule did not apply, and I, therefore, made out my bills according to the fact, specifying under one head the number of convictions in the Oyer and Terminer, the General and Special Sessions, and those in the Police Courts under another.

It is true that the Clerk's returns do not accord with my figures. This is for the reason that he construed the law to only require him to return the convictions in the Court of Special Sessions of this County, and considered that he was not bound to return those from the Police Courts. This, however, had nothing to do with me. I had no control over him, and was not responsible for his acts. The law made it my duty to go to those Police Courts and collect these statistics, and I did it honestly and properly.

My bills for this service are strictly correct, but you, in order to malign my character, have desperately garbled the figures which you give as the number of convictions returned by me to the Secretary of State.

As a proof of this scandalous conduct upon your part, I give the convictions as you say I reported them to the Secretary of State, and those which are actually found in the office of that officer at Albany, as appears by his official certificate.

FOR THE YEARS 1859 TO 1867 INCLUSIVE, (THE MAYOR'S STATEMENT.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Court of Records | 3,933 |
| Special Sessions | 109,157 |
| Total | 113,090 |

FOR SAME YEARS, (SECRETARY OF STATE'S CERTIFICATE.)

| | |
|---|---|
| General Sessions | 3,982 |
| Oyer and Terminer | 92 |
| Special Sessions | 116,285 |
| Total | 120,359 |

From this it appears that for your own base and vindictive purposes you have falsely placed the number of convictions returned by me below the real number, as follows:

| Amount actually returned by me— | Courts of Record. | Special Sessions. |
|---|---|---|
| Oyer and Terminer | 92 | .... |
| General Sessions | 3,982 | 116,285 |
| Total | 4,074 | |
| Amount stated by you | 3,393 | 109,157 |
| Difference between your statement and the truth | 141 | 7,128 |
| Total difference | | 7,269 |

This statement of my returns, as certified to by the Secretary of State, conforms in all respects to my charges, which I find by my bills were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1859—Returns for quarter ending April 1 | 4,113 |
| 1859—Returns for quarter ending June 30 | 4,911 |
| 1859—Returns for quarter ending Sept. 30 | 6,320 |
| 1859—Returns for quarter ending Dec. 31 | 4,596 |
| Total | 19,940 |
| 1860—Returns for quarter ending March 31 | 4,295 |
| 1860—Returns for quarter ending June 30 | 6,055 |
| 1860—Returns for quarter ending Sept. 30 | 7,533 |
| 1860—Returns for quarter ending Jan. 1 | 5,428 |
| Total | 23,311 |
| 1861—Returns for quarter ending April 1 | 5,631 |
| 1861—Returns for quarter ending July 1 | 6,551 |
| 1861—Returns for quarter ending Oct. 1 | 7,194 |
| 1861—Returns for quarter ending Dec. 31 | 5,942 |
| Total | 25,318 |

The number for 1859 being exactly what I returned, and those of the following two years aggregating slightly less than the number I returned.

After 1861, the compensation for returns from Police Courts having been reduced to twelve and one-half cents, while that for returns from the other criminal courts remained at fifty cents, the price previously paid for both, my bills were necessarily divided. These have already been published in THE TIMES of Sept. 17, 1874, probably at your instance, and although they contain many errors in copying, as to other items, as far as this matter is concerned, were, I believe, correctly printed.

By reference to these it will plainly appear that while the vast majority of names returned by me to the Secretary of State as having been convicted in the Special Sessions, were really convicted in the Police Courts, and were only included in the return of convictions at Special Sessions to comply with the provisions of the act of 1861, declaring that for this purpose the Police Courts should be deemed Courts of Special Sessions, yet that, in making out my bills, I was careful to make a distinction between them.

After quoting the quarterly bills in detail Mr. Kelly proceeds: You were familiar with these bills. In fact you borrowed them from the Controller in August last, and I believe still have them in your possession. You were familiar with the act of 1861, for you expressly refer to it in your letter, and yet you have the mendacious audacity to ignore the existence of any convictions being returned or charged for from Police Courts, and by branding me as having returned 10,422 convictions from the Courts of Record, and 109,157 from the Special Sessions, strictly so called, and publishing the convictions in the two latter courts alone as being but 22,239, assert and claim that you have proved that the difference, amounting to 68,014, is fradulent.

The scandalous character of this statement can be best understood by the following comparison between the charges contained in my bills during the years 1865, 1866, and 1867, (when these convictions were, for the first time, separated,) and the figures you give as obtained from the records:

My charges as contained in my bills for the years 1865-6-7—General and Special Sessions, and Oyer and Terminer, $10,422; Police Courts, $41,262. Total—$51,684.

Your figures as obtained from the records for same years—Courts of Record, $2,111; Special Sessions, $8,735. Total—$10,846.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount charged by me as convictions in the Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions during this period | $10,422 |
| Difference in my favor | $424 |

In this connection it may be well to call your attention to a "shameless fraud" upon your part in regard to these figures. You expressly refer to the resolution of the Supervisors fixing the Sheriff's compensation "at fifty cents for convictions reported from the Oyer and Terminer and General and Special Sessions," and by the preceding figures show that according to your own compilations from the records of these courts, I was entitled to charge for 10,846 convictions during the years 1865, 1866, and 1867. Yet, in spite of this, you insert the following in your table under the head "Amount of Plunder," viz.:

Excess of convictions charged by you (me) during your (my) second term, at fifty cents over the number shown by the court records:

| | |
|---|---|
| Charged by you (me) | 10,422 |
| Shown by court records | 2,111 |
| Being an excess of | 8,311 |

Although, in order to do this, you have to omit entirely the convictions in the Special Sessions, which your own letter concedes I am entitled to charge for, and which your own figures show amount to 8,735; and thus endeavor to convince the public that I have swindled the County by overcharging for 8,311 convictions at fifty cents each, whereas a comparison of my bills with your figures show that I have charged for 424 less convictions than, according to the records of the courts, I was entitled to.

In addition, you put down as "excess of minor convictions received by you (me) being those in the

| | |
|---|---|
| Police Courts | 41,262 |
| Shown by court records | 8,735 |
| Excess | 35,227 |

which, at 12½ cents each, amounts to $4,065 87," and assert that this is "a fraud" upon my part.

In other words, you take the 8,735 convictions, which your own table shows were rendered in the Special Sessions, and for which you admit I was entitled to charge fifty cents each, and assume that they, and they only, are the returns for the Police Courts, for which my charge was 12½ cents each, and upon this basis assert that I have made an overcharge of 35,227 convictions, although in every one of my bills, during my second term, the charges for the returns from the Special Sessions were distinctly separated from those for the Police Courts.

The only recognition you give to the existence of such a thing as a Police Court at all, is your statement that "a few of the minor convictions in the Police Courts may not be included," and that a deduction of a few hundred dollars for convictions in Police Courts may possibly be allowed me.

You knew better than that when you wrote it. You cannot have lived as long as you have in the City of New-York without knowing that there are almost ten times as many convictions in Police Courts as in the Oyer and Terminer and General and Special Sessions combined.

Why, the Police arrests in the City of New-York during the period you refer to were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Year ending Oct. 31, 1859 | 68,896 |
| Year ending Oct. 31, 1860 | 65,809 |
| Year ending Oct. 31, 1861 | 71,130 |
| Total during my first term | 205,835 |
| Year ending Oct. 31, 1865 | 68,873 |
| Year ending Oct. 31, 1866 | 75,630 |
| Year ending Oct. 31, 1867 | 80,532 |
| Total during my second term | 235,035 |
| Grand total | 440,860 |

Where were the petty offenses that constituted the vast majority of these cases tried, if not in the Police Courts?

Why you should have been guilty of so grossly misstating the facts in regard to this matter is a mystery, particularly as the truth could have been ascertained without very great difficulty. From the fact that you, although professing to be a "life-long Democrat," "an earnest supporter of Silas Wright, Samuel Young, and Michael Hoffman," should speak of my having a "low beginning" and of "my class," that you cannot distinguish between an attempt to punish Police Commissioners who have violated the election law and made a personal attack upon yourself, and from your general extraordinary conduct while in office, I should judge that your mind must be somewhat affected. Yet your letter shows such ability in collecting and distorting facts and asserting falsehoods that I am unable to ascribe to you even this poor excuse, and can only account for it to a combination of malignity, self-deceit, and bad advice.

THE CHARGE OF "MANUFACTURING STATISTICS."

You next attack me because, in my returns of convictions from the Police Courts (which are included under the head of "returns from the Special Sessions," as above stated) I placed the proportion of females, as regards males, and of Irish, in respect to natives of other countries, much higher than I did in my returns of convictions from Courts of Record, and give as a reason that I "manufactured the statistics," the assertion being made with the particular view to injure me in the estimation of the race from which I sprang. If the facts were as you pretend, that there were no such names and no such convictions, is it not evident that I would have been particular to make the fraudulent returns conform closely to the genuine, and is not the variance between them in itself a proof of their being correct? But, without arguing the matter, it is enough to say that in this particular, as in every other assertion contained in your letter, you maliciously assert a willful and deliberate untruth.

A Chief Magistrate of a city like New-York, even though he considers it beneath his dignity to read the newspapers, should surely know that females are seldom guilty of the higher grades of crimes, such as are tried in courts of record, but that in large cities the number of females convicted of the various description of minor offenses coming under the definition of "disorderly conduct and vagrancy," and which are disposed of in Police Courts, is, unhappily, very large.

The same is the case as to the crimes committed by those of Irish birth. Impulsive and passionate, they are apt to be guilty of disorderly conduct, and to be brought before a Police Court; but the crimes that involve dishonesty or moral turpitude, and which are heard before the higher courts, are much more rare among them.

Thus, in the report of the Board of Police for the year ending Oct. 31, 1858, when I was not Sheriff, the total arrests were given as:

| | |
|---|---|
| Males | 42,891 |
| Females | 18,564 |
| Total | 61,455 |
| | Males. |
| Disorderly conduct | 5,866 |
| Intoxication and disorderly conduct | 5,817 |
| Vagrancy | 1,244 |
| | Females. |
| Disorderly conduct | 3,145 |
| Intoxication and disorderly conduct | 3,552 |
| Vagrancy | 1,682 |

And out of 75,373 persons arrested in that year in New-York, and the preceding nine months in Brooklyn, 44,587 are reported as born in Ireland.

As a further instance to the same effect, by the report of the Commissioners of Charities it appears that the total commitments to the institutions under their charge during 1867 were 47,133, of which 17,850 were males, and 12,606 females, and 21,079 were of Irish birth.

In conclusion I would state, that, while I am as conscious as any one of the obligation which I owe to those of my race, they would be the last to ask or expect me to falsify the records to conceal a fact.

Your next attack is for overcharge in conveying prisoners. As in your assertions in relation to the returns to the Secretary of State, you in this matter practically omit the persons committed from the Police Courts, although you pretend to give them.

During my first term you admit that I charged for 448 less than I was entitled to. In my second term, however, you allege there was an enormous overcharge. For the Police Courts you allow the beggarly number of 1,000, and calmly assert "that that is at least double the actual deficiency." The figures you give in regard to the House of Refuge are of course all wrong. I have in my possession an official certificate of the prisoners received at the House of Refuge, of which the following is an abstract:

| | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number received | 420 | 470 | 383 | 1,273 |

The aggregate you put in your table for this period is 328. The reason for this, as I am informed, is that when on Sept. 3 you wrote the institution for their figures you only asked for the number of boys committed, being apparently in ignorance that the institution received both girls and boys; but even here you have blundered in your figures.

The following is a statement taken from my books, showing the number of prisoners who were convicted during my last term, and who were committed to the Sheriff to be conveyed, and were conveyed, to the places to which they were sentenced:

FOR THE YEARS 1865-6-7.

| | |
|---|---|
| To the Penitentiary | 5,345 |
| To the House of Refuge | 1,273 |
| To the Juvenile Asylum | 1,797 |
| To the Work-house | 9,710 |
| To the City Prison | 684 |
| Total | 18,809 |

The evidence of these commitments are in my possession. I have receipts for those sent to the Penitentiary and House of Refuge. In addition it appears by the report of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction that the following persons were received by them during this period:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1865..Warden Penitentiary | 1,670 | Work-house 11,113 |
| 1866..Warden Penitentiary | 1,978 | Work-house 12,411 |
| 1867..Warden Penitentiary | 2,315 | Work-house 15,000 |
| Total | 5,963 | 38,524 |

My charge was based upon the number of those who, after conviction, were placed by law in my custody as Sheriff, and for none other. They were carried by my deputy, and I was responsible for them, and entitled to charge for their conveyance. The largest number of these prisoners were convicted by the Police Courts, and your fixing the number at 1,000 would be preposterous if it was not stated maliciously.

THE FEES FOR CONVEYING PRISONERS.

One word as to my fees for this service. You admit that long before my accession to office, compensation of the Sheriff for carrying prisoners had been fixed at seventy-five cents each, the amount which I received during my first term, but that during my second term, "without the slightest warrant from any source," I had the audacity to charge "double the previous large rate," and received $1 50 for each prisoner, a rate which, two years and three months afterward, I increased to $1 75.

As you state you "are no lawyer," you seem to consider yourself free to make any assertions in regard to the law which may strike your fancy. It is certainly singular that you should be the first to discover that the Board of Supervisors, in auditing Sheriffs' bills, as they have done for many years without any question, were exercising a power not authorized by law; but then you are celebrated for doing singular things.

In fact, it would appear from the blunders you make in your quotations from the statutes, and allusions to decisions not to be found in the books, that you have prepared yourself for your attack on me by the perusal of some such work as "Every Man His Own Lawyer." Probably if you had conferred with a lawyer before taking such a step, he would have suggested to you the proverb that "He who is his own lawyer has a fool for his client."

The following is a brief statement of the law in regard to the fees of the Sheriff:

By the Revised Statutes, (1 Edmunds, p. 357,) it is provided that the following shall be county charges:

> "2. The compensation of Sheriffs, for the commitment and discharge of prisoners in criminal process. * * * * 5. * * * reasonable compensation to constables and other officers, for executing process on persons charged with criminal offenses, for services and expenses in conveying prisoners to jail, * * * and for other services in relation to criminal proceedings, for which no specific compensation is prescribed by law. 6. The expenses incurred for the support of persons charged or convicted of crime. * * * * *
>
> 7. Moneys necessarily expended by any county officer in executing the duties of his office in cases in which no specific compensation is provided by law." Such accounts to be presented to the Board of Supervisors and audited by them.

Also (2 Edmond's Rev. Stat., 665):

> For giving notice of any general or special election, $1 for each town or ward in the county, and the expense of publishing.
>
> For any services which may be rendered by a Constable the same fees as are allowed by law for such services to a Constable.
>
> For summoning Constables to attend the Supreme Court or any other Court, fifty cents for each Constable.

Also (2 id., 778):

> For every person committed to prison, 37½ cents, and a like sum for each person discharged.
>
> For summoning a Grand Jury, $10.
>
> For conveying prisoners to Houses of Refuge, such sum as shall be allowed by the Supervisors.

(Laws of 1859, Chap. 254, p. 553):

> "The Board of Supervisors may allow such further compensation for the services of process, &c., as they may deem reasonable. For other services in criminal cases, for which no compensation is specially prescribed by law, such sum as the Board of Supervisors of the county may allow."

The Revised Statutes, part 3, chapter 7, title 4, article 2, section 21, (p. 698, fifth edition,) provide for the summoning of jurors by the officers now required by law to serve them. Sections 96 and 109 (p. 716) make this the duty of the Sheriff not only in criminal, but in civil cases, specifying the Circuit Court, Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, and General Sessions.

Section 110 also makes this the Sheriff's duty.

No statutory rate seems to be fixed for this service.

The sum of fifty cents to be collected of the attorney by III. R. S., 395 (5 Ed.,) cannot be the only compensation contemplated, as the Sheriff is also to summon jurors for the Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, and if he is entitled to charge for one he is for the other. His compensation, therefore, is to be fixed, audited, and allowed by the Board of Supervisors, as they have done for the past thirty years, under the powers given them. (1st R. S., 848, 855. III. R. S., p. 1,046, section 2.)

In the case of the Supervisors of Onondaga vs. Briggs, 2 Denio., 41, where a district attorney was charged with procuring from the Supervisors fees not authorized by law, Chief Justice Bronson held that

> "For certain services the Legislature has given to officers a specified fee, and they are forbidden to take more. But when no fee has been prescribed by law, the Legislature has not undertaken to say how much or how little shall be charged for any service which may be rendered."

In the case of the People ex rel. Hilton against the Supervisors of Albany County, 12 Wendell's Reports, p. 257, it was decided that when any duty was imposed upon a county officer by the Legislature, he was entitled to a reasonable compensation, to be audited by the Board of Supervisors.

Chief Justice Savage said:

> "The performance of the duty may be, and generally must be, attended with expense, and there is no reason why the officer should lose both his time and his money without just compensation. It is very probable, too, that the reason why no fixed sum was given was that the Legislature knew the principle upon which the courts had acted, and thought that justice would be better done by leaving the amount of the compensation to the Supervisors than by giving a gross sum, which in some cases might be liberal and in others totally inadequate," following the rule laid down in Bright vs. Supervisors of Chenango County, 18 Johnston's Rep., 244.

In the very case of people ex rel. Hall vs. Supervisors of New-York, (32 N. Y., 475,) where the county was held liable for my fees for serving the papers in Waterbury's excise cases, the Court of Appeals held that each county was chargeable, in the absence of any provision for specific compensation, with the moneys necessarily expended by any county officer in executing the duties of his office, and that expenditures were necessary when they were reasonable, appropriate, and customary in the discharge of the particular official duty.

When my bills were sent in to the Board of Supervisors either I or my Under Sheriff invariably went before them and explained the different charges contained in them, so that in auditing my claims they knew exactly what they were founded upon. As was decided by Judge Bronson, in Supervisors of Onondaga County *vs.* Briggs, above mentioned, they were appointed for the purpose of deciding whether the charges came within the statute, and their determination is a conclusive adjudication upon the point. I indignantly deny the insinuation that I was in collusion with the Supervisors, or any of them, at any time, or that I used any improper influence to procure payment of my bills, and defy you or any one else to produce the slightest proof of it.

The deduction of $2,550 from my bill for Sept. 30, 1860, was made because the records of the convictions from the lower courts had not been filed with the Clerk of the General Sessions, a matter over which I had no control.

The position which you take in regard to the construction or section 9 of title 8, chap. 2, part iv., of the rev. stat., (2 Edmonds, 777 *et seq.*) quoted by you at length, is erroneous. The "preceding sections" therein mentioned have no reference to the Sheriff, consequently that section has no effect.

Your position that there is no authority for the payment by the Board of Supervisors of the Sheriff's bills of this County for these services is ridiculous. The practice, as you yourself admit, has lasted in most instances for over thirty years, and existed throughout the State. It is not only sanctioned by long usage, but is the fair and reasonable construction of the law, and it will take something more than your mere assertion to establish the contrary.

The reason why an increased compensation was allowed was obvious. The fee of seventy-five cents was fixed thirty-four years previously. In the meantime values had changed greatly. Thirty-four years ago the Mayor's salary was about $2,000; now, I believe, your various salaries amount to some $12,000. Labor that in 1831 cost but $1 in 1865 commanded five times that sum. For the conveyance of some of these prisoners I paid to my deputy as high as $1 each, and the Supervisors accordingly raised the compensation, as they had a legal right to do.

So far from being exorbitant, the rate paid by the State for all prisoners conveyed to Blackwell's Island upon convictions exceeding a year was $2 60 for each prisoner.

CHARGES FOR COMMITMENTS AND DISCHARGES OF PRISONERS.

In regard to my charges for commitments and discharges of prisoners, upon which you lay so much stress, the facts are as follows:

Upon my first election as Sheriff I was advised by my counsel that I was entitled to make this charge, as had been done by my predecessor. Under this advice I inserted the charge in my bill, which was paid by Controller Haws. Upon the presentation of my next bill the Controller declined to pay this item, acting under the advice of counsel. I took the payment of the remainder under protest; but finally, as I wanted nothing about which a fair question could be raised, decided that I would not insert it again in my bills, although my counsel were positive in their opinion that it was a charge I was entitled to make.

My successor, Mr. Lynch, regularly inserted this charge in his bills during his term of office. Mr. Haws declined to pay him, as he had me, and Lynch took the money under protest. Subsequently he succeeded in recovering the money from the County, thus receiving payment for the whole amount, some $51,000.

If I had done this—and there was no reason why I should not—I should have received at least $100,000 more from the County than I actually did.

You are pleased to assert that I have been guilty of petit larceny in charging fifty cents for summoning constables to attend the sessions of the Oyer and Terminer. It is hardly necessary to state that you are wrong in regard to every detail in this matter also.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer is not a continuous court, but only meets at intervals. The law provides that the Sheriff shall summon constables to attend it, and fixes their compensation at $1 50 a day, and his at fifty cents for each man he summons. The Court specifies the number required, and the Sheriff has to furnish them. As there were no constables in New-York while I was Sheriff, I had to find men; and to insure some responsibility upon their part, as well as to give them the necessary power, I made them special deputies. This was no innovation upon my part, but had been for years the practice of my predecessors, Orser and Willett, and warranted by law. No one but yourself would attempt to stigmatize it as a fraud, and you know you are not telling the truth when you say so.

You make as a further charge against me that I have, without authority of law or usage, overcharged $94 95 for serving notices upon newspapers. Without going into particulars in the matter, I assert that my bills were correct in all respects and warranted by law, and would refer you to Rev. Stat., 3d sec., 926; Chap. 480, Laws 1860, p. 597; Crocker on Sheriffs, 1,107; People ex rel. Hilton vs. Supervisors of Albany, 12 Wend., 257.

CHARGES FOR SUMMONING PETIT JURORS.

Your next attack upon me is in relation to my charges for summoning petit jurors. Here, also, although no lawyer, you have no hesitation in asserting that no provision of law whatever exists for compensation in such cases, although you admit that ever since 1843 the power has been regularly exercised by the Board of Supervisors, who have allowed $10 for each panel (then consisting of thirty-six, and since increased to fifty,) and twenty-five cents each for extra jurors. As you make no charge against me for my fees in summoning petit jurors for the Marine Court, because it was done by my predecessor, although you assert his action to have been a "clear robbery of the County Treasury," I will pass that by with the single remark that my conduct in this particular was based upon a written opinion by eminent counsel, still in my possession, and dated April 29, 1859. You admit, however, that although my predecessor charged fifty cents for this service, I charged but thirty, and in 1867 thirty-five cents. For your caution in this respect you more than make up when you come to speak of the jurors summoned for the Oyer and Terminer, and particularly of "extra jurors." As to the latter, you assert "that of the 63,601 extra jurors, for which I was paid during my two terms of office, "not one of them had any existence, and the charge for them was merely a bare-faced fraud."

This I indignantly denounce as a barefaced falsehood. Every juror for whom I charged was regularly drawn, and I stand prepared to produce his name. Under the wholesale system of excuses prevalent in the Courts prior to 1870 the first panel of jurors was soon exhausted in civil as well as criminal courts. An "extra panel" would then be ordered, returnable sometimes the very next day. These had to be summoned often in great haste, the entire force of my office being frequently at work until late at night.

Yet you confine your statements as to the jurors for which I was entitled to charge for the General Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Marine Court, and, with your usual facility for blundering, omit all reference to the various civil courts, as if they never had any jurors.

I have a certificate from the County Clerk that the books in his office are defective as to petit jurors summoned in 1859, 1860, and 1861. The panels in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors, for the entire jury years, which run from October to October, for some courts are also defective; consequently the figures you have obtained from these offices are utterly worthless as evidence as to the number of jurors drawn by me. I have in my books copies of all panels drawn by me, with the name and residence of each juror and how he was served.

The following is a table of the number of panels, as well as petit jurors summoned and charged for by me in 1865, 1866, and 1867, and also of those appearing by the records of the County Clerk, as certified by him:

DRAWN AND CHARGED BY ME.

| | |
|---|---|
| Panels of grand jurors | 70 |
| Panels of petit jurors | 562 |
| Total panels | 632 |
| Number of petit jurors | 63,096 |

CERTIFIED TO BY COUNTY CLERK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Panels of grand jurors | 71 |
| Panels of petit jurors | 566 |
| Total panels | 637 |
| Number of petit jurors | 63,592 |

This disposes of about all your allegations in regard to jurors.

Your assertion that a Sheriff can only charge for a Grand Jury, not a panel, is without authority. By order of the court the Sheriff summons thirty-six men to serve as Grand Jurors, for which he is paid $10. If the legal number are not sworn in, either because they are excused by the presiding Judge or do not attend, the court orders the Sheriff to summon a new panel. Can there be any doubt that he is entitled to be paid for doing so? Certainly no one but yourself ever thought there was any question about it.

These charges were the same in all respects as made by my predecessor, with the exception that in 1867, the last year I was in office, the Board of Supervisors increased the compensation from thirty to thirty-five cents, which, as it occurred when Connolly was Controller, you attempt to insinuate was done through him, although you cannot but know he had nothing to do with it.

In regard to the statute referred to in your letter as to paying for jurors not personally served, as usual you have misquoted its provisions. While the act of 1853 makes it the duty of all Clerks of courts to certify to the Supervisors when the majority of a panel is not personally served, and in which case only no fees are to be allowed the Sheriff, the act has always been construed to apply only to the criminal courts, and according to the best information I can obtain, there is no instance known where any Clerk of any court but the General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer has made such a report.

In the case of the regular panels, when the full time was given to the Sheriff, a majority of the jurors were invariably personally served.

But in the haste required in summoning extra jurors it was impossible to make personal service, although the fees received by the Deputies employed was double when personal service was made, having been increased by me for this purpose. This was not the Sheriff's fault, for he was but obeying the orders of the court, and, as this was well known, the stringent rule of the statute was not enforced.

I have not charged for 713 more panels, as you allege, or for any other number than were drawn. You have omitted from your statement the panels actually drawn for the Civil Courts.

You also willfully misrepresent me in regard to my charges for capital executions in my second term of office, as compared with my first. A great deal of the difference arises from the great increase of values caused by the war. For the same scaffold, which includes a large platform and partition, that cost $32 77 in 1860, I paid Samuel Atkinson $191 07 in 1867, for which I have his receipt, as I have for all the other disbursements charged for in my bills, and which you and the public can inspect at any time at my office.

CHARGES FOR THE BOARD OF PRISONERS.

My charge for the board of prisoners is open to no criticism. Many of these remained on my hands for a long time after their sentence—Friery for a year and a half, Ferris a little longer, O'Brien for nine months, and Wagner for seven. During this period it was customary, as it was humane, to allow them better food than ordinary prison fare. I paid Mrs. Foster, the Prison Matron, $1 a day each for their board, for which I have her receipts. These men could not be trusted with razors, and they were therefore shaved by a barber, and the bills presented to and paid by me monthy, which accounts for the charge under that head.

From the Suicide of McDonald and the attempted suicide of Gordon, I established the practice of watching each prisoner day and night for twelve days before his execution, which accounts for my charge for watchers. For myself I was compelled, in addition to attending the execution, to remain in court during the trial, on one occasion being obliged to be there every day for several weeks, and to visit the prison frequently. The charge I made for my own fee was less than Sheriffs in other counties were charging, and the Board of Supervisors, in whose discretion the whole matter was placed by law—a fact as to which you seem to be in ignorance—in auditing my bills decided them to be proper. Would any reasonable man say the charge was too much?

WITNESSES AT EXECUTIONS.

You do not appear to agree with the Legislature as to the necessity of there being any jurors or witnesses summoned to witness any execution, and therefore assert that because, in accordance with the requirements of the law I did summon them, as all Sheriffs do, it was a fraud for me to charge for the service. The law, you assert, says the Sheriff shall "invite" certain officials and other parties to be present. That there are many who are eager to be present, and therefore he has no right to charge for his services. Does it not seem to you that his proposition is hardly strong enough to base a charge of fraud upon?

THE SERVICE OF PAPERS IN EXCISE SUITS.

As to my charges for services in serving the papers in the Excise suits, this is a matter with which your assistant, Nelson J. Waterbury, who is using you to pull his chestnuts out of the fire, is quite familiar. He was District Attorney at the time most of them were commenced, and brought them to advance his own personal ends—a motive which, as is well known, controls nearly everything he does. He brought these papers to my office in large bundles, and embarrassed my business so much that I at one time peremptorily refused to serve them. He insisted that it was my duty, as Sheriff, to do so, and I was compelled to, paying for the services out of my own pocket. The propriety of the payment of the fees for these services having been disputed, a suit was brought, which was carried to the Court of Appeals, and is reported in People vs. Supervisors of New-York, (32 New-York Reports, 473.) The Court of Appeals decided that the charges, not the payment therefor, was legal and proper.

THE TOTAL OF THE SHERIFF'S FEES.

The idea which you have of the vast emoluments of the office of Sheriff is erroneous. If, as you state, the Sheriff was to look alone to his fees in civil cases for his compensation there would be very few candidates for the position, and those elected would soon be bankrupt. The Sheriff is obliged by law to perform certain services in which he incurs very heavy responsibilities, and is exposed to incessant and prolonged litigation. During my two terms there were 770 law suits brought against me, not personally, but in my official character, and not for any negligence or delinquency on my part, but for doing what the law obliged me to do, each involving on the average about $2,000. Of those brought during my first term more than 50 are still alive, as are over 125 of those brought in my second term. Since the commencement of these actions many of the bondsmen on the indemnity bonds taken by me have become insolvent, and in consequence their responsibility is thrown upon me, and I have been already obliged to pay considerable on that account. For the limit prisoners alone my responsibility for my first term was $319,400. For my second term about $583,500.

To sum up, I estimate the responsibilities I had to assume as Sheriff as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On limit prisoners | $750,000 | to | $1,000,000 |
| On bonds of indemnity | 1,500,000 | to | 2,000,000 |
| Third party claims on replevin | 300,000 | to | 500,000 |
| Total | $2,550,000 | to | $3,500,000 |

for which responsibility I received no extra compensation.

The expenses of my office, over all allowances from the County averaged about $24,000 a year. Those of the present Sheriff are set forth in his affidavit, hereto annexed, marked B. The receipts from poundage (two and a half per cent. for sums less than $250, and one and a quarter per cent. on sums exceeding that amount) and upon all other process after deducting the amount paid Deputies, did not exceed $10,000 a year during both my terms. For calendar fees and all process paid for by attorneys I received $12,000 a year. From real-estate business not over $2,000 on the average. For conveying State convicts I received nothing, the whole amount paid by the State being received by the deputies performing the service. This gives the Sheriff's total income at $24,000, and shows that if it were not for the County bills he could hardly pay the running expenses of his office, while having to bear the immense responsibility thrown upon him by law.

| | |
|---|---|
| You fix the amount received by me during both my terms from the County at | $159,712 73 |
| And state that of this I have "wrongfully obtained" | 88,844 82 |
| Leaving | $70,867 91 |

Or less than $12,000 a year as my sole compensation for the enormous responsibilities I have had to incur as Sheriff. Let me ask what business man would incur a liability of $3,500,000, a large part of which, after the expiration of sixteen years, still continues, and which, for three years after my first term, and seven years after my second term, has obliged me to maintain an office and clerks for the public accommodation at an expense of at least $8,000.

The foregoing embraces complete answers to the leading facts contained in your charges. They show them to be utterly unfounded, and render it unnecessary that I should allude to the other minor matters contained in your letter, to all of which, however, I here interpose an absolute and unqualified denial. As this letter is not intended for you, but for the public, it is necessary that I should make it as brief as possible, and it has already outgrown my original intention, but your charges have been so elaborate that I was compelled to answer them in detail.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL.

I cannot close, however, without alluding to the personal assaults you have made upon me, to which I have not previously referred. If, when you say that I was "born of a low beginning," you mean that my father was a poor man, you are right for about the only time in your lengthy epistle. I have never denied it, and am not ashamed of it. If you desire to insinuate that my parents, although poor, were not respectable and honorable, you assert what is not true. In this connection I might ask whether it is not the case that you yourself were out born in affluence, but, in connection with your father, followed in your youth the trade of a sugar baker, as I did that of a mason and grate-setter, the only difference between us, as I understand your history, being that I built myself up without the aid of my parents, my father having died in my infancy.

Born in the City of New-York, I have lived here upward of fifty-two years. During that period, I have been elected by my fellow-citizens once as Alderman, twice as member of Congress, and twice as Sheriff. In these positions I have come in contact with a very large number of people, and am very generally known throughout the City, and I defy any one to truthfully say that, in any single particular, either as a public officer or as a private citizen, I have ever done anything of which a man of the strictest integrity would not have approved.

It is not my habit or desire to speak of myself, nor would I do so were it not forced upon me in my endeavor to defend my character from the base and untruthful insinuations that you have brought against it. But under the circumstances I will state that I solemnly believe that I have lived a life, both as a public officer and as a private citizen, that will cause my memory to be honorably remembered when yours will have been forgotten, or be recalled only by the wicked follies and wrongs of which you have been guilty as a public officer.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER QUARREL.

You say that there has been enmity between us, for reasons which you set forth. This is incorrect. I have had no quarrel with you, and have still none. My proceedings against the Police Commissioners were based upon the grounds that they had violated the purity of the elective franchise, and my views in regard to them have been sustained by the Supreme Court and by the Governor. I never claimed that I or Mr. Morrissey should have the absolute right to name one-half the inspectors or poll-clerks. I considered and now consider that the organization known as Tammany Hall, being the official representative of the Democratic organization of the State, was entitled to name the inspectors and poll-clerks required by law to be appointed on behalf of that party, as I conceded the right of the regular organization of the Republican Party to do the same—a right which was conceded to them by your friends, Charlick and Gardiner.

You lay great stress upon the character of Sheridan. Are you aware that the removal of Sheridan was but a single one of the crimes which your friends, the Police Commissioners, (whom for some extraordinary reason you seem to consider identical with yourself,) have committed?

Conceding, for the sake of the argument, that Sheridan was everything you represent, how is it about the removal of the other inspectors, for which the Grand Jury have indicted these same Commissioners? How did it happen that all those removals were of inspectors representing Tammany Hall? How was it that they were all removed in a single Assembly district, when, too, the contest was doubtful? How was it that they were all removed the night previous to election, too late for their places to be supplied by their party? And how was it that, in every instance, those who were put in their places were not only men in political opposition to Tammany Hall, but men of bad character, who, while holding these positions, committed frauds upon the ballot-box, for which a number of them have since been indicted. This is not a simple assertion, but a fact which you can ascertain by referring to the proper records, and which, in my opinion, effectually disposes of your claim that the removal of Sheridan was a mere error in judgment on the part of Charlick and Gardner, and was the only offense of which they had been guilty. I fear that in the copies you wrote at school, referred to in your letter, the one "Evil communications corrupt good manners" was omitted, or you would have studiously avoided the bad company of these men, and thereby saved a little of your reputation.

You state that, "with your strong conviction that the Police Commissioners were the victims of the most iniquitous persecution for selfish and political objects, you could not have respected yourself if you had not stood by them." It is gratifying to know that you do respect yourself for your conduct in this particular, because you are probably the only person in this City who does.

The Governor of the State, who, singular to say, is the only individual in any way connected with the proceedings against the Police Commissioners and yourself of whom you have not something derogatory to say, does not entertain the same respect for you that you have for yourself. In deciding your case, he expresses the almost universal public sentiment when he speaks of this conduct, upon which you now plume yourself as "one of those examples of eccentricity with which you have more than once surprised your fellow citizens," and remarks that you desire "to sustain your associate (in which he evidently refers to that gentleman so eminent for his integrity and purity of character, Mr. Oliver Charlick) "had led you into devices utterly antagonistic to your general candor and directness of purpose." I think, however, that if the Governor had read your last letter to me he would not have alluded to your candor and directness of purpose. In regard to your assertion as to the source of these charges, the Governor again is correct when he remarks "that among these pressing your removal most urgently were many by whom your election was most strongly advocated, and whom until a recent day were most ardent supporters of your administration." He sums up, as a conclusion, that by your conduct in these particulars, which you seem to consider as exhibiting the best qualities of Solomon and George Washington, "the good name of the City has been tarnished, and the dignity of the office of Chief Magistrate compromised." So far from acquitting you, the Governor expressly states that your offenses have been such as to warrant your removal, and, as it were, simply suspended sentence upon you in consideration of your age and the brief period you had to serve—a conclusion in which the largest number of the people of this city think he has very grievously erred, and that he has been disinclined to fulfill the strict letter of his duty on account perhaps of his being himself a candidate at the coming election.

You say pretty severe things in your letter about Mr. Morrissey and Mr. Croker, but neither of them has ever been publicly censured in this manner.

JOHN KELLY AND RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.

Another charge upon which you lay great stress is my intimacy with Richard B. Connolly, and especially as to my efforts to have him elected Controller. This is another example of your "eccentricity," or, I might better say, of your perverse and willful intention to misstate facts. You know perfectly well that Richard B. Connolly was always a protégé of your own; that he was long employed in the Bank of North America, of which you were President; and that he retained your intimacy up to the very day of his arrest, it being mainly at your suggestion and recommendation that he finally resigned his office, and appointed the present Controller as his deputy, thus showing the influence that you exerted over him. Now, after he has fallen into disgrace, you feign an utter ignorance in regard to him, and seek to transfer to me the burden of being one of his principal friends and supporters.

The truth is that I was strongly opposed to the nomination of Connolly as Controller, while you were strong in his favor. After he had received the nomination the first time I did not oppose his election, as he was the regular nominee of the party to which I belonged. When he was elected the second time I was in Europe. So far from having any particular relations with Connolly, I never went into his private office or had any personal communication with him of any kind while he was Controller. I went there and collected my bills in the regular way, and that was all. Can you say the same?

WATSON AND TWEED—MR. KELLY'S NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

In regard to Watson you are as much in error in what you say about my connection with him as you are in everything else, which is saying a great deal. You assert that he was brought over from California as a prisoner, and was in my custody, and that as soon as he was discharged, I took him into my confidence as a clerk. This is utterly false. At the time Watson came from California Orser was Sheriff, and he took him into his employment as collecter and gave him his confidence up to the time of his (Orser's) death. After Orser went out of office, Watson was retained in the same position by Willett, his successor. When I succeeded Willett, I found Watson in the office. I knew nothing about him, never hearing of his arrest until several years after, and as he was strongly recommended by the late Frederick L. Vulte, I retained him. And I will here state that, so long as I knew or had any business transactions with Watson, he seemed to be in every respect an honorable, reliable man, and I think there is not a lawyer in this City with whom he did business who would not corroborate that statement. Your assertion that he signed my bills is also false, a fact which the bills themselves (which you have, I believe,) will clearly show. After I left the office of Sheriff, and on the election of Mathew T. Brennan, as Controller, I recommended Watson for the position of Auditor, to which he was appointed. At that time the duties of Auditor were comparatively unimportant, and the salary only $1,500. After Connolly succeeded Brennan, Watson's place was in danger. He appealed to me for my influence to retain him, and I told him I had none, which was the fact. And he retained his place, as he afterward told me, through the influence of William M. Tweed and Peter B. Sweeny.

As far as Tweed is concerned, it is absurd to allege any connivance on my part with him. It is notorious that Tweed was always my enemy, and that I opposed him resolutely in every respect, both in and out of politics. Everyone connected with politics in the City of New-York knows that neither Tweed, nor those associated with him, ever had any friendly feelings toward me.

In regard to my nomination for Mayor, you are as unfair and unjust as you are in every other respect. At that time my health was very nearly broken down, and I had much sickness in my family. I was urged very strongly to accept the nomination, my friends doing me the honor to believe that I was the only person who could beat the Tammany Ring, then in the height of its power. Through my anxiety to see the Ring overthrown, I allowed myself to be persuaded into accepting the nomination, against the advice of my physician and my family. The first few days of the excitement of the caucus made such inroads upon my health that I was at once obliged to abandon everything and seek retirement, going to Europe as soon as my health would permit, where I was obliged to remain for over two years and a half. Up to the time of my withdrawal as a candidate Mr. Hall had not been nominated, nor would it have made any difference if he had. You speak of my calling myself "honest" and of my "religion." My religion is a matter which concerns myself alone. I am not in the habit of talking about it, and no man living has ever heard me speak about it in the sense to which you seek to convey. I do not know if you belong to any church; but if you do, and had consulted your own religious adviser in regard to the wicked and unjust charges you have made against me, I think that he would have strongly advised you to have taken a different course. I call your attention to the text, "Judge not, that ye be not judged."

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I would state—not to you, but to the public—that the embarrassments which I have been under in preparing answers to your charges have been very great, myself, my counsel, and a number of assistants having been engaged upon the matter for days. What business man is there who, if questioned in regard to the smallest details of matters involving charges of $1, and extending throughout a term of six years, and going as far back as 1859, some of them aggregating but $94 25, would be able to give a satisfactory and clear explanation?

Fortunately for me, however, I have kept my records well preserved, and I am prepared to meet you at all points. I have in my office the names of the parties whose convictions you say I did not return to the Secretary of State to prove that I did. I have the names of the jurors that I summoned, but whom you say I did not. I have a list of the persons for whose conveyance I charged, and who you say never were received, and I have vouchers for the money I collected from the county for the disbursements which you dispute. Having now made this explanation to the public, at the earliest possible moment, for the purpose of clearing my character, I propose to stop. You and your assistant, Nelson J. Waterbury, have announced through the press that you are preparing another similar attack upon me. I think I have demonstrated the falsity of your charges, so that what you may say hereafter will command even less attention from the public than you obtained for your original letter. I understand that you have been collecting from the Police Courts the convictions during my term of office. These will establish that my charges are in all respects correct, a fact which you have probably ascertained, as I am informed you have suddenly stopped your labor in this direction. The public, however, demand that you shall publish what you have obtained, and I am only anxious that you should do so if you will do it correctly.

At all events I shall answer no more letters, but now notify you that I shall, as soon as my counsel can prepare the papers, commence a suit against you and Nelson J. Waterbury for libel, and subject you to the impartial investigation before a sworn jury, which I promised to do in my letter to the public published at the same time with your letter, and shall in those proceedings establish, beyond cavil or doubt, that, while "the shadows of your years were becoming long in the west," by which I infer that you mean that you are growing old, it is you, and not I, who, by publishing a series of infamous libels upon an innocent man, have "closed your career finally in dishonor."

JOHN KELLY.

## THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The machinery department continues to be the central attraction of the Industrial Fair of the American Institute. Since it was last referred to in these columns, all the space has been occupied, the machinery has been got into full operation, and everything is in perfect working order. Among the principal additions to the department are the exhibits of the New-York Steam Engine Company, which occupy a space of the same extent as the kindred exhibits of George Place & Co., which have been already noticed. They are mostly machines for the heavier kinds of work, such as is necessary in the construction of locomotives, engines, cars, and the like. A description of a few of these machines will indicate generally the nature of the exhibits. Number one is a hydraulic press for driving car-wheels on to their axles, and is warranted to stand a pressure of 150 tons. The pumps are made of gun-metal, with steel plunges, steel valves, and steel plates. They are provided with a novel lock safety-valve, the object of which is to prevent the breaking of the cross-head or tension-bars, by the press being placed in careless or incompetent hands. These valves invariably release the pressure on the ram when it reaches a strain of 150 tons. The pumps are double, and work alternately, having an improved touch motion for stopping and starting without the shifting of the belt. The next machine is a car-wheel borer, with improved facing and rest, for facing truck-wheels and locomotives. The machine has an improved crane for raising the wheels into and out of place before and after boring. It is claimed for this machine that it is the most powerful of its kind ever built in the country. It will bore and face eighty wheels within the space of ten hours. Its weight is 8,000 pounds. The car-box boring machine exhibited by the company will bore eight car-boxes at once in the space of six minutes. The rest has automatic feeds and three vises for holding the boxes, these latter being made on the universal pattern. A planing machine, 36 by 36 inches, is also exhibited. It has a patent driving motion. The driving pulleys stand parallel with the main belt, so that the machine stands lengthwise under the line shaft. It has an improved patent driving motion, which is brought about by two loose pulleys, one driven by an open belt and the other by a cross belt. On each of the loose pulleys is what may be described as a positive friction, and a negative friction, which is common to both, slides with a three-quarter movement between the pulleys. This sliding motion is obtained by the planer table in its backward and forward movement, thereby making the machine automatic in its motion. The negative friction is lined with leather and the other is formed with great smoothness out of iron, thus giving two durable surfaces running together. On the pulley shaft is a steel worm, and on the pinion shaft, under the table, is a worm-wheel, from which the motion of driving is communicated to the main table. The machine is perfectly noiseless. The table travels at the rate of eighteen feet per minute during its cutting movement, and thirty-six feet per minute on its return. A steam cylinder boring machine, from fifteen to twenty-two inches in diameter, designed for boring new and reboring old cylinders, is quite an interesting exhibit. These machines are made of all sizes up to three and a half feet. That exhibited at the fair is specially intended for locomotives. It can be used on the wheel of an engine while the latter is standing on the track, without removing the cylinder from the frame. It is driven either by hand or by steam power. Different sizes of this machine are made for use on stationary and marine engines. They have longitudinal transverse feeds to the cutters, so that the cylinders may be bored and the flanges for each end faced or trued up. There are some exhibits in this department to which it will be necessary to return on another occasion. Among many other attractions of the fair the brush factory of Dunn Brothers & Co., which is in full working order, is especially interesting. This and the very ingenious burglar alarm of the Champion Electric Burglar Alarm and Annunciator Company, as well as a very skillfully-contrived knitting-machine exhibited by Tiffany & Cooper, of Bennington, Vt., and several other interesting exhibits will claim another notice.

## THE FATAL DUEL AT NAPLES.

In commenting upon the duel, attended with fatal results, which has just taken place at Naples, the London *Morning Post* observes that one of the figures best known for some years past in the public resorts of Rome, in the Corso, and on the Pincio, Signor Agassa di Rombello had insulted a Signor Achille Raspantini, at present Lieutenant in a regiment of Italian cavalry. Di Rombello went so far as to strike Raspantini. This was referred to a jury of officers, who decided that a duel must take place; that they must fight with pistols; that the duellists must aim at the breast; that the duel must continue until one or both of the duellists should be wounded, and that on no account either of them should be permitted to fire his pistol in the air. The seconds, we are told, mitigated, though we do not learn in what way, the above conditions. The party arrived at 5 o'clock in the morning at the churchyard of Ariengo, in the province of Caserta, that spot having been chosen as the scene of the encounter. At the first signal Signor Di Rombello received a bullet in the heart and died instantaneously. His corpse was consigned to the Mayor of Ariengo, and the whole party returned to Naples "affected and sad," the Italian newspapers inform us. Two days afterward, on the morning of the 4th current, the widow of Signor Di Rombello repaired to Ariengo, there to claim the body of her husband. Meanwhile, Signor Raspantini crossed over to Ischia to present himself to his Colonel, who, we presume, though we are not told so, placed him under arrest.

# ARKANSAS POLITICS.

### VIEWS OF A SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN.

LITTLE ROCK, Thursday, Sept. 24, 1874.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I send you with this a copy of the new Constitution prepared by the White Leaguers for the government of this State. A careful examination will show you that nowhere is the supremacy of the Federal Government acknowledged, and while in many respects, in fact almost entirely, the new Constitution is a copy of that of 1868, everything in the Constitution of '68 that admits this supremacy is carefully eliminated. Compare, for instance, the following sections. In 1868 section 1, Bill of Rights read thus:

> "All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right to alter or reform the same whenever the public may require it. But the paramount allegiance of every citizen is due to the Federal Government in the exercise of all its constitutional powers as the same may have been or may be defined by the Supreme Court of the United States, and no power exists in the people of this or any other State of the Federal Union to dissolve their connection therewith, or perform any act tending to impair, subvert, or resist the supreme authority of the United States. The Constitution of the United States confers full powers in the Federal Government to maintain and perpetuate its existence, and whensoever any portion of the States or the people thereof attempt to secede from the Federal Union, or forcibly resist the execution of its laws, the Federal Government may, by warrant of the Constitution, employ armed force in compelling obedience to its authority."

In 1874 it reads thus:

> "All political power is inherent in the people, and government is instituted for their protection, security, and benefit; and they have the right to alter, reform, or abolish the same in such manner as they may think proper."

This latter is an exact copy of the first sentence of the former, with the word "abolish" added. This, with the omission of any declaration of the supremacy of the Federal Government—of its power to maintain and perpetuate itself—is the doctrine of secession clearly set forth. In fact, when we know, as we do, that the leading spirits in this convention were the leading ones in the Secession Convention of 1861, that they had before them the Constitution of 1868, wherein the right to secede is expressly denied, and the power of the National Government to coerce rebellious States expressly asserted, and that they deliberately refused to make them a part of their organic law, there can be no question as to their intentions. They intended and have proclaimed the right of secession and the doctrine of nullification.

Again, in section 17, article 15, of the Constitution of 1868, the oath of office is prescribed, and reads: "I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am not disfranchised by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or the Constitution of the State of Arkansas; that I will honestly and faithfully defend and support the Constitution *and laws* of the United States, *the Union of the States* and the Constitution *and laws* of the State of Arkansas, and that I will honestly and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, to the best of my ability. So help me God."

The present Constitution, article 19, section 20, contains the oath of office, which reads: "I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of ——, upon which I am now about to enter." The first clause in regard to disfranchisement was properly left out, as all the disfranchising clauses of the Constitution of 1868 had been repealed in the manner prescribed by law, under the administrations of Clayton and Hadley. But I specially call your attention to the omissions made of the italicized portions of the oath as prescribed in 1868. No Arkansas official under the new régime is bound to support *the laws* of the United States or *the union of the States*. This was so fixed that the Civil Rights bill and Hoar's School bill, should they become "laws of the United States," *may be nullified*.

Section 25 of the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of 1868 declared all the acts of the Secession Convention of 1861 "null and void," and all "executive, legislative, judicial, or military" action under the Secession Convention null, and that no "debt or liability" incurred by the action of that convention should ever be paid by the State. Nothing of this kind, in fact no allusion to the Secession Convention, can be found in the Constitution of 1874, and so far as its action is concerned, the Secession Convention stands approved. It is true that the Constitution of the United States prohibits payment of the Confederate State debts, or for the emancipated slaves, but it does not prohibit taxation by the States. Under the present Constitution no poll tax can be levied, except for school purposes, but under the new one no such prohibition is made, and the next, or any succeeding Legislature may levy an unlimited poll-tax and thus make the "niggers" pay for themselves. Such action is not only possible but, in the event of Democratic supremacy in the Federal Government, it is highly probable.

I have already shown you how repudiation is provided for, and will now show you how free schools are stricken down. The Constitution of 1868 provided for free common schools, and the Republican Legislatures had put a most efficient system in operation.

The new Constitution says that "the State shall ever maintain a general, suitable, and efficient system of free schools." See article 14, section 1. In section 3 it provides the funds for sustaining the system. By reference to my letter in THE TIMES of the 19th inst. you will see that the total amount of taxable property in the State is $75,000,000. The maximum tax permitted to be levied is two mills on the dollar. This will produce $150,000. The *per capita* tax would add $100,000, and if the General Assembly should "authorize" the school districts to levy the five mills tax, and all the districts should make the levy, $375,000 more would be added, making the gross sum of $625,000 in State scrip for school purposes. Twenty per cent. of this sum must be deducted for uncollected taxes, making the net total $500,000. As State scrip is worth only twenty-five cents on the dollar, this gives $125,000 in currency per annum for school purposes. The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction showed, in 1873, 148,128 persons of school age, and there are probably now about 200,000; so that sixty-two and a half cents is the most that can possibly be obtained with the maximum tax levied each year per scholar to maintain this "general, suitable, and efficient school system."

There are other points in this constitution to which I shall call your attention, but this is enough of it for the present. It will be adopted. The men who made it are taking effective steps to secure that end. They refused to permit any Republican placed upon the Boards of Supervisors who control the election, and they all, "Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart," denounce any man who opposes it as an "enemy to the State, a villain, and one to be spotted for the future." The leading organ of the Democrats, the *Gazette*, of this city, contained yesterday, the 23d, a leading editorial on "the duty of the hour," urging its followers to every exertion to secure its adoption, which closed with the following paragraph:

> "Just now the ruling spirits among the carpet-baggers are making increased efforts to produce trouble. This effort will be intensified as the days of the general and Congressional elections approach. Our advice to all is—visit no part of the punishment due such deviltry, should it crop out in anything serious upon the colored people, but let it rest short, sharp, and heavy upon the contrivers of it. Theirs is to be the substantial reward of the venture, if it succeed—to them belong also the consequences of failure."

"Such deviltry" as defined by these men, means opposition to their schemes, any effort to organize the Republican Party, and "short, sharp, and heavy," can be easily construed by those who lived here in 1868, particularly when it is remembered that Smithie one of the editors of the *Gazette*, and a candidate upon the ticket for Land Commissioner, was a member of the Little Rock Klan of Kuklux in 1868. Having mentioned this man Smithie, let me say a word or two in relation to him. Besides being editor of the *Gazette*, he is agent of the Associated Press, and has been for years. He is one of those who make it a business to suppress and pervert all that occurs in this State that might injure his party, and he has been well paid for his effort. Hon. Wm. H. Gray, a talented colored man, whom you will recollect as having made a most eloquent speech at the Philadelphia Convention of 1872 in favor of President Grant, was Commissioner of the Land Office of this State. The salary is $3,500 per annum, and the perquisites three or four times that amount. Gray was supposed to sympathize with Brooks in his late attempt to secure the office to which he was elected, and Baxter was required by his Bourbon Democratic friends to remove Gray and put Smithie in his place, which he did. There was no law authorizing this, but these men do not stop for trifles like that. If the truth were known, if a narrator were to arise and tell the story of the murders, whippings, and other outrages committed in Arkansas he could "a tale unfold that would make each particular hair upon your head stand like quills upon the fretful porcupine." I may in the future give you some specimen cases. I would call your particular attention to the "Address of the Republican State Convention," a copy of which I forward.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1874.

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—CONNIE SOOGAH—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams and others.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE SPHYNX—Mr. Parselle, Mr. Rankin, Miss Morris, and Miss Thompson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—UNCLE DICK'S DARLING—Principal character by Mr. Toole.

PARK THEATRE.—GILDED AGE—Mr. Raymond and others.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Mr. Fisher, Mr. James, Miss Davenport, and Miss Jewett.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Gaudon, M. Duplan.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS. Afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—NIP, THE PRETTY FLOWER—Miss Louise Sylvester.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT—Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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## TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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*This morning* THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

## A NEW STORY.

*On Sunday next we shall publish a new story, written expressly for* THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *by* THOMAS HARDY, *author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Far From the Madding Crowd," &c. The story, which will be complete in one number, is entitled*

### "DESTINY AND A BLUE CLOAK."

The *Evening Post* objects to our statement that no Republican convention or meeting has declared for "three or more terms," and says that South Carolina and Florida have already taken this course. The general tenor of the article shows that we had in mind the Northern States, in which the real management of the Republican Party goes on. What may be done in South Carolina, under the present state of affairs, can scarcely be regarded as affording an indication of the general policy of the Republican Party. The argument of the article to which the *Post* refers was that neither the party, nor any convention representing it, had declared in favor of "three or more terms." Mr. BEACH'S circular said it had. That Federal office-holders down South are in favor of a third term we have not the least doubt, just as a few men nearer home may be working for it under the idea that they will thereby curry favor at Washington. The "third-term" project has been hitherto kept afloat by the Opposition papers, and if the Administration organ at Washington has recently supported it, and a new paper is to be established on purpose to advocate it, we cannot accept these facts as evidence that the Republican *Party* is or will ever become involved in the scheme.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, sends us a note to-day which may, perhaps, divert the attention of the *World* from those curious arithmetical calculations on the strength of which it has confidently predicted the defeat of Gen. DIX. A little while ago the *World* "challenged" us to find ten Democrats in all Indiana who do not repudiate the repudiation plank in the platform of that State. Mr. VOORHEES now asserts—and he knows the men and politics of Indiana a thousand times better than the *World*—that every candidate on the State ticket, for Congress, and for the State Legislature and county offices, explicitly indorses the "financial features" of the platform. "Not one Democratic candidate in the State repudiates that platform." So much for the *World's* assertion that a single speech from Gov. HENDRICKS had driven the partial repudiation policy out of Indiana.

If TWEED cannot exactly dictate Democratic nominations from Blackwell's Island, he can apparently determine at what hotel the State Central Committee shall have its headquarters. That committee was first domiciled at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and its Chairman is said to have steadfastly resisted the attempts which were made to have it moved across to the Metropolitan. TWEED had friends enough in the committee, however, to get the decision reversed in favor of the house in whose fortunes he naturally enough retains a lively interest. So the Democratic State Committee has returned to its old quarters with all their unsavory associations, and the TWEED influence scores in this little skirmish its first victory in the campaign.

Postmaster General JEWELL has shown considerable vigor, thus far, in the administration of his office. Just now he is paying attention to the *personnel* of his department, and has issued an order cutting off leave of absence—except for the usual thirty days' vacation—and making provision for summary investigation of cases of neglect and inefficiency. It is notorious that the pay of these subordinate Governmental positions is not large, and it is generally supposed that the reason of the eagerness with which they are sought is to be found in the fact that the appointees have "easy times." The new Postmaster General is evidently determined that the men in his office shall earn their money and give their whole time to the Government.

An effort similar to that made nine years ago in Hartford, Conn., to revolutionize the management of the district schools there in the interest of the Roman Catholics, is again agitating the voters of that City. The contest at the "town election" on Monday next, between the Catholics and those who wish to keep the local government on a basis which shall make no sectarian departures "in favor of sects or conditions of men," will probably be very spirited. Several excited meetings, in which Catholic clergymen participated, have been held in some of the districts. It is said that a good many Catholic voters are opposed to the sectarian movement. The voters in New-Haven recently had this "sect issue" presented to them and fought it down at the polls by an overwhelming majority.

Revision of the laws of the United States has not been entirely acceptable so far as the tariff is concerned. It was not intended by the act to consolidate and revise the laws approved June 22, 1874, to change the statutes in force Dec. 31, 1873. But by recent decisions of the Treasury Department, it is claimed, new provisions of law are enforced on authority found in the statutes relating to imports as codified by the Commission and approved by Congress. It is alleged that a clause relating to the tariff on mixed materials in textile fabrics was defeated in Congress, but is now found in the revised statutes. Merchants in this City aver that these changes are unexpected, and will entail considerable loss to importers. The difficulty, as presented in the petition elsewhere printed, is a serious one, and the petitioners rely upon the President to authorize the suspension of the recent construction of the law by the Treasury Department until Congress can examine the matter. This is a novel proposition, and the ground upon which the petitioners base their application will be scanned with much curiosity.

Harvard College has made an appeal to parents and guardians of freshmen and sophomores to give their influence in favor of a suppression of "hazing." The Dean of the Faculty, in a circular lately sent out, calls the attention of parents to the fact that the abandonment of the practice can only be effected by the freshmen and sophomores themselves, the college authorities being only able to check it. It is expected that a fostering of the right kind of public sentiment among these two classes will result in their giving up a usage which is always ungentlemanly and often brutal. The chief responsibility for the continuance of "hazing" rests with the sophomores, but it is undeniable that freshmen do sometimes invite and challenge attack and interference. It is not very creditable to the manners of students that it is found necessary to appeal to their parents and guardians to help restrain the exuberance of their sons and wards; but, since other means seem inadequate to the occasion, it is to be hoped that this will not be in vain. Yale College has pretty thoroughly reformed the objectionable usage; the Government has cut it out of the Naval School, and it looks as if the colleges would all eventually get rid of it.

The credit of the City evidently continues to improve. Proposals for $2,384,000 of consolidated stock were invited the other day, and when the proposals were opened yesterday the amount bid for was found to be nearly seven times the amount required. Two firms made separate offers to take the entire loan at the high figure of 104.27⅛, and two or three bids were made for small amounts at 105. The amount of City bonds in the market is not likely to be sensibly increased for some months to come, and the present ought to be a good time for considering the question of reducing to fewer denominations the bewildering variety of stock accounts, and so facilitating the funding of the debt at a lower rate of interest.

Ex-Sheriff KELLY'S reply to the charges of Mayor HAVEMEYER is not quite so conclusive as its author appears to suppose. In several points he certainly makes out a good case against the Mayor of ignorance of the law and of erroneous quotation of figures. But in the matter of reporting convictions, though KELLY merely followed the precedent set by his predecessor, and though the Legislature subsequently passed a law making the convictions in all criminal courts equivalent to convictions in a Court of Special Sessions, it is difficult to find, previous to that enactment, any legal warrant for so construing the language of the original statute. The County Clerk, who had no pecuniary interest in bringing Police Court convictions within the scope of the law of 1839, refused to make that forced construction; the Sheriff, who had a very direct pecuniary interest in the matter, took the opposite course. Moreover, KELLY admits that his complete returns of the convictions in question were not sent to the Secretary of State at all, but were kept in certain bulky ledgers in the Sheriff's office in New-York. Precedent apart, that involved a deliberate evasion of the law. The Ex-Sheriff does not make it at all clear that the Supervisors had any legal right to increase the statutory compensation for conveying prisoners to Blackwell's Island, and he entirely fails to prove that $1 50 and $1 75 were not grossly exorbitant charges for that service.

## LOUISIANA MATTERS.

There is much in the "compromise" agreed on by the committees of the Republican and Democratic Parties in Louisiana that throws light on the real condition of affairs in that State. Although the document appears to be simply a common agreement, it bears evidence of being a recital of mutual grievances and pledges. On the one hand, it is meant to bind the leaders of the Democratic Party to suppress violence and intimidation, to assist in maintaining the peace, and to use every effort to subject to the penalties of the law those who may undertake violently or by conspiracy to prevent a full registration and a fair election. On the other hand, the Republican leaders are understood to pledge themselves to a strictly fair and impartial registry and election. To carry out these pledges a curious machinery is proposed. It consists of an Advisory Committee, composed of two Conservatives, two Republicans, and a jointly-selected umpire, who are to supervise and carry on the registration, and to suggest changes to Gov. KELLOGG in the registry officers and in the manner of conducting the registration. Finally, when the votes are cast and the returns made, they are to pass into the hands of a Returning Board, of which two members shall be Conservatives. These stipulations the Governor promises to carry out so long as the Conservatives do their part.

We hope that no obstacles will intervene to prevent the working of this plan. If it can be put into operation, it ought to go a good ways toward settling the Louisiana difficulties. But its terms show that there is a great deal to overcome before it can be made to work well. Everything depends on the good faith of each party. If the Conservatives will not or cannot control their young men, if another Coushatta affair should spring up in the interior, or if an impromptu raid should be started in connection with the registration in some up-river parish, then the Governor may very plausibly dismiss the Advisory Committee's suggestions, refuse to change the composition of the Returning Board, and seize on the appearance of victory at all hazards. On the other hand, if the Kellogg Government sees its hold loosening and gets afraid that the election is going against it, if it is so disposed, it can easily enough discover Conservative violation of the compact, and take the election where the law largely places it, in its own hands. There has been so much confusion in the State, and the blunders and offenses of both sides have been so numerous and monstrous, that we are not inclined to have great faith in the efficacy of the arrangement that has been entered into.

The curse of Louisiana politics is that the State Government has long since ceased to be regarded on either side as it ought to be regarded. No one seems to consider it a piece of administrative machinery set up, in the main, to preserve peace, provide for the administration of justice, and maintain public education, which is what a Government really ought to be. But it is looked on as a piece of political machinery, conferring on those who handle it a certain amount of patronage, and the power to collect money for public uses, which patronage and money may be diverted for political and personal advantage. The question is not who can manage the legitimate business of the State best, and give the people the greatest benefit at the least cost, but which party can secure the chance to harry and plunder. In nothing is this base conception of politics shown more plainly than in the struggle in 1872 for the possession of the *forms* of authenticity. We have known men who asserted that one or the other set of candidates in Louisiana was elected in 1872, but to us, after the most patient investigation, the canvass has for a long time presented the appearance of a political kaleidoscope, into which fraud and violence largely entered, and from whose shifting and confused aspects it was hopeless to look for a consistent result. As described before the Committee on Elections of Congress, the struggle which succeeded the canvass, and the object of which was, as we have said, to secure the forms that would lead to recognition, was one marked by an amount of trickery on both sides that was disgusting and discouraging.

The men who have entered into the new agreement are, in great part, the same men who were prominent in 1872, and have been prominent for several years back. They are connected, however, with some new men, and it is on the judgment, the stamina, and the skill of these new men that the success of the movement must depend. An election in Louisiana, under conditions which both parties would acknowledge had secured a fair and full vote, would be a God-send to the country. It would relieve us from the spectacle of a government supported—necessarily we admit—by Federal arms, which has no clear and indisputable title to respect. It would effect this result whether one party or the other was sustained. For if the Republicans obtained a majority it would confirm Gov. KELLOGG'S title, and if the Democrats obtained a majority it would give them the Legislature, which is the active branch of the Government.

The address of Gov. KELLOGG, which is sent to us this morning by our special correspondent in New-Orleans, shows that, with a fair canvass, the Republicans can still make a showing. It proves, too, that the force of public opinion in the North is felt in Louisiana, and that, of itself, is a good sign.

## THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

The absence of Pennsylvania this year from the list of States which hold elections in October somewhat diminishes the interest generally felt in the preliminary skirmishes to the contests which are to decide the political character of the Forty-fourth Congress, and which will go far toward giving that impetus, to one party or the other, which will be so effective in the Presidential struggle of 1876. Pennsylvania, by the provisions of its new Constitution, has postponed its elections until the general day in November. The list of October elections, however, still remains by no means an unimportant one. Ohio, having rejected its proposed new Constitution, still clings to its custom, and, indeed, would have done so this year had that instrument been ratified by the people, it being expressly provided that no change in the time should be made this year, but that hereafter the elections should be held in November.

The elections of the month will begin next Monday in Connecticut, where town officers will be chosen under the new Registry law. A proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State, providing that towns having 5,000 or more inhabitants shall be entitled to two Representatives in the lower house of the Legislature, will also be voted upon. In towns where twenty or more electors petition for it, a vote will be taken upon the question whether licenses to sell intoxicating liquors shall be granted or not. Such a vote is to be taken, upon application already made, in Hartford, and in other cities and towns. The proposed constitutional amendment will affect but four towns directly, these being Bridgeport, Meriden, Derby, and Vernon, and is likely to be opposed in the smaller towns, which see in its adoption a prospect of the curtailment of their own legislative power. The election of town officers is important, as the Boards of Selectmen are to be chosen, and these officers will have much power in the admission or rejection of new voters at the regular election in April next. As one of the local papers has said, it is a fight for position—for standing ground on which to give battle next Spring.

On Tuesday, Oct. 13, the great contests of the month will be decided. They occur in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska. With the general incidents and details of the campaigns in these States, readers of THE TIMES have been kept fully informed from time to time by our special correspondents. Nebraska will elect its full list of State officers, including its Governor for two years; and the State Legislature to be chosen will select a United States Senator in place of Hon. THOMAS W. TIPTON. A vote will also be taken upon the question whether a convention shall be held to revise or change the Constitution of the State. In the other States mentioned only minor State officers will be chosen at this time.

The great and most important contest in all these States will be for members of Congress. They elect forty-three Representatives, and the present delegations consist of thirty-three Republicans and ten Democrats. Should the Republicans succeed in retaining possession of all the districts they now hold, it will be a matter for sincere congratulation. The present prospect hardly seems to warrant this expectation, and it is not unlikely that there will be a Republican loss of at least one member in Ohio, and possibly one in Iowa, there being strong opposition among the Republicans of the Seventh District to the return of Hon. JOHN A. KASSON. In Ohio the Republicans have renominated eleven of their present delegation of thirteen, ISAAC R. SHERWOOD and WILLIAM P. SPRAGUE being dropped. Mr. GARFIELD is meeting much opposition from Republicans in his district, and an independent Republican candidate is in the field. In Indiana, where the Republicans now have ten members, they have renominated but three, Messrs. JOHN COBURN, MORTON C. HUNTER, and THOMAS J. CASON. In Iowa, the present delegation of nine members is now unanimously Republican, and five of them—Messrs. MCCRARY, PRATT, WILSON, KASSON, and MCDILL—have been nominated for re-election. In Nebraska Hon. LORENZO CROUNSE, the present Republican member, is again the candidate.

Thus far sixteen members of the next Congress have been chosen, and they are equally divided between the two parties. Maine sends a unanimous delegation of five Republicans; North Carolina has elected seven Democrats and one Republican, Oregon one Democrat, and Vermont two Republicans, there being one vacancy in the latter State through the failure to elect in Judge POLAND'S district. It will be filled by a Republican at the special election in November. The delegations from these States in the present Congress consist of eleven Republicans (including Mr. POLAND) and six Democrats, showing a net Republican loss of two members.

On the 13th of the month the people of West Virginia will elect their Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator in place of Hon. ARTHUR I. BOREMAN, and the Democrats of Arkansas will vote in favor of the new Constitution they have prepared for their State, and for the candidates they have nominated for State officers under it. The Republicans, who, in convention assembled, declared that the late so-called Constitutional Convention was held without warrant or authority of law and in violation of the existing Constitution of the State, will refuse to take part in this election, and propose to cast their ballots at a general election to be held on the 3d of November, under the provisions of the Constitution of 1868. In West Virginia much local interest is felt in the question of the amendment of the State Constitution adopted in 1872, which is very distasteful to the Republicans. The leaders of that party have taken high ground in favor of its radical amendment or total abrogation, and demand a return to the old Constitution as it was before being tampered with by the Democrats immediately upon their accession to power.

The minor contests of the month include the "little election" in Delaware, on Tuesday, the 13th, when assessors, inspectors of elections, and other local officers are chosen; the election of members of the Legislature in Georgia on the following day, and the election of county officers in South Carolina, which falls on Wednesday, Oct. 21.

On the whole, the outlook for Republican successes in the October elections is quite as good as usual. Particularly in Ohio has efficient work been done, and the contest there has much national interest from the position of the two parties on the financial question. From that State especially, will news of a Republican victory be cheering to the friends of a sound currency and good government throughout the Union.

## LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Controller GREEN has addressed a lengthy communication on the subject of public improvements to certain prominent New-York bankers and merchants. That letter comes as the first installment of a somewhat tardy reply to an invitation addressed, nearly a year ago, to the Controller requesting him to take the public a little more into his confidence than he had been accustomed to do, and so clear away some of the current misrepresentation about his policy. Finding at last time or inclination to comply with the request, Mr. GREEN begins by defining his position in regard to the prosecution of public improvements. That position may be briefly summarized as follows: The amount of money expended on improving the upper part of the Island during the last ten years has unduly taxed the resources of the City, and has involved a ruinous neglect of down-town thoroughfares, as well as of the supply of terminal facilities for the port. During the last four years the conduct of these up-town improvements has been, as a whole, wasteful and extravagant. For the immediate future, the policy of the City ought to be to concentrate its expenditures on the neglected business portions of the City, and on the development of the great natural advantages of our harbor. Work on the upper part of the Island ought to be confined to providing safe and sufficient means of crossing the Harlem River.

These conclusions are unquestionably sound, and they are illustrated in a way which recalls the time when Mr. GREEN, as Controller of the Central Park, did so much to create broad and liberal views in regard to the prosecution of public works in and around the City. In the letter, which we publish to-day, the policy of the old Park Board is vigorously defended, and the enormous cost and premature carrying out of up-town improvements are traced to the operation of influences which came in with the successors of the original Park Commissioners, and which have not yet been entirely reformed. Exclusive of the cost of Central Park, nearly thirty-three millions of dollars have been paid since 1871 on account of parks, avenues, and boulevards above Fifty-ninth street. These expensive works have, indeed, given to neighboring real estate a very high speculative value, but, as the State Assessors lately pointed out, that value is very inadequately represented on the Assessors' books. The direct gain to the tax-paying resources of the City has been relatively small, and the injury done to its capacity for effecting necessary commercial improvements has been very great. The City will unquestionably "grow up" to the full measure of the parallel avenues and boulevards that have been multiplied so unnecessarily; but meanwhile we have miles of such thoroughfares, "worked at a cost of $600,000 to $700,000 per mile, upon which there is not a house once in a quarter of a mile or a traveler once in half an hour." For years to come the maintenance and lighting of these avenues will be as unprofitable and unnecessary a burden upon the City as has been the cost of their construction.

It is certainly absurd that having carried so many fine avenues to the Harlem River, the City has failed to carry any of them across. Since the annexation of the lower part of Westchester County this omission appears still more glaring, and the tax-payers of the new wards have very good reason to demand that some of the defects of the existing means of communication should be at once remedied. With this single exception, any work still being prosecuted on up-town avenues might be advantageously stopped. Portions of the City hitherto neglected ought to have a chance, and particularly the streets of the populous and and business portions of the City ought to be redeemed from their present condition of waste and neglect. The improvement of docks and piers is of that immediately remunerative kind which should be a fresh argument for its diligent prosecution, and, as the Controller remarks, that work ought to be carried out "with due regard to the modern commercial necessities for cheapening transshipment." Should the letter which suggests these reflections be the means of awakening some of our leading business men to an active interest in the great and pressing question of public improvements, it will certainly have had one very desirable effect.

## SOLDIERS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

This Autumn has been made memorable for us by the splendid shooting of our American team at Creedmoor. For a month to come those rifle grounds, which all Summer have been resounding with the sharp crack of the rifles of the drilling regiments, will be the scene of other contests, which, if not of so great general interest, may yet be of greater value to our citizen soldiery than the grand "international match" which resulted so creditably to both the parties. But these trials of skill, past and to come, bear only an indirect relation to actual military training. Their greatest value consists in the encouragement which they give to a manly occupation, for which we are all glad to see our young men exchanging the pen or the yardstick, or even the nocturnal billiard cue. On the Continent of Europe, this Autumn is made notable by the spectacle of armies playing at the war in which they expect before long to engage in grim earnest.

It is only repeating what every one knows, to say that all Europe is one great camp. Even the little Kingdom of Belgium, which, by the way, has a well-drilled army, is this month joining in the general pursuit, and is sending out the officer pupils in its school of war, after the German fashion, on staff journeys, to put to practical use in military topography and other subjects of military science the theoretical training of the academy. They will draw up plans of campaigns, organize the quartering of troops, project camps for 100,000 Belgian combatants, who are supposed to resist an invading army, and otherwise act as if they were engaged as a staff in actual war. But these useful exercises of the Belgian officers are of small account, as compared with the military schooling in the open field in which the armies of France, Germany, and Austria are at the same time getting instruction. The Autumn manœuvres of France will be specially interesting. Nine army corps are to engage in mimic campaigns between the 4th of September and the 7th of November, and the manœuvres are to be on a scale to employ the grand tactics of war, and to try the strategical and tactical ability of the general officers. In these manœuvres there are an attacking and defending force—supposititious Germans and real Frenchmen—but by previous arrangement the side on which victory and defeat are to rest is determined. The Eighth Corps, which opens the ball, for instance, is to have a lesson of adversity near Bourges, the enemy compelling the abandonment of their position, and a retreat in the direction of Gien, where they will doubtless enjoy a leisurely discussion of what they might have done if they had not been ordered a whipping. The German Autumn manœuvres will be quite as important, and on an equally grand scale. Their chief interest for military men this year centres in the cavalry. There are two schools of German officers, separated by difference of opinion as to the future use of the cavalry. Since the great manœuvres at Dessau last year, there is a class of officers, and many distinguished ones among them, which opposes any belief in the power of horse used in mass. Against it is a much larger body of practical officers, which is reputed to have the authority of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES on its side, which adheres to the traditions of ZIELTRAM and SEYDLITZ, and keeps its faith in the heavy columns. The latter seems to have the most weight with the War Office, and three sets of cavalry manœuvres are ordered, though in each that arm will be represented by the regiments of only a single corps.

In Austria, also, cavalry manœuvres on a large scale are to be undertaken, and a new system for them, introduced by Baron EDELSHEIM, and said to be of an admirable simplicity, is to have thorough test. So important and radical are the changes made that their successful trial is looked forward to as the starting of an epoch in the history of cavalry movements, into which they introduce a complete transformation. In Russia, some of the first of the important changes growing out of the reorganization of the army which followed the Franco-German war, are going on, and we may expect to see her vast force drilled as it never has been before.

Meanwhile, at home, our little army is busily engaged, almost every man of it. With reduced appropriations, which admit of no increase beyond a force of 25,000 men, the army has not yet had a busier Autumn, except during the war, for many a year before. The troops on the Plains are guarding a frontier measured by the thousand miles, and relatively large columns are out on long and dangerous expeditions against the Indians, wherein scalps may be lost, but few laurels won. The trials, the endurance, the inestimable services to the frontier communities of the troops which are scattered over the far West are so little known to the people at the East, and so rarely recorded, that it is well for us to call them to mind, and suggest the debt the country owes its army. As Gen. SHERMAN not long ago remarked, our army is always in the field. It is a hard-working, hard-fighting force, which finds most of its employment far away from the comforts of an established civilization, against enemies in the conquering of whom there is to be won no popular glory. Louisiana calls for regiments relieved from the hardships of the Plains, and which hoped to enjoy a year or two of rest in more delightful regions, where houses might be set up, and families brought together after absence. But the officers must again pack up and shift quarters, happily this time with sure prospect of a mild Southern Winter, if they escape the fevers of the Autumn, and are not needed for the North before it sets in.

## A GERMAN PICTURE OF FRANCE.

France is at this moment an object not only of intense interest, but of admiration to intelligent Germans. The revenues of the Government, and the comparative ease with which they are collected, in the midst of the effects produced by an exhausting and disastrous war, strike the German mind as something very remarkable. Some of the correspondents of the German papers have been studying the nature of the resources which France displays. One of them, writing to the Cologne *Gazette*, thinks that he has discovered at least a portion of the secret of the astonishing recuperative power of the country in the almost universal economy practiced in French families. Among those of property, he finds that the ladies, instead of six silk robes each year, are content with two. The double carriage gives way to a single one, and the spare horse is employed on the farm. At night two or three lamps are lighted instead of six or seven; wine from the wood is substituted for bottled wine; the lackey has became a gardener; pleasure journeys and the four weeks' visit to Baden Baden are given up, and the Summer is spent in the country, "which," says the philosophic German observer, "is not only more economical, but in the long run more agreeable and more favorable to family life." These are sufficiently simple details, but they are very significant, and, to our thinking, very touching. The French say "it is the first step that costs." But it is not so in family economy. The first step may be very easy, and those that follow painful and difficult. The surrender of little luxuries, the change of petty habits—these things demand a renewal of resolution at every moment, and they are yielded only to a very stern necessity, or to a sincere and profound purpose.

In Paris the correspondent finds a similar state of things. The show from the shop windows on the boulevards and from the hundreds of *cafés* and restaurants, has lost much of its brilliancy. Night life has dwindled; the majority of establishments close at 11 o'clock, or, at the latest, at midnight, for want of custom. Even the theatres and all the pleasure resorts have but a limited number of visitors. The country, as a whole, has also undergone a marked change with reference to its industry. Agriculture and horticulture and the raising of cattle have become the objects of special attention. Families who formerly spent the Winter at Paris or in the great cities of the provinces, live on their own properties the year round, and work them patiently and with increasing skill. The exports of field products show the effect. Germany not only imports from France many more of the finer vegetables and fruits than formerly, but takes from her the calves, hogs, and horses which France received from Germany before the war. A similar revolution is seen in the exports beyond seas, especially in woven goods. Many German manufacturers find it impossible to export, or to sustain foreign competition because of the strikes, the bad discipline, and the demoralization of their workmen. The French workmen, on the contrary, work with more zeal and skill than ever, and for w[illegible] higher than formerly.

"In general," writes the [illegible], "living has not grown dear in [illegible], while in Germany every family spends daily twenty-five per cent. more than before [illegible]. On this account, many English and R[illegible] families of the middle class, who formerly lived in such numbers at Dresden, Bonn, Heidelberg, and Stutgart, are commencing to move into France."

The spirit in which the German correspondent writes of France is [illegible] less to be remarked than the facts he gives. He is the representative of the conquering people, and he is writing about the conquered. But it is in his own country that he finds cause for complaint and querulousness. In France the people are industrious and sober, the land fertile, and resources steadily growing. In Germany he sees discontent, extravagance, inefficiency, and a relentless increase in the cost of living. One imagines him asking himself whether France is really poorer for the loss of the five milliards, and whether Germany is the gainer. But such a question, if a German is sometimes tempted to ask it, is not very difficult to answer. France *is* far poorer for the milliards she has borrowed to give to Germany, and which she must pay, principal and interest, out of her farms, her factories, and her forests. She is poorer, too, in a way not easily reckoned, for the fact that in the face of the exhausting war-taxes, and the burden of her terrific debt, she is every year taking from the fruit of her industry the cost of her enormous standing army, which, of itself, drains the country of much productive labor.

It is an interesting question how far France is gaining in moral discipline what she has plainly lost in wealth. Steady self-denial, the imposition of a rigorous discipline on the large part of the people who are on the army constantly or by turns, the cherishing of a strong and sustained purpose by nearly the whole people—these cannot but tend to seriously modify the character of the French people. They must become, in a measure, more stable, more sober, more conscious of their own defects, more capable of self-control than heretofore. War is always a terrible thing, but it is not without its benefits, whether it be war past or war planned and hoped for, as at the present moment in France.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The remarkably smooth and complete representation of "La Traviata," with which the season of opera was inaugurated Monday, was followed by an equally symmetrical and far more impressive rendering of "Aïda" last evening. This work, made known to American audiences last Spring, has now become a familiar element of the répertoire, and as such can be dismissed without a lengthened notice. Though it is a familiar score, it is not likely ever to enjoy the great popularity of Signor Verdi's previous achievements. The composer of "Il Trovatore" has bestowed both time and thought upon the task undertaken at the request of the Khédive, but if science and patience could accomplish everything in music, half a dozen graduates of the Paris Conservatory would win fame and fortune every year. There is more labor in "Aïda" than perhaps in any of Signor Verdi's efforts, but there is less inspiration. It is a more elaborate and more finished achievement, but, except in the third act, when the spontaneity and passion permeating the performances of earlier days are now and then apparent, it has little to remind one of the Verdi of old. "Aïda," however, has merits of its own. The instrumentation denotes that the writer has kept pace with the requirements of the age; the well-worn *procédés* adhered to in by-gone years, and often transforming opera into a mere succession of ballads, bound together by thinly-accompanied recitatives, have been set at defiance, and a shapely and dramatic composition has been brought forth. But we need need not continue in this strain, recollecting that a dozen recitals of "Aïda" must have acquainted the habitual visitor of the Academy with its characteristics, while they afforded us opportunities—of which due advantage was taken—to enter into details concerning the libretto and the music. Last night's rehearsal did justice to the demands of both. Three artists, new to us till then—Signor Carpi, Signor Fiorini, and Signora Potentini—then made their début. Signor Carpi, who was received with favor from the moment he sang the romance in the first act, excited in act the third and again at the close of the evening real enthusiasm. Signor Carpi is a genuine *tenore di forza*, and the quality of his voice is, moreover, so pleasant that he will be nearly as acceptable in sentimental rôles. The medium is pure; the upper tones are of exceeding power and firmness; the artist phrases well, articulates distinctly, and acts with intelligence and vigor. It was promptly felt that in a performer possessed of so many excellences an accession of no ordinary worth had been secured to Mr. Strakosch's company, and, in the third act, when the first, and almost, the last, chance of distinction is accorded to the representative of *Radames*, Signor Carpi produced a decided impression. The fine duet commencing "Pur ti riveggo" went admirably, and while the significance of no single note was diminished by the singer's impatience to reach the telling passages, these were given with so much fire and power—the As and B flats being taken with ease and accuracy, and sustained as long as taste would allow—as to cause frequent interruptions of the entertainment. Signor Carpi afterward infused considerable tenderness into the duo with which the opera ends, but the principal effect was wrought during the previous scene, and, with Mme. Potentini, Miss Cary, and Signor Del Puente, he had to come thrice before the curtain. [illegible] Mme. Potentini—Mr. Strakosch's new *prima donna drammatica*—is gifted with a voice corresponding with her artist's title, [illegible] of unusual power. Yet we should not like to declare that power is her [illegible], for Mme. Potentini was very nervous yesterday, and her singing [illegible] notwithstanding [illegible] plain that the new-comer directs her voice with skill, that she is always in tune, and that she, as well as Signor Carpi, is quite alive to [illegible]. Signor Fiorini, the third débutant, is an artist whose proficiency the character of *Ramfis* hardly tests. What little the high priest has to do, Signor Fiorini did well; his tones are [illegible]. With these performers, Miss Cary—*Amneris*—and Signor Del Puente—*Amonasro*—came to the front. Miss Cary was in [illegible] if anything, richer than ever before. Signor Del Puente executed the music allotted to *Amonasro* faithfully and [illegible] time of [illegible] third act [illegible] *rubato*. Signor Scolara, as heretofore, was the *King*. [illegible] this review of the transactions of the night by a word of compliment for the chorus and orchestra [illegible] some choral misdeeds in the [illegible] in the finale [illegible] body [illegible] "Aïda" was, as usual, of rare historical accuracy and splendor, and [illegible] when ever [illegible] remains [illegible] circumstances [illegible]. To-morrow, Mlle. Heilbron, Miss Cary, Signor Carpi, Signor Fiorini, and Signor Del Puente are to appear in "Faust."

### CENTRAL NEW-YORK FAIR.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The books of the Central New-York Fair, to be held in this city next week, closed to-night with 4,123 entries. The entire citizen [illegible] will receive Gen. Dix on Friday, Oct. 9, on which [illegible] the guest of Senator Conkling. The opening address will be made by Mr. E. J. [illegible].

# CONNECTICUT.

## THE PUBLIC SCHOOL AGITATION.

### ATTEMPT TO SECURE CONTROL OF THE SCHOOLS BY THE ROMAN CATHOLICS—A SHARP STRUGGLE—PUBLIC INDIGNATION EXCITED.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1874.

The late "Reform" Legislature in this State, among its other demoralizing acts, resorted to legislation designed to secure the party support of Roman Catholics, and the fruits of it are beginning to be seen. It looks now as if the whole State was to suffer the agitation of a bitter sectarian fight for the preservation of the common-school system of Connecticut, which has ever been kept out of the range of denominational favor, and in its broad Catholicy, both as to religions and classes, it has become the pride and glory of the State at home and abroad. Encouraged by the reform school legislation the Romanists of New-Haven, about two weeks ago, made an open demand for at least the partial control of the Board of School Vistors, thus seeking to seize the public schools. Father Carmody, the most prominent priest of that city, took the matter in hand in his own pulpit, and vigorously urged his congregation to accept of the issue, and carry the banner of Romanism forward. Public indignation among all denominations became greatly excited, and the public mind alarmed, but the Protestants were joined by some of the more considerate of their Catholic brethren, and an open election at the polls in every ward the sectarian outrage was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

But the contest temporarily ended there has not ceased in other parts of the State. It has now spread over Hartford, and there is a high state of feeling on both sides. On Sunday last Rev. Father Walsh, Pastor of St. Peter's Church, declared the issue to his congregation, and announced that, though he had never before interested himself in public matters, yet that the time had come when he should move, and he called upon all to join him at a school meeting in the district when his church is located, to be held this (Wednesday) evening. The announcement is that two of the District Committee, which has three members, shall be Roman Catholics, or that a majority shall be pledged to have a Romanist a chairman of the committee. The Protestants have issued a circular to-day which is being fully distributed. This circular goes over the facts in the case, and deprecates all sectarian influences, and closes as follows:

"The Church of Rome has an object to gain. She will never be satisfied until she has either controlled our public school system or destroyed it. If you are prepared to protest against this result, you will attend the meeting to be held," &c.

It had been supposed that the contest would be confined to this particular district, because of the location there of a Catholic Church and school. But the annual meeting of the First School District was held last night, and to the surprise of everybody was captured by a crowd of Romanists, who elected the Chairman of the committee for the next year, the person chosen being an ignorant man and proprietor of a Roman Catholic book store. He was elected over F. A. Brown, City and Town Treasurer of Hartford, who has been Chairman of the district for more than twenty-five years, and a beautiful school building in the district, erected at a large cost and principally by the money of Protestants, bears his name. The act is considered an outrage, and citizens are discussing it freely to-day. After the vote had been declared, a motion to adjourn was carried, and another meeting will be held to-night, to elect the remainder of the committee and, if possible, revoke the ballot of last night.

Last evening also the voters of the Washington district encountered the same kind of a raid, and excitement ran so high that a force of policemen was sent for to preserve order. Apparently in every district where there is a prospect of seeing an advantage the Romanists are at work on a thoroughly organized plan, which has been long under consideration.

Still another phase of the controversy is its political bearing upon the Democratic Party, which is wholly responsible for it through the legislative action alluded to. It is one of the beautiful "reforms" which naturally came out of a legislative body that had little character, and did nothing to speak of except to display on all possible occasions the lowest grade of partisanship. Last night, in addition to the school meetings, the Democrats of Hartford held a caucus to nominate town officers, and the close relation existing between the Romanist plotters and the party managers was manifest. All the district schools can be captured by the voters of each district; but there is a board of school visitors elected on a general ticket at the annual town election. It was necessary, therefore, to carry the whole [illegible] out to capture the Democratic Party, and it was done. Thomas McManus, a Romanist, was placed at the head of the list of school visitors. There is a prospect, in view of the present situation, of lively work at the polls next Monday, and if this sectarian issue is to be forced from the Romanist side as it has started, there will be but one course open to Protestants.

### THE SECTARIAN MOVEMENT DEFEATED—THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR SCHOOL VISITOR WITHDRAWS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

HARTFORD, Sept. 30.—At the school meeting here to-night there was a very large attendance. It was manifest during the day that the leaders in a purely sectarian movement would be overwhelmingly defeated, and there were appearances of a back down among some of those who had been most active in the South District. Morever, it became apparent that a large class of Catholics were decidedly opposed to the movement, and in the First District a grand rally of over 500 voters was made, a majority being Catholics, who rescinded the vote taken last night, and restored the former Chairman, Mr. Brown. In the South District Father Walsh made a speech denouncing those who had accused him of sectarianism. Yet, he, and, especially, another member of his church, declared that they would have their rights, whatever that may mean. No Protestant present sided with them. The meeting was so large, over five hundred people being unable to gain admission, that it was adjourned to have an all-day ballot to-morrow.

Thomas McManus, who was nominated by the Democrats for School Visitor, last night, publishes a card this afternoon, withdrawing his name.

## THE PLAGUE IN THE EAST.

### ALARMING SPREAD IN THE REGENCY OF TRIPOLI—APPEARANCE OF THE DISEASE NEAR MECCA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A dispatch to the State Department from the United States Consul at Malta incloses an article from the *Malta Times* of Aug. 22, concerning the spread of the plague in the Regency of Tripoli, and its appearance near Mecca, and adding a Government notice forbidding the landing of passengers, animals, and susceptible goods coming from the Regency of Tripoli and from the Arabian Red Sea ports.

The newspaper article says: "The plague, which originally broke out at Merj, in the Regency of Tripoli, twenty-four hours from Benghazi, has now appeared at Berais, within ten hours of the latter port, owing, it is supposed, to want of proper precautions in maintaining the sanitary cordon which had been established round Merj. We also learn that a disease of the plague character has broken out at Doga, near Mecca, which will render it necessary to take precautions in cases of ships arriving here from ports in the Red Sea."

The following is an extract from the Government notice: "His Excellency the Governor, having heard the opinion of the Board of Health, has been pleased to direct that arrivals from the Regency of Tripoli, and from the Arabian Red Sea ports, be allowed to enter the Quarantine harbor to discharge unsusceptible goods, and to leave the island immediately after receiving cargo and provisions. Bales of grass are allowed to be landed in the Lazerritto for transshipment."

## THE INDIANA DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

My attention has been arrested by the following article, credited to the New-York *World*:

"We challenge THE TIMES to-day to find ten well-known Democrats in all Indiana who do not join Gov. Hendricks in repudiating the repeal plank foisted by Dan Voorhees into the Indiana Democratic platform. That heresy has been stamped out of both political parties at last, and our politics are the more decent for it. Whether the *World* or THE TIMES has done most in the public service we will not discuss until it is settled in which party there was most to be done. But the *World*, at least, considers it no public service for THE TIMES or any other public journal to attempt to galvanize the dead horse inscribed on one of his flanks "Mortonism," in order to get him on his legs and show that upon his other flank is inscribed "Pendletonism." Let the critter be carried peaceably to the rendering vats."

Permit me, through your columns, to say in reply that every candidate on the Democratic State ticket; every candidate nominated by the Democratic Party for Congress, including Mr. Kerr, and every Democratic candidate for the Legislature and for the various county offices in Indiana stands squarely, avowedly, and unequivocally on the Indiana Democratic State platform, adopted July 15, 1874, and explicitly indorses its financial features.

Not one Democratic candidate in the State repudiates that platform, nor could any one do so without incurring overwhelming defeat at the polls. Very respectfully

D. W. VOORHEES.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Monday, Sept. 28, 1874.

## TROTTING.

### THE SECOND DAY OF THE AUTUMN MEETING AT FLEETWOOD—ARTHUR AND NELLY WALTON THE WINNERS.

The second day's trotting of the Fleetwood Park Association, postponed from Tuesday in consequence of the rain-storm, came off yesterday. The weather was bleak and cold, but the track was in better condition than had been anticipated. The attendance of spectators was moderate, but those who were present witnessed two exciting contests, which were not finished until it was quite dark. The first race called was the unfinished 2:38 purse of Monday, the deciding heat of which was contested by Midget and Royal George, the latter proving the victor.

### THE 2:44 PURSE.

The first regular race of the day was the purse of $800 for horses that had never beaten 2:44, which had eight entries, and seven of them put in an appearance, as follows: A. Patterson's gr. g. Alexis, B. Mace's b. m. Midget, Otis Bort's b. g. Roadmaster, D. Mace's blk. g. Arthur, James Dougrey's b. m. Mary Lamb, John Murphy's b. g. Mat Tanner, and Charles Murray's b. m. Nelly. Before the start Arthur sold for $80, and the entire field against him brought $120. The first heat was won by Roadmaster in 2:35, but still Arthur remained the first choice of the betting fraternity, and brought $50 to $80 for the field. The second heat was taken by Arthur, and of course he became a great favorite, and sold for $60 to the field's $27. The third heat, however, was taken by Mat Tanner, but still Arthur remained the favorite at $50 to $35. The fourth heat was closely contested by Arthur and Mat Tanner, and the latter again won in 2:35¾. A change now took place in the betting, and Mat Tanner became the favorite at $70 to $65, but he weakened in the fifth heat, and Arthur captured it in 2:36. All but Roadmaster, Mat Tanner, and Arthur, were now sent to the stable under the rule, and the latter sold for $100, while the other two brought but $25. Arthur was guided to victory with consummate skill by Dan. Mace, thus finishing a splendidly contested race.

### SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Morrisania, Wednesday, Sept. 30.—Second day of the Fall meeting. Purse, $800 for horses that had never beaten 2:44; mile heats; best three in five, in harness; $400 to first horse, $250 to second, and $150 to third:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. Mace's bk. g. Arthur | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| John Murphy's b. g. Mat. Tanner | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Otis Bort's b. g. Roadmaster | 1 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| B. Mace's b. m. Midget | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 4 | r. o. |
| Jas. Dougrey's b. m. Mary Lamb | 4 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 6 | r. o. |
| A. Patterson's gr. g. Alexis | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | r. o. |
| Chas. Murray's b. m. Nelly | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | r. o. |
| T. O'Connor's b. m. Lizzie | dr. | | | | | |

TIME.

| | Quarter. | Half. | Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First heat | 0:38 | 1:13½ | 2:35 |
| Second heat | 0:38 | 1:14 | 2:32½ |
| Third heat | 0:38½ | 1:14½ | 2:37¾ |
| Fourth heat | 0:38 | 1:15 | 2:35¾ |
| Fifth heat | 0:39 | 1:16 | 2:36 |
| Sixth heat | 0:38½ | 1:16 | 2:37 |

### THE 2:31 PURSE.

The second event was a purse of $1,000 for 2:31 horses, and the four entries and starters were B. Mace's b. m. Nelly Walton, John Murphy's b. m. Lady Dahlman, John Chambers' b. m. Molsy, and D. Mace's gr. m. Heatherbloom. The race was highly interesting, and notwithstanding the fact that there were but four contestants six heats were trotted before a decision was arrived at, which resulted in the defeat of the favorite. Lady Dahlman sold for $50; Nelly Walton, $35; Maisy, $33, and Heatherbloom, $13. Lady Dahlman won the first heat and Molsy the second and third, when she became a hot favorite at $105, and the field brought $55. On the fourth heat, however, Nelly Walton came to the front, but this did not shake the confidence of Molsy's backers, and she still remained the favorite at $120 to $90. Nelly Walton took the fifth heat, however, and the knowing ones were all at sea, not knowing how to get out of their dilemma. Heatherbloom not having won a heat in five, was sent to the stable, and the other three appeared for the deciding heat, with the betting even. Netty Walton lasted the longest, and won handily.

### SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $1,000, for horses that had never trotted better than 2:31; $500 to the first, $350 to second, and $150 to third horse. Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. Mace's b. m. Nelly Walton | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| John Chambers' b. m. Molsy | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| John Murphy's b. m. Lady Dahlman | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| D. Mace's gr. m. Heatherbloom | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | r.o. |

TIME.

| | Quarter. | Half | Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First heat | 36½ | 1:11½ | 2:31 |
| Second heat | 36½ | 1:12½ | 2:31 |
| Third heat | 37½ | 1:14½ | 2:34¼ |
| Fourth heat | 38½ | 1:13½ | 2:32 |
| Fifth heat | 37 | 1:13½ | 2:34A |
| Sixth heat | 38 | 1:14½ | 2:34¾ |

### TO-DAY'S RACES.

The meeting will close to-day with a purse of $600 for 2:50 horses, and the free for all purse of $2,500, in which American Girl, Judge Fullerton, and Camors will appear. This will doubtless be a fine race and attract a large crowd of spectators.

### TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES IN CANADA.

STRATHROY, Ontario, Sept. 30.—The Fall races commenced on the 28th inst. The first race, a trot, was won by Lady Mac.

The second was a running race, for Province bred horses, mile heats, two in three, and was won by Reporter in two straight heats. Time—1:53½, 1:55.

The third event, a trot, for horses that had never beaten 2:40, was, owing to the darkness, postponed until yesterday, and was won by General Grant.

The first race of yesterday was a running race, open to all, the winner being Protection.

The second race, for three-minute horses, was won by Faithful.

The third, a running race, of half-mile heats, three in five, was won by Gold Reporter.

The fourth race, for 2:30 horses, was won by Erastus.

### RACING AT OGDENSBURG.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The first day's races opened with a trot for horses that had never beaten 2:50 previous to Sept. 10; $85 to first horse, $20 to second, and $10 to third. H. W. Brown's Orient, of Prescott, won in three straight heats in 2:47, 2:46½, and 2:47. Connolly's b. m. Lady Jane, of Ottawa, was second. The dash of one and one-eighth mile, for $100, was won by S. C. Patterson's ch. s. Vespucius, of Toronto, with J. Graham's s. m. Sarah G., of Ottawa, second. Time—2:05½.

# THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

## OPENING OF THE COUNCIL AT NEW-HAVEN.

### THE GATHERING IN CENTRE CHURCH—ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES—DR. STORR'S DISCOURSE IN THE EVENING.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1874.

Centre Church, the largest in New-Haven, was but partly filled at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the hour appointed for calling to order the second, or, as some count, the third National Congregational Council. The reason probably was that the attendance was almost entirely of delegates, as the exercises were to be merely those of organization. Promptly at the hour Rev. H. M. Storrs, Chairman of the Provisional Committee, announced that the first thing in order was the handing in of credentials. This was done, the name on each being read aloud to the audience. After the conclusion of this somewhat lengthy ceremony, the delegates were invited to cast their votes for Moderator. The election was by ballot, the preliminary nominations being made by delegates from the floor of the house. The nominees were Hon. Lafayette G. Foster, of New-London, Conn.; Hon. E. B. Gillet, of Westfield, Mass.; Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, of New-York; Hon. W. B. Washburn, of Greenfield; Prof. Joseph Emerson, of Illinois; President Magown, of Iowa; Hon. J. C. Goodrich, of Stockbridge, Mass.; C. G. Hammond, of Chicago, and Nelson Dingby, Jr., of Maine, who withdrew. On the first ballot 203 votes were cast, making 102 necessary to a choice. Hon. Lafayette G. Foster received 79 votes, the highest number cast for any one person. Following him were Hon. William B. Washburn with 45 votes, and C. G. Hammond, with 34; the rest being scattering. A second ballot was therefore declared necessary, but before it was taken Dr. Taylor, Hon. William B. Washburn, and C. G. Hammond requested that their names be withdrawn. The second ballot being upon the remaining names, Hon. Lafayette J. Foster received 192 of the 208 votes cast, as was duly declared elected Moderator.

Next in order was the election, also by ballot, of two Assistant Moderators, to be chosen singly. The nominees on the first ballot were Col. Hammond, of Chicago; President Magorn, of Indiana, and Hon. W. J. Phelps, of Illinois. On this ballot also there was no election. The number of votes cast was 178; number necessary to a choice, 99; highest number received, 96, by President Magown. A second ballot was ordered, resulting in President Magoun's receiving 131 votes of the 181 cast, and being, therefore, chosen First Assistant Moderator. For Second Assistant Moderator the nominee was Dr. Dwinell, of Sacramento, who received 115 of the 160 ballots cast, and was therefore elected. The election of Assistant Registers was ordered to be by acclamation, and F. D. Ayre, of New-Hampshire, and J. P. Kimball, of Massachusetts, were chosen respectively First and Second Assistant Registers.

This completed the organization of the council which was then formally opened with prayer by Dr. Dwinell, of Sacramento. He was followed in a brief address by Dr. Leonard Bacon, who offered the hospitality of the churches and families of the city to the delegates. He closed with a historical reference to their predecessors, who, 236 years ago, had founded a church, even before they founded a government, and who built so well that their work even yet remains. On the part of the delegates the address was replied to by the Moderator. It was then voted that the chair should appoint committees on credentials, business, and nominations. The appointments were:

*On Credentials*—Rev. H. L. Hubbell, of Michigan; W. L. Greene, of Massachusetts; W. J. Phelps, of Illinois.

*On Nominations*—Rev. H. M. Dexter, D. D., of Massachusetts; Rev. A. H. Ross, of Ohio; Judg Withey, of Michigan; Rev. G. B. Spalding, of New Hampshire; Richard P. Buck, of New-York; Rev. J. W. Hough, of California; J. P. Foster, of Iowa.

*On Business*—Rev. H. M. Storrs, of New-York; J. Z. Goodrich, of Massachusetts; J. R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., of Illinois; E. D. Holton, of Wisconsin; Rev. Joseph Ward, of Dakota; Rev. George Thacher, of Iowa.

On behalf of the Provisional Committee, H. M. Storrs presented a report which was principally occupied in detailing the arrangements which had been made for the present council, and which have been already given in THE TIMES. In addition the report recommended the adoption of a by-law providing that the authors of papers read before the council be given honorary seats in it. The report was adopted, and the by-law carried. The final business of the afternoon session was the appointment of a Secretary, Registrar, and Treasurer, whose terms of office are not to begin until after the close of the present council. The elections resulted in the choice of Rev. A. H. Quint, D. D., of Massachusetts, as Secretary; of Rev. W. R. Moore, of Connecticut, as Registrar; and of Charles D. Emond, of Massachusetts, as Treasurer.

### DR. STORRS' TISCOURSE ON A PERSONAL GOD.

Any trifling deficiency of numbers at the dry routine exercises of this afternoon was abundantly made good this evening. Long before the doors were opened an audience was gathered sufficient to fill every seat in the church, and when the first word of the services was spoken there was not standing room within the church. Rev. William Taylor made the opening prayer, and read the seventeenth chapter of the Acts. The audience, led by the choir, then sang the hymn beginning "Glory to God on high," after which Rev. R. Storrs announced as his text the eighth verse of the fourth chapter of the first epistle of John: "He that loveth not knoweth not God, for God is love;" and the eighth verse of the fifth chapter of Matthew: "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

"Science," he remarked, in opening, "has never demonstrated the non-existence of a personal God. It sometimes seems to tend to the denial of it, and to be inclined to substitute for it some other hypothesis, but, however far back it goes, there is always a "beyond" into which it cannot enter. It resolves the universe into atoms, it affirms the correlation of forces, and it hints at the identity of vital and chemical or mechanical force. Thus science, in its search for the origin of things, constantly tends to simplification and threatens to exclude a personal God from the universe, but science has never yet been able to bridge the chasm between molecular action and human love. It has never shown that any mere force can be changed into the voluntary power of the human mind. Phosphorus produces brain force, but what is behind phosphorus? What is back of the germ cells of the insoluble atoms? Here is the abyss upon which is founding the mighty structure which seemed so solid. It was apart from his object to consider at length the proofs of the existence of a personal God, but he would briefly glance at them. First, from the souls of dependence in man there carries an argument for the unseen Being upon whom he is dependent. This guise of dependence has always been universal throughout the past ages of the world, and it does not disappear with the progress of civilization; second, a sense of personality points to a personal though unseen Being; the love knows itself to be personal, and believes with a certainty that nothing can surpass the image of its Creator as stamped upon it. This argument has no force upon those who believe they have no souls apart from their bodies, but the number of such is few. Personality in the love implies personality in the Creator; the soul never sprang from coalescing atoms, unless it is possible for a stream to rise higher than its fountain; third, the moral nature of man points to a personal God. Every man who ever existed has had a conscience; that implies a law, and law implies a governor. If moral nature is not a lie this testimony is to be received. Besides this the instinct of the infinite points in the same direction. It were as reasonable to suppose a poem resulted from an explosion in a type foundry as that the world resulted from combining atoms by blind force. There must be an intelligent mind. The records of history show that God exists. Even to a skeptic the great question is, "How is this God to be discovered He cannot be discovered by the senses, because the senses cannot appreciate mind, but only matter; nor by metaphysics, for they cannot appreciate moral qualities. He can only be discovered by the moral reason within us, by a divine nature in ourselves responsive to him. This is why the scientists, with all their labor and sincerity, have failed to find him. They used the wrong instrument. It is like trying to sweep up music with a broom, or to grasp the genius of Shakespeare with a forcep. This, too, is the reason why the failure of science to find God need never discourt those who have found Him; that one man has not seen, is no argument to another who has. There is a magnificent Democracy in this belief; the humblest as well as the highest can believe in God; no diploma is necessary to the highest attainment in this love. What, then, is the function of the Church to those who have this belief—to those without? It is to quicken their moral nature by all possible means, but especially by personal example. That is the function of the Church.

At the conclusion of the discourse President Macgoun offered a prayer, and the benediction was given by Dr. Bacon. The sermon rose at times to the highest eloquence, and was once or twice interrupted by hardly-suppressed applause. The following is the programme for to-morrow:

Paper by Rev. J. E. Twinell, of Sacramento, on "Fellowship of Our Churches."

Ten-minute reports of benevolent societies.

Report of Committee on Consolidation of Benevolent Societies.

AFTERNOON.

Business.

Reception of delegates from other bodies.

Paper on "Comity Between Denominations in the Home Field," by Rev. D. B. Coe.

"Foreign Missionary Churches," by Rev. N. G. Clark.

"The Occasion of Hope for an Immediate Effusion of the Holy Spirit," by Bachary.

## LIQUOR-DEALERS' STATE CONVENTION.

### FIRST ANNUAL MEETING AT ALBANY—A LARGE ATTENDANCE—ELECTION OF TEMPORARY OFFICERS—COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1874.

The New-York State Convention of Liquor Dealers assembled at Tweddle Hall to-day shortly after 11 o'clock, there being upward of one hundred and fifty delegates in attendance from various parts of the State, principally from New-York and Brooklyn. The convention was called to order by M. J. Severance, of this city.

Mr. Herchberger, of New-York, said, owing to the fact that the Committee on Organization had not time to prepare a list of delegates and had no meeting as yet, he hoped and would move that a recess be taken until this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Then the temporary organization could be made and the convention proceed to business without delay.

A delegate moved to amend by making it 5 o'clock, and another at 2:30. Considerable discussion followed, when the motion for a recess was amended that the convention proceed to elect a temporary chairman, and the amendment was adopted by a large majority.

A delegate nominated Mr. P. J. Kelly, of Brooklyn, as temporary Chairman.

A delegate from New-York named Mr. Herschberger, of that City.

Mr. Herschberger declined, and hoped that the convention would not be hasty in their work. The business before it was of vital importance to the interests of the trade throughout the State, and the utmost harmony should prevail in their deliberations. Mr. Herschberger concluded by nominating a temporary chairman, Mr. Ripon, of Buffalo.

Mr. Ripon declined, and then on motion of Mr. Herschberger the nomination of Mr. Kelly, of Brooklyn, was made unanimous.

Mr. Kelly, on taking the chair, thanked the convention heartily for his appointment—one that he had so little reason to hope for. They had met to discuss the interests of one of the greatest branches of business in the country. Never had the representatives of any business more reason to meet and take measures for protection. The liquor dealers had been oppressed on every hand, and now meet to devise means to avert this oppression and show those that have been hunting us that we have power. We must act in concord, and our proceedings will prove a benefit and advantage.

Mr. Riley moved that a recess be taken until this afternoon, in order that the credentials may be examined and the convention regularly proceed to business.

On motion, Mr. John B. Ryan, of Syracuse, and Mr. Henry Cunningham were appointed temporary Secretaries.

Mr. Riley moved that a Committee on Credentials be appointed.

Mr. Herschberger said the Committee on Organization had not yet had time to prepare a list of delegates, and he hoped a recess until 5 o'clock would be taken.

Col. Andes said a two hours' recess would be sufficient.

A motion to take a recess until 3 o'clock prevailed, and the convention adjourned until that hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 3:45 P. M. While waiting for the Committee on Organization, Mr. Kelly, the temporary Chairman, was called on to address the convention. Mr. Kelly said the chief object was to remove their business from the control of fanatics and politicians. If they could do this no party could refuse what they might ask. There were 25,000 liquor dealers in the State, each of whom, on an average, could control three votes, which gave them a grand total of 75,000 votes in the State. If this strength was united, the liquor-dealers could accomplish whatever they might desire, and could especially secure protection for their interests. The Excise law was unjust. Under it dealers were subjected to every tyranny. A Sunday law was once adopted in England, but the operative effect was such that it was soon repealed. The Excise law was enacted at the instance of a few temperance fanatics, who must be shorn of the power to dictate. The liquor interests were too large and important to be controlled by them. In order to accomplish the objects desired, they must secure the election of capable men who will faithfully represent their interest and be uncontrolled by the fanatics; "men," he said, "who will secure our rights. One of our chief objects is to organize a State Central Committee to look after our interests. We must have the Excise law modified or abolished, and the injustice which has been so long heaped upon us removed. We must take such steps as will protect us in our rights and from invasion hereafter."

Mr. Cassidy, of New-York, was also called on, and addressed the convention in a similar vein, stating that the Excise law, as it now stood, was fraught with danger to the liquor interests, and must be repealed, or the objectionable features modified. In its efforts, though, the convention must be governed by wisdom and moderation.

Mark Lanigan, of New-York, moved that one delegate from each Senatorial District beappointed a Committee on Permanent Organization: also, one from each district as a Committee on Resolutions, and that each delegation, on reconvening, shall name a representative for the State Central Committee, which was adopted.

The Chairman attempted to read the committees, when Mr. Herschberger, of New-York, moved a reconsideration of the motion of Mr. Lanigan, and stated that the Constitution when adopted would provide for an Executive Committee. This was carried, and the portion of the resolution indicated stricken out. The Chairman then announced Committees on Permanent Organization, with Cornelius Burns, of New-York, as Chairman, and on Resolutions, with W. H. Sternberg, of New-York, Chairman.

After the discussion of minor matters, the convention adjourned till 10 A. M. to morrow.

## THE WEBSTER STATUE.

The public will be glad to know that Mr. Burnham and the Park Commissioners have come to a satisfactory arrangement as regards location for his noble gift. It may, therefore, be regarded as certain that we are to have a "Webster" on Central Park. It is understood that Mr. Burnham has already given the order for the statue to the distinguished sculptor, Mr. Thomas Ball, who is now a resident of Florence, but has been passing the Summer in this country. Mr. Ball being a native of Boston, having seen a great deal of Mr. Webster before his death, and having bestowed much time and study in making a statuette, which is acknowledged to be the most truthful and lifelike representation of the man that has ever appeared, there is every reason to expect a work worthy of the subject from his hand.

## FUNERAL OF ISAAC C. BUCKHOUT.

The funeral of Mr. Isaac C. Buckhout, late Chief Engineer of the Harlem Railroad, took place from Grace (Episcopal) Church, at White Plains, yesterday afternoon. The impressive services of the Episcopal Church were conducted by Rev. Mr. Van Kleeck, Rector, and Rev. A. S. Hull, Rector of Trinity Church, Morrisania. The attendance was very large, numbering about 2,000 persons. Among the railroad officials, and those formerly connected with the management of the Harlem Railroad present were: Gouverneur Morris, R. J. Nivens, Secretary of Harlem Railroad Company; C. M. Bissel, Superintendent; R. Van Arsdale, General Ticket and General Freight Agent; Mr. Real, General Superintendent of New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; Mr. Moody, Superintendent of New-York and New-Haven Division; Mr. Toucey, Superintendent of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad; Allen Campbell, an Ex-President of the Harlem Railroad, and Mr. Tracey, Chief Engineer of Croton Aqueduct Department.

# CREEDMOOR.

## SECOND DAY OF THE FALL MEETING.

### THE TWELFTH REGIMENT WINS THE FIRST PRIZE IN THE FIRST DIVISION CONTEST—THE SPORTSMEN'S MATCH.

Yesterday was the second day of the Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor. The weather was delightful for personal comfort, but a stiff breeze blew directly across the range from the south-west, making it next to impossible to hit the target. The first gun was fired shortly before 11 A. M., and, in response to its summons, the several teams assembled at the 200-yards firing-points to contest for prizes in the First and Second Division matches. Eighteen teams entered, some of which made very creditable scores. The State match followed, open only to teams of the National Guard, in which an addition was made to the number of teams contesting in the previous match by the entries of "teams" from the Forty-eighth Regiment, Twenty-fourth Brigade, Sixth Division, from Oswego, N. Y., and the Nineteenth Battalion, of Newburg, N. Y. At the close of the latter contest, the "Sportsmen's Match," which was begun and abruptly terminated by the severe storm on Tuesday afternoon, was recommenced, together with the "Officers' Match," open only to commissioned officers of the First Division. This brought the competitions at the 200 yards targets to a close. The first prize, a field glass, valued at $45, was won by Joseph Turner, of the United States Engineers. The remainder of the trophies were awarded to the following successful competitors upon the appended score:

| | |
|---|---|
| Joseph Turner | 4 4 3 4 4 4 4—27 |
| James L. Price | 3 4 3 4 3 3 3—23 |
| D. Walsh | 3 3 3 4 3 3 3—22 |
| William Robertson | 3 3 4 3 3 3 3—22 |
| F. H. Holton | 3 4 2 4 3 3 3—22 |
| T. S. Dakin | 4 3 4 2 3 3 3—22 |
| D. E. Vannet | 3 4 2 4 4 2 3—22 |
| W. T. J. Davis | 4 3 4 4 2 3 2—22 |
| J. T. B. Collins | 3 3 3 3 3 3 3—21 |
| Otto Schneelock | 3 3 4 3 3 2 3—21 |
| Leon Backer | 4 3 2 3 4 2 3—21 |
| H. H. Meday | 3 3 3 2 3 3 3—20 |

As soon as the necessary alterations were made in the targets the second stage of the Division and State matches was contested. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the contests ended, the officers of the Statistical Department were able to prepare only four of their principal scores in the First Division. That of the Twelfth Regiment was as follows:

| Name. | 200 Yards. | Total. | 500 Yards. | Total. | Gd Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lieut. Col. Gildersleeve | 4 0 3 3 3 | 13 | 4 4 4 3 3 | 18 | 31 |
| Private Smith | 3 3 3 2 2 | 13 | 3 4 4 3 3 | 17 | 30 |
| Lieut. Fulton | 3 3 3 2 2 | 13 | 3 2 3 3 2 | 13 | 26 |
| Capt. Van Rensselaer | 2 3 2 3 3 | 13 | 3 2 3 2 3 | 13 | 26 |
| Adjt. Murphy | 2 2 3 3 2 | 12 | 3 3 3 3 2 | 14 | 26 |
| Sergt. Reddy | 3 2 2 3 2 | 12 | 0 4 3 3 3 | 13 | 25 |
| Capt. Smith | 3 2 2 3 2 | 12 | 0 3 4 3 3 | 13 | 25 |
| Lieut. Heizman | 2 2 2 2 3 | 11 | illegible. | 14 | 25 |
| Private Dolan | 2 2 2 3 3 | 12 | 3 3 2 4 0 | 12 | 24 |
| Sergt. A. Wood | 3 3 3 2 3 | 14 | 2 2 2 3 0 | 9 | 23 |
| Private Beattie | 2 0 2 2 2 | 8 | 0 2 0 2 3 | 7 | 15 |
| Team total | | | | | 276 |

Of the latter team only one failed to qualify to shoot at 500 yards' distance. His score, which will be included in the aggregate, was seven points, making 283, the highest score. As a reward for this achievement, a prize valued at $100 will be awarded them by the State. The second prize, a silver cup valued at $50, was won by the Seventh Regiment, by the following score:

The Seventy-ninth Regiment will take the third prize, a silver cup valued at $30. All the members in this team qualified to shoot at the second range. The following is a list of the scores in detail:

| Name. | 200 Yds. | Total. | 500 Yds. | Total. | Gd Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Private Robertson | 2 3 2 3 3 | 13 | 0 3 4 3 3 | 13 | 26 |
| Private Keiller | 3 2 3 2 3 | 13 | 0 3 0 3 4 | 10 | 23 |
| Private Edmundstone | 4 0 2 3 2 | 11 | 3 3 2 2 2 | 12 | 23 |
| Sergt. Vannet | 2 2 2 3 2 | 11 | 2 0 4 4 2 | 12 | 23 |
| Private Pyle | 2 2 2 2 2 | 10 | 3 2 3 3 2 | 13 | 23 |
| Capt. Lindsay | 0 2 3 2 2 | 9 | 2 3 3 3 2 | 12 | 21 |
| Private Stevenson | 3 3 2 3 3 | 14 | 0 3 0 3 0 | 6 | 20 |
| Capt. Cameron | 2 0 3 2 2 | 9 | 0 3 2 2 4 | 11 | 20 |
| Capt. Clark | 0 3 2 3 2 | 10 | 2 3 3 0 0 | 8 | 18 |
| Sergt. Irwin | 3 2 0 2 2 | 9 | 2 0 2 0 3 | 7 | 16 |
| Capt. Ross | 2 3 2 3 2 | 12 | 0 3 0 0 0 | 3 | 15 |
| Private Duke | 3 2 0 3 4 | 12 | 0 0 2 0 0 | 2 | 14 |
| Team total | | | | | 242 |

| Name. | 200 Yds. | Total. | 500 Yds. | Total. | Gd Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. B. Coughtry | 4 2 2 2 3 | 13 | 2 2 2 4 4 | 14 | 27 |
| F. S. Gardner | 3 3 2 2 2 | 12 | 3 2 4 4 2 | 15 | 27 |
| E. H. Sanford | 2 4 3 3 3 | 15 | 3 4 0 2 0 | 9 | 24 |
| J. L. Price | 3 3 4 2 3 | 15 | 2 2 2 0 0 | 6 | 21 |
| J. Le Boutillier | 3 3 2 2 2 | 12 | 0 0 2 3 3 | 8 | 20 |
| J. P. M. Richards | 3 2 2 2 2 | 11 | 0 0 3 3 3 | 9 | 20 |
| T. V. Linton | 2 3 3 2 3 | 13 | 3 4 0 0 0 | 7 | 20 |
| F. McMilien | 3 2 3 3 3 | 14 | 0 0 2 3 R | 5 | 19 |
| H. B. Dominick | 2 2 2 2 0 | 9 | 3 0 3 3 0 | 9 | 18 |
| B. Dominick | 2 3 2 4 2 | 13 | 2 0 0 2 0 | 4 | 17 |
| J. W. Gardner | 2 2 4 2 2 | 12 | 3 0 0 0 0 | 3 | 15 |
| A. P. Riker | 2 2 2 3 3 | 12 | 0 0 0 0 3 | 3 | 15 |
| Team total | | | | | 253 |

The fourth prize, a silver medal, valued at $30, and a cash prize of $25, is to be awarded to the best individual score. Lieut. Col. Gildersleeve, of the Twelfth Regiment, will probably be the fortunate possessor, on his score of 31 out of a possible 40 points.

The Twenty-second Regiment were disappointed in their expectation of obtaining a team prize by the failure to qualify of Private Lockwood, who is slightly built, and found it an impossibility to take an accurate aim in the strong breeze which was blowing. The scores were as follows:

| Name. | 200 Yards. | Total. | 500 Yards. | Total. | Gd total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lieut. Carmichael | 2 2 3 3 3 | 13 | 3 4 4 2 3 | 16 | 29 |
| Private Rocox | 2 3 2 2 3 | 12 | 3 4 3 3 3 | 16 | 28 |
| Sergt. Magner | 2 2 2 2 3 | 11 | 3 3 2 4 4 | 16 | 27 |
| Drum Major Strube | 3 2 4 2 3 | 14 | 3 2 0 3 0 | 8 | 22 |
| Private Greve | 2 3 3 2 3 | 13 | 2 2 2 0 3 | 9 | 22 |
| Sergt. Barry | 2 2 3 2 3 | 12 | 0 2 3 2 3 | 10 | 22 |
| Capt. Horsfail | 2 2 2 2 3 | 11 | 2 4 0 0 4 | 10 | 21 |
| Private Backer | 2 2 2 3 3 | 12 | 0 2 0 4 2 | 8 | 20 |
| Private Freeman | 2 2 2 3 2 | 11 | 0 3 0 3 3 | 9 | 20 |
| Private Ferris | 4 3 2 2 2 | 13 | 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Lieut. Dunning | 2 2 2 2 2 | 10 | 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Private Lockwood | 2 2 0 0 3 | 7 | not qul'd | 0 | 7 |
| Total | | | | | 241 |

The proceedings to-day will open with the second stage of the officers' match, and the competition for the Gatling gun. The *Army and Navy Journal*, and "all-comers" matches, it is expected, will be contested in the afternoon.

## ANOTHER CHURCH SCANDAL.

### THE PASTOR OF A BAPTIST CHURCH ASKED TO RESIGN—NOISY MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION.

Another church scandal, which promises to rival in interest those which have lately engaged the attention of the public, is now agitating the religious community of that portion of Jersey City which was formerly known as Bergen. The church in which the trouble exists is located on the corner of Clinton and Madison avenues, and is known as the Bergen Baptist Church. Rev. Walter W. Hammond, a young man of considerable ability, has been its Pastor for upward of four years, and he is a general favorite with the community. On Sunday morning last an announcement was made from the pulpit that a meeting of the members of the church would be held in the lecture-room on Tuesday evening. At the appointed time the church was filled to its utmost capacity, although none but members were admitted, particular care being taken to exclude reporters. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Bowman, who acted as Moderator, and after prayer by Mr. Bumsted, who invoked a blessing upon their deliberations, the business commenced. The Moderator announced that the meeting had been called to consider the resignation of their Pastor, and asked for a report from the committee. Mr. Bacon, chairman of the committee, said he had no report to make, as he had been unable to ascertain why a resignation should be demanded. Mr. Spadone expressed a hope that such of the brethren as knew anything about the matter would speak out in plain terms. He was opposed to throwing out hints of irregularity in connection with the Pastor, and hoped that whatever facts were known would be stated publicly, and all insinuations stopped. Mr. Romaine desired to know what charges had been preferred against the Pastor, if any. He was a friend of Mr. Hammond, but if it could be proved that he was an improper person to preach the Gospel he would be in favor of his removal. Mr. Bowman, the Moderator, sharply replied that sufficient was known against Mr. Hammond, and that any further inquiry or discussion was entirely unnecessary. A motion by Mr. Bumsted, that Mr. Hammond be asked if he was willing to answer such questions as might be put to him, was voted down almost unanimously. Mr. Mandeville remarked that the Pastor would be completely demoralized if any questions were asked him, and that he (Mandeville) was in possession of facts which, if he divulged to the public, would degrade Mr. Hammond. Mr. Noble demanded that if there were any charges against Mr. Hammond the Trustees should present them, and they should be acted upon separately. Another member made a similar demand. Mr. Spadone offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That we, as Trustees of this church, request the Pastor, Walter W. Hammond, to resign.

The resolution was laid on the table, and shortly afterward Mr. Hammond, the accused Pastor, who, up to this period had been sitting quietly among the audience, rose and addressed the congregation. After premising that he had labored faithfully for the interest of the church, he said the present trouble commenced last Winter on account of the engagement of Mrs. Scott-Siddons to give an entertainment for the benefit of the church. He was opposed to the entertainment, because he did not think it right or proper to have dramatic readings in a church, and expostulated with the Trustees. At this point Mr. Bowman jumped up, and in an excited manner exclaimed, "you are a liar." The whole meeting was in an uproar at once, and about twenty members tried to speak at the same time. When order had been restored, Mr. Hammond continued that he would like to be put on probation for a time, and he would try and do better. He said he was a young man, and a discharge from the church would be his ruin. Besides this, the Trustees have been in arrears in his salary for upward of three years, and now owe him $2,500, so that he would not care to resign until that was paid. Mr. Spadone became highly excited at this, and challenged the Pastor to furnish proof of his assertion. Another uproar ensued, in the midst of which the meeting adjourned. It is probable that the Trustees will make an effort to close the church doors against Mr. Hammond, which will be strenuously resisted by his friends.

## MEETING OF THE BOARD OF POLICE.

### APPROVAL OF THE ELECTION INSPECTORS—A FIGHT IN THE EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Board of Police held a long session in the Central Office last night for the purpose of approving of the inspectors of election furnished by W. B. Hasbrouck, Chief of the Election Bureau. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts were approved unanimously. When the Eighth Assembly District was called, Commissioner Voorhis objected to the following Republican inspectors: Charles Spicer, Fourth Election District; Joseph Heckler, Fourth Election District; Abraham Lewis, Eighth Election District; Charles E. Verry and John Nickinson, Eleventh Election District; Daniel E. Downing, Thirteenth Election District; Joseph McCabe, Sixteenth Election District, and Frank Lynch, Seventeenth Election District. Commissioner Disbecker maintained that the men objected to had not been proven unqualified. The objections urged by Commissioner Voorhis were based on information received from Mr. Gale, Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and Martin Nachtman, the Tammany candidate for Assembly, who charged some of these men with being gamblers, some with holding office in the Custom-house, and others with having been concerned in election frauds. Those charges were unsupported by legal proof and partisan in character. Gale failed to furnish proof, although he promised to do so. He hoped Commissioner Voorhis' motion would not prevail. It did prevail, however, Voorhis, Matsell, and Duryee voting in the affirmative. Commissioner Disbecker then moved as an amendment that each specific charge, such as being a gambler, be spread out opposite each man's name in the minutes of the meeting in the records of the board. This amendment was voted down by the same vote of Matsell, Voorhis, and Duryee against Disbecker. The Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Districts, and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Ward lists were unanimously approved of. The Inspectors of the Eighteenth Assembly District were approved of, with the exception of John T. Baker, of the Twenty-sixth Election District, who was excepted to as an unfit person to serve. The Inspectors receive their appointment by the following resolution offered by Commissioner Voorhis:

*Resolved*, That the persons hereinafter named as Inspectors of Election in and for the election districts of the several Assembly Districts and Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City and County of New-York, having been heretofore selected and examined as to their qualifications, and their names having been published in the *City Record*, and no reasonable objection having been made to their appointments, be and are hereby approved and appointed as such Inspectors.

When the list had been approved of, Commissioner Voorhis offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the attention of the members of the Police force be specially directed (in a general order to be issued by the Superintendent) to the provisions of rule 591 of the Police Manual, forbidding assessments or solicitations, of any nature or character, of or by any of the members of the Police force, for political purposes or uses.

Commissioner Disbecker moved that a list of ten persons from each political party in each Assembly District, be selected, from which to fill vacancies for Inspectors of Election, in cases of sickness or disability. The resolution was adopted. The list of poll clerks was adopted unanimously. The Board then adjourned.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

Among the candidates for the Republican nomination in the Second Assembly District of Kings County, is Mr. Jacob Cohen. The district is composed of the Third, Fourth, and Eleventh Wards. The Fourth Ward claims the nomination this year, and puts forward a popular candidate in the person of Mr. Cohen.

A Young Men's Republican Association has been organized in the Twenty-fifth Ward of Brooklyn and the following officers elected: President, H. Middleton; First Vice President, O. R. Gardner; Second Vice President, Clarence Sprague; Third Vice President, Richard Fisher; Secretary, Wm. Cunningham; Treasurer, Wm. Denker. The association has a large membership, and will do good work during the coming campaign.

A Republican campaign club, known as the "Dauntless," has been organized in the Fourteenth Ward of Brooklyn, with the following officers: President, David Ambrose; Vice President, P. Dowling; Secretary, J. Gannon; Treasurer, J. Maloney.

Both the Republican and the Democratic County Conventions of Suffolk County meet at Riverhead this week, the former to-day and the latter to-morrow. Besides making nominations for county officers, they will choose delegates to the Congressional Conventions for the First District.

The Republican City Convention met in Newark yesterday afternoon and nominated Daniel Dodd for Water Commissioner, James Buchanan for Tax Commissioner, M. J. Demarest for Trustee of the Reform School, and David C. Young and George F. Lippert for Surveyors of Highways.

## A LIFE SENTENCE.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Westchester County, William West, indicted for murder in the first degree, in killing a fellow-convict in the State Prison at Sing Sing, was placed on trial yesterday, and a jury was impaneled, when the prisoner withdrew his former plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, which plea was accepted, and the court sentenced him to imprisonment at Sing Sing, at hard labor, for the rest of his life.

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## MARRIED.

BLY—HUNT.—On Wednesday, Sept. 30, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. John Hall, DOUGLAS BLY, M. D., of Rochester, N. Y., to Mrs. SARAH HUNT, daughter of Francis H. Amidon, Esq., of this City.

JORDON—WOBBE.—At the residence of the bride's parent, on Thursday, Sept. 24, by Rev. William McAllister, CHARLES N. JORDON to IDA E. WOBBE, both of this City.

LONGSTREET—CORNWELL.—In this City, at the residence of the bride, on Wednesday, 30th September, by Rev. Elbert Osborn, SAMUEL LONGSTREET to MARY A. CORNWELL, all of this City.

SAMMIS—WHITSON.—On Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1874, by Rev. C. H. Babcock, THEODORE M. SAMMIS to S. AMELIA WHITSON, youngest daughter of David Whitson, all of Brooklyn.

STRONG—WRIGHT.—In Springfield, Mass., Sept. 10, by Rev. E. A. Reed, assisted by Rev. Dr. Buckingham, Rev. EDWARD STRONG, D. D., of Boston, (West Roxbury,) to Mrs. HARRIET S. WRIGHT, formerly of New-York.

THOMSON—TALBOT.—On Tuesday, Sept. 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Porter, EDWARD THOMSON, of New-York City, to EMMA, daughter of Charles C. Talbot, of Brooklyn.

## DIED.

BALDWIN.—At Rosemond, Ill., on Tuesday, 22d inst. JOSEPH BALDWIN, formerly of Newark, N. J.

Interment from his son's residence, at "the old Homestead," No. 198 Mulberry st., Newark, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, Oct. 1. Friends and acquaintances are notified that the remains can be seen from 10 to 1 o'clock.

ELDER.—At Stamford, Conn., Sept. 28, LYDIA ANN, wife of Robert Elder, aged 53 years.

Funeral from her residence, Thursday, Oct. 1, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of 12 and 1 o'clock trains from New-York, to convey friends to the house.

HAVILAND.—At Setauket, Long Island, Sept. 29, MARGARET HAVILAND, widow of John Haviland, in the 78th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Margaret L. Groesbeck, Setauket, on Thursday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment on Friday morning, Oct. 2, arriving on the Brooklyn side of Catharine Ferry about 9 o'clock, where carriages will be in waiting. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

HILLHOUSE.—At New-Haven, Sept. 29, MARY, daughter of the late James A. and Cornelia L. Hillhouse.

Funeral from her late residence on Friday, Oct. 2, at 4 P. M.

IRWIN.—At Garden City, Long Island, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, ANNIE M., only child of John E. and Annie M. Irwin, aged 3 months and 29 days.

Funeral service at the parents' residence, at 10 A. M. on Thursday. Carriages will meet 12 o'clock train at Central Railroad depot, Hunter's Point. Interment in Green-Wood.

KELLOGG.—On Wednesday, Sept. 30, MONTGOMERY ALEXANDER, infant son of Montgomery A. and Susie S. Kellogg, aged 5 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Friday, Oct. 2, at 4 P. M., from the residence of his parents, 5th av., between 129th and 130th sts.

KELLEY.—At Keyport, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1874, E. J., wife of Philip Kelley, late of New-York.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOCKWOOD.—At Riverside, Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 29, 1874, WILLIAM FREDERICK, infant son of Luke A. and M. Louise Lockwood.

MADDEN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 29, after a lingering illness, LOUISA S., wife of the late Amos Madden, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 380 State st., on Friday, Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock.

MOORE.—On Monday, Sept 28, JOHN C. MOORE, aged 72 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at the New-England Congregational Church, South 9th, near 5th st., Williamsburg, at 10:30 A. M., Thursday, Oct. 1.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, at his residence, No. 190 Livingston st., PETER N. MOORE, aged 52 years.

The remains will be taken to Duxbury, Mass., for interment.

NELSON.—On the 28th inst., JAMES B. NELSON, M. D., aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 210 West 38th st., on Thursday, 1st inst., at 12:30 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

POST.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Sept. 28, after a long and lingering illness, JOHN POST, aged 54 years. He was the second son of Abraham A. Post, of Geneva, and son-in-law of Samuel Schoonmaker, of New-York City, both deceased.

POOLE.—At Mineola, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 29, MARTHA POOLE, widow of the late James Poole, of North Hempstead, in the 89th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Friday, Oct. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M., and at Christ Church, Manhasset, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at the Great Neck Depot on arrival of 12 o'clock train from Hunter's Point.

WELLS.—At New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 28, DR. THOMAS WELLS, in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 86 Whitney av., New-Haven, on Thursday, Oct. 1, at 3:30 P. M.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 12 M.; on Wednesday at 5:30 and 11:30 A. M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M.; and on Saturday at 9 and 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, P. M.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

## POLITICAL.

FIRST GUN! CAMPAIGN OF 1874.—GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING OF THE DIX AND ROBINSON CLUB of the TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT at Lincoln Hall, 118th st. and 3d av., THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, 1874. The following eminent speakers will address the meeting: Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, Col. A. P. Ketchum, Hon. Wm. A. Darling, Horatio P. Allen, Granville P. Hawe, Rufus B. Cowing, Robert Crowe, Gen. Edward Seymour. The Anderson Campaign Glee Club will be on hand.
JAMES M. THOMSON, President.
S. S. DOTY, First Vice President,
M. P. DORSCH, Second Vice President.
GEO A. REILLY, } Secretaries.
B. W. BETTS, }

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting at Dorycheil's Hall, 10th av., near 60th st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, 1874, at 8 o'clock.
WM. H. BELLAMY, Vice President.
WILLIAM H. WARNING, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 1, at head-quarters, No. 384 Grand st. ROBERT MOORE, President.
JAMES O. ELLERY, Secretary.

## EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The Ohio Wesleyan Female College at Delaware, Ohio, is full to overflowing.

The seminary at Canandaigua, N. Y., is said to be not nearly so prosperous as formerly.

The number of registered pupils in Waterbury, Conn., is 2,712, an increase of 232 over last year.

Numbers of children of Roman Catholic parents have been recently removed from the Cincinnati public schools.

Mrs. Williams, of Bloomington, Ill., has been nominated for State Superintendent of Public Instruction by the Prohibitionists.

Add Ran College, Texas, is located at Thorp's Springs, Hood County. It has over sixty pupils, most of whom are from other States.

Mr. Thomas J. Upton, Financial Secretary of Homer College, Shreveport, La., states that "tuition will be gratuitous in Homer College for the present session, closing Feb. 1, 1875, and possibly much longer."

Mr. Charles S. Bryant calls for a convention of teachers, State and city Superintendents of Schools, Presidents of State universities, &c., to meet at St. Louis or Cincinnati July 4, 1875, to consider the question of devising a uniform system of instruction for our public schools.

The City of New-York has the only school in the United States for the practical teaching of veterinary science, though it is true there are chairs in some of our agricultural colleges for theoretical instruction in this branch of knowledge. In no country are such schools more needed.

The Regents of the California University, to whom was referred the petition for the admission of ladies into the Medical Department, have reported that it was decided long since by the Regents that both sexes should be admitted to equal privileges in the University, and, in accordance therewith, it was recommended that all applicants who could pass the necessary examination should be admitted as students.

A member of the Junior Class at Dartmouth College, from St. Johnsbury, Vt., supports himself by keeping a barber's shop. He lately learned the trade for that purpose, and has the necessary furniture in his room in one of the college buildings. The students patronize him, and he succeeds very well. He is a very good scholar, and in particular stands high in mathematics.

In Russia, in 1872, there were 1,081 preparatory and higher schools, attended by 37,430 pupils, of whom 16,461 were boys and 21,789 girls. There were 126 gymnasia, in which Latin, French, Greek, and science generally were taught, and 32 progymnasia, attended by 42,751 pupils. Of preparatory and higher schools for girls only there were 186, attended by 23,404 pupils. The universities, of which there are now 8, have been organized on the German model. They employ 512 professors, and have 6,799 pupils, nearly all the latter being from the middle and poorer classes.

The *Inter-Ocean*, Chicago, says: "Two colored students were, 24th ult., hired by members of the Illinois College Faculty to withdraw their names from the students' roll. Their tuition fees were returned to them, and in the case of one $30 was paid to him in addition to the tuition. The sons of a Democratic Congressman of this State, who are students, led the movement against the negroes. It is the subject of talk on every corner, and the colored people assert that they will appeal to the law."

The Michigan State University opened on the 22d. The Freshman Class numbers about the same as the class of last year. Of the 143 applicants twenty-five were rejected; sixty of them enter on diplomas. Of these Ann Arbor claims thirty-three. Eighteen young ladies are admitted. The classical section is the largest, the scientific standing next. Most of the suspended students are now back, and preparing for their examination, which occurs during the present week. A few, however, prefer Yale, Harvard, and Cornell, and have departed thither after obtaining the proper credentials.

Prof. John C. Draper, in an address before the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York, makes just reference to the need of endowments for American medical colleges. While ample means are forthcoming for the establishment and maintenance of institutions for education in theology, agriculture, art, literature, and technics, almost nothing is done to found colleges for the education of physicians. It is not meant that States should be asked to endow colleges; but, as Prof. Draper suggests, a community properly educated and informed upon this subject by the physicians themselves would liberally respond to appeals for endowments.

A number of prominent citizens of Philadelphia met last week at the Corn Exchange National Bank, to take into consideration the subject of organizing a school in that city, under the act of Congress passed June 20, 1874, entitled "An act to encourage the establishment of Public Marine Schools." Hon. Adolph E. Borie presided, and George L. Buzby, Esq., was appointed Secretary. Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, was present, and made a brief speech in reference to the subject, and commending warmly the movement about to be made. After a free discussion of the subject, Messrs. John C. Bullitt, Gen. W. L. James, Alexander Whilldin, Capt. Casey, of the United States Navy, and Dell Noblit, Jr., were appointed a committee to confer with a similar committee of the Board of Trade upon the subject, and report at a future meeting.

In an article entitled "Educational Antiques," by Mr. Edward Shippen, he recalls the methods of punishing refractory scholars in "ye olden time." A Suabian schoolmaster appears to have borne off the palm for ingenuity in devising punishments, and for the number inflicted. He taught school for fifty-one years, and during that period he inflicted the following punishments, and kept a faithful record of the same, viz., 911,500 canings, 121,000 floggings, 209,000 custodies, 10,200 ear-boxes, 22,700 tasks, 136 tips with rule, 700 boys he caused to stand on peas, 6,000 to stand on sharp-edged wood, 5,000 to wear the fool's cap, 1,700 to hold the rod; total 1,282,936 cases of punishment. He had probably never heard of old Roger Ascham's saying, that often the rod is laid on the scholar's back when it should be applied to the schoolmaster's.

The Nashville *Banner* says: "Altogether 185 Nashville mechanics and laborers are now employed in building Vanderbilt University, Professors' dwellings, and in the improvement of the grounds. The fourth story of the University building is about completed, and will soon be ready for the roof, which will be put on within the next two months, that the walls may be protected from the weather during the coming Winter. The building cannot be finished throughout until early next Fall, but in plenty of time, however, for the opening of the departments. Rev. Dr. R. A. Young is now seeking a large hall in which to open the law department without delay. Any hall he may select will be used until a finer room can be fitted up in the Publishing House, within the next month, this to be occupied until the opening of the university next Fall. Law students will shortly begin to come here by the score. The session will open with full classes."

In the Yale Theological School there are 101 students, exactly the same number as last year, and five of the Junior class graduated with '74. In the Law School last year there were 45, and this year there are 44; but the present Junior class numbers 29, and is the largest that has ever entered. The graduate and special students number 54 this year, as compared with 64 last year. In the Academical Department the present Senior class has gained 4 men, and now numbers 94. The Juniors, on the contrary, have lost 12 men, still retaining 133. '77 has come down from 152 to 142, while the unconditioned Freshmen number only 136. There is a large number, however, who will work off their conditions later, and enter the class. In the Sheffield Scientific School the Senior class now has 57 men, having lost 24 since entering; the Junior numbers 61, and the unconditioned Freshmen 91, showing a steady and rapid growth in the successive classes. The Seniors last year had 37, the Juniors 66, and the Freshmen 82. A new departure in the college vacation arrangement is the substitution of a three weeks' vacation at Christmas time, instead of a two weeks' interval, as formerly. To the Faculty there have been the usual additions in the shape of new tutors, and Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New-York, is announced to deliver the lectures to the theological students, as Lyman Beecher lectures on preaching.

The report of the Board of School Visitors of Memphis, Tenn., states the whole number of white children of school age to be 6,479; of colored, 3,902; the average white attendance to be 2,892; average colored attendance, 657. President Kortrecht, in his report to the board, refers to the almost insuperable obstacles the board has had to contend against during the past year, beginning with the yellow fever scourge, which suspended the schools for nearly two months at the beginning of the scholastic year before they were fully organized in working order, during which two members of the board, four or more of the teachers, and many pupils fell victims. Following this, and a most formidable hindrance to the workings of the board, he alludes to the embarrassment in the collection of taxes, which would have been insurmountable but for the liberal contribution from the Peabody fund at the time when means were most needed to pay teachers and other current expenses. In this connection President Kortrecht says: "We have been aided to accomplish this by a liberal contribution from the 'Peabody school fund,' at a time when it was most needed. Our people do not seem as yet to fully appreciate the value of this grand bequest to aid for all time in the education of the children of the Southern States. But the day will come when it will be appreciated, and when the names of 'George Peabody' and of his Trustees, Dr. Bernard Sears and the others, whom he appointed to invest and distribute his great gift in the common school education of all the children of the Southern States, will be known and reverenced by all for whose benefit it was intended."

### *END OF THE BAZAINE CASE.*

In order to complete the history of the Bazaine case it is necessary to give the text of the judgment delivered by the Correctional Tribunal of Grasse, without which the grounds on which the decision was based can scarcely be appreciated. This document is as follows:

"On the night of the 9th of August Ex-Marshal Bazaine escaped from the house on the Isle of St. Marguerite in which he was undergoing his punishment of twenty years' imprisonment. After leaving the house he was met at the foot of the ramparts by a boat, brought thither by Rull and Mme. Bazaine. He was conveyed in it to Juan Bay, and embarked there in a boat which conducted him to the Italian ship Baron Ricasoli. It appears from several of the declarations of the Captain of the ship and the Custom-house officer charged with the surveillance of the road, that the ship started at about 11:30 and steamed toward Italy. The distance of Juan Bay from the Isle St. Marguerite required an interval of an hour and a half, according to the estimates of the sailors who have been examined, and to go from Juan Bay to the anchorage of the Baron Ricasoli, required twenty minutes or a quarter of an hour. The escape must consequently have been effected about 10 o'clock. [The depositions of Rocca, whose boat Mme. Bazaine hired, and other witnesses, are here referred to in corroboration of the time of the escape.] It is to be presumed that, after entering his apartments with Villette on leaving the Governor, Bazaine went out again, protected by the tent from the notice of the sentinel; that he then crept along the parapet of the wall, and thus reached the yard. [The judgment here explains the impossibility of escape by any other means, especially by the postern.] These considerations leave no doubt that the escape was effected by means of a rope which was found on the rock, and the theory of the rope being attached to the gargoyle and fastened by an iron bar cannot be accepted. It was proved by the Cannes magistrate that the gargoyle was stopped up and no iron bar was discovered, whereas traces of it would in any case have been found. It cannot be supposed that there was an accomplice stupid enough to detach the rope and drop it further off in order to leave traces of his complicity. It is certain, therefore, that the descent was effected at the spot where the rope was found, this being proved also by footprints. If an accomplice was necessary, it is necessary to inquire who he was—how at the moment when Bazaine left his apartment Barreau, Gigoux, Leterme, and Lefrançois were before the guard-house with Plantin. The Governor had left the yard, and could not have returned. One person alone remained who could have assisted in the escape, and that person was Villette. There is no reason to hesitate on this point on the ground that a considerable time would have been necessary, for a few minutes were sufficient, and Villette alone could have prepared the rope, and he alone had sufficient intelligence and manual dexterity. In this way only, by resting the iron hook against the wall, can the escape be explained. The escape would have been impossible had Plantin, the jailer on duty, performed his regular functions. His negligence is the more reprehensible because his subsequent conduct is not calculated to make an impression in his favor. Gigoux was negligent in the discharge of his duty, and was also guilty of negligence in omitting to search the packages. As for Marchi, it appears from the declarations of the jailers that when he quitted the prisoner his business was to remain on the terrace and in the yard, in which case the escape could not have been effected. The responsibility does not rest alone on Barreau, Leterme, and Lefrançois. As to Doineau, who lived at Nice, it is certain that he paid visits to the Ex-Marshal, and that on the 3d of August he received a telegram from Genoa, signed Revilla, which was transmitted by him the next day to the Ex-Marshal. This announced the chartering of the ship. These facts show him to have facilitated the escape, and that he could not have been an unwilling tool. Mme. Bazaine might, moreover, have written to her husband with more particulars. The facts proved, as regards Villette, Doineau, Gigoux, and Plantin, establish the charge, which is punishable by articles 237 and 239 of the Penal Code. Doineau has been previously convicted, but there are extenuating circumstances in his favor. The tribunal declares Villette and Doineau guilty of having abetted the Ex-Marshal's escape, and declares that Plantin and Gigoux, by their negligence, facilitated the escape, the prisoner being under their charge. By virtue of the above-named articles it sentences Rull, who is in default, Villette, and Plantin to six months' imprisonment; Doineau to two months' imprisonment, and Gigoux to one month's imprisonment. It acquits Marchi, Barreau, Lefrançois, and Leterme."

On hearing the decision Mmes. Villette and Doineau threw themselves into their husbands' arms, and Doineau smiled while Marchi shed tears. The people in court carefully avoided any demonstration, part of the building having been cleared the previous day on account of the murmurs which were indulged in when Villette declared that Bazaine's Christian sentiments preclude the supposition of suicide.

### *APOMORPHINE.*

*Galignani's Messenger* of Sept. 18 has the following: On this new therapeutic agent, already described by us, Dr. David, of Geneva, has communicated the results of some experiments to the Academy of Sciences. Having injected from a half to two milligms. of hydrochlorate of apomorphine dissolved in water, under the skin of a dog, it acted as an emetic in the course of about six minutes, after a very short nausea, and without any agitation. In the case of the cat, the dose required to produce the same effect is often much higher, as much as thirty-five milligms. having been found to remain inactive. The pigeon requires four milligms., and the same is the case in man, where the effect was preceded by a little uneasiness and vertigo. The fits are from three to four in number, and occur suddenly; immediately after the patient recovers rapidly. Chloroform retards the action of apomorphine, or rather its hydrochlorate. Chloral injected into the veins absolutely neutralizes its effect; so also does morphine. Hence, in the case of acute poisoning by the latter, it would be useless to administer the new agent. Nevertheless, the latter proved effective at the dose of four milligms. in the case of a man who was in the habit of having about sixteen centigms. of morphine injected daily under his skin. In certain animals the injection of apomorphine causes an excitement of a peculiar kind. A cat will immediately present all the symptoms of fright; a few minutes after it will take refuge in a dark corner of the room; it will then go forward and backward a few steps, smelling the floor and suddenly tossing its head upward and on one side. This phenomenon is accompanied with abundant salivation; it chiefly occurs when the dose is not sufficient to act as an emetic. Rabbits, soon after an injection of from six to eight milligms., will run from one corner of their cage to another, strike out every moment with their hind legs, and utter short cries. They get frightened at the slightest noise, and their breathing is rapid and wheezing. The pigeon gets restless, hops about, picks violently with its beak either at the floor or the food offered to it, and pulls at its feathers. This state will last an hour and a half, and is not interrupted by vomiting. Neither tartar emetic nor ipecacuanha produce such effects. A centigm. of morphine will lay the patient asleep without any agitation.

### *BADEN BADEN.*

#### THE SUMMER CAPITAL OF THE WORLD AS SEEN TO-DAY.

The holiday correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "Not, by the way, that Baden is 'the Summer capital of Europe' it once was. In old days it was, as your readers know, about as much German as Gibraltar is Spanish. A motley host of conquerors, as many-tongued as the army of Xerxes, overran Baden, purse in hand, and either pushed out altogether the higher-spirited of the natives, or, at least, drove them across the Oos, whose surging billows separate the Conversation-house from the town. The poorer natives were turned into hewers of 'biftek,' Bearnaise, and drawers of champagne corks. The chiefs of the conquering host were chiefly French, and, as in England, imposed for a time upon the natives even their own language. For one word of German the visitor heard on the promenade, he heard a hundred French, and a good round dozen of any other tongue. The great lords of misrule who presided over the gambling tables and other fashionable amusements of Baden were all, I believe, Frenchmen. The French yoke was, in fact, so firmly fixed that probably nothing short of such a Franco-German war as the last could have broken it; but when it was broken it was broken utterly. In 1871 and 1872 scarcely a French word was to be heard in Baden, and, worse still, not a French toilette to be seen. The rescued natives, strange to say, were as miserable as the Britons when the Romans left them. The withdrawal of the French was, in fact, almost—perhaps quite—as great a blow to Baden as even the abolition of the gaming-tables; and two such blows in succession were, of course, fatal to her. By Baden I mean the old money-making Baden, which looked chiefly to foreigners and high prices. The money-spending Badeners are less sorry to be left to themselves. There is an inevitable antagonism between the two classes. A landlord, however sound a moralist and patriot he may be in his non-professional capacity, cannot help preferring as a guest a Russian gambler, who pays for champagne suppers without looking at the bill, to a German philosopher, who higgles over prices. Still, now that the gambler is gone, the philosopher is slowly getting his own way. At some of the hotels he has actually established his 1 o'clock table d'hôte—and even at the 5 o'clock table d'hôte, retained for foreigners, German is often the prevailing tongue. It is whispered, too, confidentially in German circles that the hotel and lodging-house prices have been lowered. This is one of the last things a traveling Englishman ever finds out; but still I have reason to believe that it is true, and am not afraid to state—of course, also in confidence—that even an Englishman who likes to bargain may now live much more cheaply in Baden than he formerly did. There is talk, too, of keeping open during the whole year at moderate prices hotels which formerly used to close when the season was over. Then there is a huge bath-house in course of completion, which, when finished, will be a magnificent building. It is built on the hill, just upon the source of the hot springs, and is to contain Turkish baths, Russian vapor baths, Roman-Irish baths—whatever these last may be—in short, all baths known to civilized and bathing men. A Winter garden is also down on the programme. Then the college is looking up; its history is an odd one. It is the child of sin, as the Badeners offered to build it only on the condition that the gambling tables should be continued two years longer than they otherwise would have been. The bribe was accepted and the college now hopes to help in the regeneration of the town, whose repentance is postponed. As Government pays the best professors, a first-rate education is given at a very insignificant cost, and this, it is hoped, may tempt parents with young families to come and permanently reside here. The band, too, and if possible the concert, are to be kept up all the year round. Baden is so fortunate as to possess a man of both energy and tact in Mr. Joerger, who, by the death or retirement of his colleague, has become virtually much what M. Dupressoir was—the dictator of the Baden entertainments. There is, indeed, this difference between the two, that where M. Dupressoir, who scattered his easy winnings about with fifty-prince liberality, could spend considerably over 1,000,000 florins, Mr. Joerger can spend only 115,000 florins. The town allows him 70,000 florins and the Government 45,000. This is a cruel fall, but it is gallantly faced, and on the whole with fair success. An Englishman, who now for many years in succession has seen the display of fireworks on the eve of the Grand Duke's birthday, told me he had never seen a better display than that of last night. The band is as good as it ever was; and the concerts, though there is no longer money enough to attract artists of the very highest renown—such as Patti or Nilsson—are still undoubtedly first-class. I have already heard one during my short stay here, and another is promised in the large *salon* of the Conversation-house to-night. If people complain that there are no attractions in Baden, it is simply because, as I have already pointed out, they will persist in comparing her present with her inevitably more brilliant past. Like so many popular authors and artists, she is the victim of her own too triumphant successes."

### *THE EXPULSION OF DANISH SUBJECTS FROM SCHLESWIG.*

Some particulars relating to the recent expulsion of Danes from Schleswig are published by the Paris *Moniteur*. It would appear from these that for some time past the Prussian Government has adopted very harsh measures toward the Danish inhabitants of the province, and, in order the more rigorously to carry out its policy, decided to expel such Danes as might be pointed out to the authorities by the Police. The first victims of these arbitrary measures were two journalists on the staff of the Danish paper the *Duppel Gazette*. Steps, indeed, were taken to expel the whole of the compositors also, but it was found that the Prussian press laws did not apply to them. At Flensburg a compositor, born in Schleswig, and who, when the province was annexed, retained his Danish nationality, was marched to the frontier, his offense being stated to have been that of working in the same building as that in which the *Duppel Gazette* was printed. A landed proprietor, very highly esteemed in the Island of Alsen, was sent out of the province, the charge against him being that he was present at the inauguration of the statue of the late King of Denmark, Frederick VII., at Copenhagen. Two other Danish subjects, living in North Schleswig, were ordered across the frontier for having taken part in the fête of the 6th of July, at Fredericia, to celebrate the anniversary of the victory gained by the Danes in 1849. A gentleman named Mikkel Thomsen was marched across the frontier for having got up a subscription for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the sojourn in Berlin of Herr Kryger, the member returned to the German Parliament for Schleswig. In the District of Apenrade the Prussian authorities have prohibited all persons of Danish nationality not only from taking part in the communal elections, but even from entering the hall where the municipal deliberations take place. The most arbitrary of these expulsions, however, the *Moniteur* says, is that of Hans Jepsen, who was conducted to the frontier without an hour's delay for having, as a Dane, been present seven years ago at an election to the German Reichstag. When Jepsen arrived at Copenhagen he made a complaint to the Danish Government, and the case was investigated. The *National Gazette* of Berlin even called for an explanation, so incomprehensible did such an act appear. According to the terms of article 5 of the Treaty of Prague six years were allowed to the inhabitants of Schleswig to choose their nationality; those who so elected remained Danish subjects, but did not on that account cease to possess property and carry on business in Schleswig, although it had become German territory. In other words—says the *Moniteur*—they did not loose their right to travel or live on the German territory—a right enjoyed by all foreigners on condition of respecting the laws of the country. The Germans in Denmark have never had any complaint to make against the Danish authorities, who only recently granted permission to Herr Bremer, one of the former leaders of the Schleswig-Holstein insurrection, to take up his domicile in the kingdom. The facts connected with these and other cases of arbitrary expulsion having become known to and investigated by the Danish Government, it is expected that formal representations will shortly be made by the Danish Minister at Berlin, M. de Quaade, to the German Government, and that the attention of the European Powers will be officially called to the subject.

### *SMALL COINS.*

A paper says that the Paris Mint has just coined 10,000 francs' worth of centimes, which were immediately put in circulation, the lack of this small change causing a great prejudice to purchasers. Although this is gravely announced, remarks the correspondent of the London *Times*, it reads like a jocose invention. A centime is rather less than the tenth part of a penny. At present Paris prices, what can be obtained for such sums? However, there are actually things sold in France at rates which render coins smaller than a sou useful, and hence the issue alluded to.

### *LAMP-LIGHTING EXTRAORDINARY.*

The Manchester papers have the following: "Some engineers in Baden have just contrived an ingenious piece of mechanism, which has already been adopted in some of the public buildings and streets of Heidelberg. The object is to provide for the simultaneous lighting of the gas-lights of the town. This has been done both in Paris and with us in the Albert Hall by the use of an electric wire, but the German engineers have invented a method more simple and durable. Their apparatus can be affixed equally to all gas-jets, and it is made to act, not by any special mechanism, but simply by the increased pressure of the gas which is always laid on from the gasometer when the lamps should be lighted. The one act of turning on the gas at the main ignites it at all the burners fitted with the new apparatus. In achieving this result the designers did not really obtain any very practical advantage over the method of ignition by electricity. But they pushed this invention still further, and have provided that when the pressure is diminished at the main the gas can either be totally extinguished or let down to a thread. It is chiefly in the lighting of the streets of a town that the invention will be of practical use. Directly the gas is turned on the whole city will be simultaneously illuminated, and when in the early morning the pressure is reduced the light may be totally extinguished or gradually diminished."

### *AN IMPERIAL MARRIAGE CEREMONY IN RUSSIA.*

A letter in a French journal gives a highly interesting account of the marriage of the Russian Grand Duke Vladimir with the Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin: "The nuptial ceremony took place the day after the arrival of the bride. On this occasion everything passed within the interior of the palace in presence of privileged guests. The men were in grand uniform, the ladies in court robes with long trains, with pavoiniks on the head in the form of diadems sparkling with diamonds, from which fell long white veils on their shoulders. The guests were composed alone of the four first classes of the court hierarchy, not having precedence by birth, but by civil or military service. The rooms in which each class were to take their places were previously notified, and each had even his seat at table duly marked out. The chief representatives of Russian and foreign commerce had their special saloon—that of the marshals. Everything was regulated with a precision truly remarkable. There was neither noise, confusion, nor crushing. At 1 o'clock the imperial cortége issues from the private apartments of their Majesties, preceded and followed by pages and gentlemen of the chamber, minor chamberlains, the grand chamberlain, masters of the ceremonies, marshals, and the grand marshal. The Empress leans on the arm of the Emperor, the reigning Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin taking that of the Russian Hereditary Grand Duke; the Hereditary Grand Duchess (Princess Dagmar, of Denmark,) leans on the arm of the Mecklenburg Grand Duke. The bride and bridegroom walk silently side by side, it not being etiquette that the latter should give his arm to the former before the marriage ceremony. The other members of the imperial family and the grand officers of State follow, two and two. The Empress wears a robe of white, embroidered with gold. The cape of the robe is ornamented from end to end with broad embroideries of gold lace. The corsage glitters with diamonds, and her Majesty wears a necklace worth a King's ransom. On her head is the *pavoinik* literally incrusted with diamonds and rubies, and forming the holding-point of a superb white veil of lace which falls down upon the imperial mantle. The mantle itself is all embroidered with gold, trimmed with ermine, and retained on the shoulders by two great brooches of diamond. The Hereditary Grand Duchess—sister of the Princess of Wales—wears a somewhat similar costume of white and gold, with this only difference that her mantle is edged with deep gold fringe. The bride, all clad in white, advances timidly between two rows of pages, gentlemen of the chamber, and chamberlains, who support her rich mantle and train of thick purple velvet and ermine. The robe, the corsage, the shoulders, the head, were all bestudded with diamonds, and orange blossoms. The Emperor, in full uniform, walked majestically, but without affectation. His air is grave, and sometimes he raises his large blue eyes toward the galleries. All the grand dignitaries of the Court, as well the diplomatic corps, enter the church with their Majesties and the Imperial family. The princes and princesses move into the choir, some ranging themselves on the right and some on the left. The others of the company fill the nave of the church. In the centre of the choir, on a dais covered with a large crimson carpet, the officiating archbishop in his rich sacerdotal robes, and wearing a mitre, studded with precious stones, stands in stately dignity. The affianced pair stand up before him, having the bridesmaids and best men behind them, the latter being the brothers of the bridegroom, the Grand Dukes Alexis and Serge. On leaving the chapel the imperial family moved into the Alexandra Saloon, where a second form of marriage took place according to the Lutheran rite. A quarter of an hour after, the imperial procession returned to the apartments of their Majesties, the Grand Duke Valdimir this time giving his arm to the bride. It was 3 o'clock when the ceremonies of the double marriage terminated. At 5 they came out again, and a new cortége was formed to go to the grand dinner of state, which, however, only lasted an hour. At 8 o'clock a third procession was formed from the Grand Court Hall. And, at 10 o'clock, was the "conducting" of the bride to the conjugal residence, a ceremony which was prolonged to midnight.

### *CRIME IN SICILY.*

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Sept. 19 says: "Palermo and Messina are as desirable wintering places in point of climate as Europe possesses; and it certainly needs some strong attraction to compensate residents for the social state of things lately described in a series of letters to the *Deutsche Zeitung* of Vienna. Among other slight failures of justice it is recorded of the former city that it has been found impossible to convict or punish in any way a certain wealthy merchant, who, being troubled with a poor suitor of good family to his daughter, and finding it difficult otherwise to separate the young lovers, caused his would-be son-in-law to be stabbed in open daylight at his door. The merchant, it seems, had protected himself by making the bargain through his coachman, who left Palermo before any one chose to arrest him; and so, although the actual murderer was taken red-handed, he gets off with a mere sentence of imprisonment, on the special ground that he was hired to do another man's act of vengeance, while the merchant escapes scot-free for want of direct proof to connect him with the hiring. This assassin, who was so unfortunate as to be taken, had a considerable sum on him—his reward no doubt. But at Messina the market for such gentry is at lower quotations apparently; for in the last little affair of this nature, the stabbing of an officer from Genoa on the promenade by order of a lady to whom he had paid attention, and who disapproved of his regiment being removed, the murderer, being arrested in consequence of his victim grappling with him, confessed on his first examination that he had undertaken the job for the modest charge of twenty-five francs. As for the Sicilian brigands, about Palermo they are more lively than ever, and the last report of the exploits of the redoubtable 'Don Pasquale,' their principal chief, tells of his bloodless capture of a whole party of cavalry who attempted to surprise him, and who were disarmed and released contemptuously in consideration of their making no resistance."

### *M. THIERS AND M. GUIZOT.*

The *Temps* publishes the letter addressed by M. Thiers on Monday to M. Guillaume Guizot, on being informed by him of his father's death. It is as follows:

I appreciate more than anybody the immeasurable loss you have just suffered, for I was your illustrious father's contemporary long enough to know all the greatness of his merits. You are aware that in the midst of the difficulties of our time I often differed in opinion from him. But you must also be aware that those divergencies never prevented my rendering him the justice which he deserved, and I am convinced that he, on his part, did as much for me. If I were not obliged to husband my strength, especially on the eve of a rather too long journey, I should have repaired to Val Richer for the purpose of paying my sincere homage at the foot of the grave to my old and glorious colleague. Rest assured, however, that at this moment my thoughts will be with you, full of great and sympathetic recollections which go back nearly half a century.

### *JOHN BUNYAN'S GRAVE.*

According to the London newspapers the grave of the author of *The Pilgrim's Progress*, whose remains lie in the Nonconformist burial-ground, Bunhill-fields, is at the present time in a very unsatisfactory state. Whether owing to atmospheric influence or other injuries, the recumbent figure of Bunyan is rapidly crumbling away, three parts of the nose having already disappeared. The two bas-reliefs on the side of the tomb, representing Pilgrim, sin laden, starting on his journey, and Pilgrim, at the close of his journey, kneeling humbly at the foot of the cross, have been subjected to a disgraceful act of vandalism. The nose, upper lip, and chin of the latter figure have been deliberately chipped off, and that very recently; while on the former the nose has been similarly treated. The monument was erected by public subscription in May, 1862.

### *PRINT CLOTH MARKET.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 30.—Printing Cloths held at 5¼c.@5⅜c. for the best 64x64 standard and extra Cloths, but the market was dull, with light business, the views of the buyers and sellers being still considerably apart.

## *THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.*

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Sept. 30, under a Supreme Court foreclosure, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, William Kennelly sold a frame house and plot of land, 100 by 250, on Anderson avenue, east side, between Birch and High Bridge streets, Claremont, Twenty-third Ward, near the High Bridge, for $6,700, to Peter Daly; also a frame house, with plot 100 by 125 by 150 by 114, on Anderson avenue, adjoining above, opposite Orchard street, for $3,300, the purchaser being G. S. Gable, one of the defendants in the legal action. The legal sale, by Hugh N. Camp, of the property No. 228 Pearl street, was adjourned to Oct. 14. Concerning the sale held at Hastings on the Hudson, by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., particulars as to result will be given to-morrow.

At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Richard V. Harnett sold, under a foreclosure order, a two-story and basement frame house, with five acres of land, located at West Brighton, Staten Island, on Jewett avenue, one mile from Richmond Landing, for $5,100, to Stephen W. Dana, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

#### TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day are as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John M. Pinckney, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, 21.4 by 106.9 by 21.7 by 109, No. 144 West Forty-ninth street, south side, 214.2 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Charles B. Alexander, Esq., Referee of one lot, 25.2 by 100, on Avenue A, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street; one two-story and basement brick house, 20 by 38, with lot, 25 by 100.10 on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, 100 feet west of Avenue A, and one lot in rear, same size, fronting on One Hundred and Twenty-third street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court partition sale of the two houses, with lot each 10 by 94.9, Nos. 453 and 455 East Tenth street, north side, 90 feet east of Avenue D.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 20 by 100.5, No. 124 West Forty-eighth street, south side, 265 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also, similar sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.5 by 100.5 on West Fifty-eighth street, north side, 482.1 feet west of Eighth avenue. Also, similar sale, same last-named Referee, of a lease of lot, 15 by 130.2, with buildings, on College place, north-west corner of Park place. Also similar sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of seven houses, with plot 136.10 by 100, on Suffolk street, east side, 100.2 feet south of Stanton street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 80, on East Seventy-fourth street, south-west corner of Madison avenue.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John B. Haskins, Esq., Referee, of a plot, 103.1 by 100, with buildings, on Ninth avenue, corner of Fifteenth street.

### *EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.*

NEW-YORK.

*By William Kennelly.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 frame house and plot, Anderson av., e. s., between Birch and High Bridge sts., Claremont, Twenty-third Ward; plot 100x250 | $6,700 |
| 1 frame house and plot, Anderson av., e. s., adjoining above, opposite Orchard st.; plot 100x125x150x114 | 3,300 |

### *SUBURBAN AUCTION—TUESDAY, SEPT. 29.*

WEST BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

*By Richard V. Harnett.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 two-story and basement frame house and five acres of land, Jewett av., one mile from Richmond Landing | $5,100 |

### *RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.*

NEW-YORK.

*Tuesday, Sept. 29.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Allen st., No. 53, w. s., 200 ft. s. of Grand st., 25x87; Francis Seib to Louise Koch | $27,000 |
| Same property; Leonard Koch to Francis Seib. | 27,000 |
| Concord st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Morris av., 25x100, Mott Haven, foreclosure; Gerard M. Stevens, Referee, to John C. Averhiser | 4,500 |
| 17th st., s. s., 244 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x92; Catharine, wife Patrick Ryan, to Caroline, wife Henry Zach, and John Schmitt | 8,000 |
| 32d st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x98.9; Wolff Newman to William J. Newman | nom. |
| Same property; W. J. Newman to P. Newman. | nom. |
| 32d st., No. 377 West, n. s., 19 ft. e. of 9th av., 19x67.6; W. Newman to W. J. Newman | nom. |
| Same property; W. J. Newman to Pauline Newman | nom. |
| 38th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th av., 41x98.9; W. J. Newman to P. Newman | nom. |
| Same property; W. Newman to W. J. Newman. | nom. |
| 38th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9; J. Staedler to F. Kuenzee, ½ part | 3,000 |
| 78th st., s. s., 169 ft. w. of Avenue A. 25x102.2; Isaac E. Valentine to William A. Juck, other consideration and | 3,500 |
| 91st st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d av., 50x100.8; E. Martin to H. Core | 13,500 |
| 120th st., s. s., 271 ft. w. of Avenue A, 21x100.11; Anthony Feig to Julia T. Kuhn | 11,000 |
| Forrest av., e. s., 145.2 ft. s. of Wall st., 94.10x300, Morrisania; M. L. Russell, widow, to S. A., wife of J. Goos | 200 |
| 8th av., n. w. corner of 118th st., 23x—x87, gore; John D. Phillips and Samuel Cohen to James Rufus Smith, Q. C. | nom. |
| 10th av., e. s., 25.3 ft. s. of 45th st., 50x75; J., wife of J. J. Burchell, to M. A. Stafford, widow. | 40,000 |

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 42d st., n. s., 104 ft. e. of 6th av., 21x100.5; Delos De Wolf to Miranie S. Rich | $8,000 |
| 8th av., n. e. corner of 22d st., 20.2x68; 22d st., n. s., 68 ft. e. of 8th av., 15x99.3; Francis Leib to Louise Koch | 10,000 |
| Same property; Leonard Koch to Francis Seib | 10,000 |

LEASES RECORDED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broadway, No. 285, the two floors, 3 years; 1 year, $2,000; 2 years, per year | $2,500 |
| Broadway, w. s., 57 ft. s. of Clinton place, 26x100, 21 years, per year | 3,000 |
| Centre st., No. 29, 5 years, per year | 2,500 |
| Cherry st., No. 11, 3 years, per year | 1,100 |
| 3d av., No. 1,000, store, &c., 6 7-12 years, per year | 1,500 |

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

## ROSELLE, N. J.

Desirable lots for sale, on elevations fronting on Washington and 5th avs., in the growing town of Roselle, forty-three minutes from New-York, by the popular Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Thirty trains daily.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NO. 6 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

**FOR SALE.**

SOUND VIEW PLACE, STAMFORD, CONN.

Residence of the late Capt. B. L. Waite, comprising thirty-three acres of superior land on the shore of Long Island Sound, diversified with lawn, groves, orchard, garden, island, &c.; its advantages for boating, fishing, and bathing, are unsurpassed.

For further particulars, inquire of CHAS. H. MARSHALL & CO., No. 38 Burling slip; HOYT BROS., No. 72 Gold st.; N. MEAD, Stamford, Conn.

**A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR BUILDERS** and others to invest in the thriving town of Cranford, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The advertiser offers some choice building lots in a first-class neighborhood, suitable for immediate improvement. With the present demand for moderate-priced genteel houses the prospect for securing a good profit on a small capital, securely invested, is flattering. Terms easy; no cash required.
N. G. FOSTER, No. 111 Broadway.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP** BROWN-STONE house, NO. 622 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., WEST SIDE, 20.10x50 feet; in fine order throughout; walls tastefully painted; water runs to top of house; fourth floor divided and finished like third; will be sold low for cash; mortgage $10,000; furniture sold with house if desired. Apply on the premises.

**HOUSE FOR SALE**—THE WELL-BUILT FOUR-story brown-stone front house, No. 450 West 23d st., (opposite London Terrace,) 24 feet wide, lot half-of the block in depth; has been occupied by the present owner since it was built; possession can be had in ten days; will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to the owner, J. E. BULKLEY, at No. 101 Gold st.

**FOR SALE**—HANDSOME THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, newly painted and handsomely frescoed; in perfect order. With new and elegant furniture, ornaments, china, glass, &c. Location convenient and first-class. Price low, terms easy, and immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

**FOR SALE.**—IN THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD, A cottage, with modern improvements, situate on high ground and convenient to horse or steam cars; neighborhood first-class; terms easy. Inquire of JAS. L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

**TO CAPITALISTS.**—A CITY PROPERTY, UNDER foreclosure, is offered at private sale for $50,000 less than its value; not over $30,000 cash required; income large. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

**GREAT BARGAIN.**—DELIGHTFUL, PLEASANT, partially-furnished cottage; eleven rooms; gas, bath, &c.; three-quarter acre ground; thirty minutes from City; easy of access. Call at No. 125 West 42d st.

**NO. 10 EAST 46TH ST.**, 200 FEET FROM 5th av.—First-class full size four-story brown-stone house for sale very low; possession.
S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

**SUPREME COURT.**—THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against THE HEMPSTEAD AND ROCKAWAY RAILROAD COMPANY, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment order of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on the 7th day of September, 1874, I, the undersigned Referee, hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at Hewlet's Hotel, in the village of Hempstead, in the County of Queens, and State of New-York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the lands and premises, franchises and property, real or personal, described as follows, that is to say: All the railroad of the said Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company constructed or to be constructed from a point on the South Side Railroad, at or near Valley Stream, in the County of Queens, State of New-York, to Hempstead in the County and State aforesaid, with its superstructure, tracks, rails, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all other appurtenances, together with all rights of way now acquired or obtained or hereafter to be acquired or obtained by the defendant, the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company, and including all depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, and all other structures, all machines and other shops, and the lots, pieces, or parcels of land on which the same are or may be erected, and all the pieces of land which shall be used for depot or station purposes with the appurtenances, also, all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, and all machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and materials acquired or to be hereafter acquired for the constructing, operating, repairing, or replacing of the said railroad or any part thereof, or any of its equipments or appurtenances, and including, also, all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said defendant, the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company, connecting with or relating to the said railroad or the construction maintenance or use thereof, together with all and singular the tenements hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, also, all the reversions, remainders, tolls, income, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and also all the estates, right, title, and interest, property, possession, claim, and demand, whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said defendant, the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company, of, in and to the same and every part thereof with the appurtenances.—Dated, Sept. 9, 1874.
s10-law6wTh JESSE JOHNSON, Referee.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

**PARTITION SALE TO CLOSE THE ESTATE** of Catharine Van Nest, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, the three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 144 West 49th st., between 6th and 7th avs., house 21.4x50, lot 107. Particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 36 Pine st.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**TRUSTEES' SALE.**

SIXTEEN VALUABLE LOTS ON 11TH AND RIVERSIDE AVS. AND 102D ST., OPPOSITE RIVERSIDE PARK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF WILLIAM P. FURNISS, DECEASED,

The sixteen lots comprising the southerly half of the block bounded by 11th and Riverside avs., 102d and 103d sts.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS,
MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN,
JACOB D. VERMILYE,
Trustees under the will of William P. Furniss, deceased.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

Real Estate Office No. 21 Park row, New-York. Merchandise Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.

**IMPORTANT AUCTION ANNOUNCEMENT.**

EZRA NELSON, Esq., of Brooklyn,
HAS DIRECTED JERE JOHNSON, JR., TO SELL,
positively, absolutely, and without limit, on
TUESDAY, OCT. 6,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, nearly
100 MAGNIFICENT LOTS,
fronting on and adjacent to
PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN.

Without any exception the best property ever offered at public or private sale, and situated as follows:

NINTH AVENUE—North-west side, fronting Park, between Plaza and President st., two lots.

NINTH AVENUE—North corner of 6th st., fronting Park, five lots.

SIXTH STREET—North-east side, 97 feet 10½ inches north-west from 9th av., twelve lots.

FIFTH STREET—South-west side, 97 feet 10½ inches north-west from 9th av., twelve lots.

SIXTH AVENUE—North-west side, entire front between 5th and 6th sts., ten lots.

SIXTH STREET—North-east side, 85 feet north-west from 6th av., sixteen lots.

FIFTH STREET—North-west side, 85 feet north-west from 6th av., twenty-five lots.

Maps ready at No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn; No. 37 Nassau st., New-York, and No. 21 Park row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON AVENUE A, 122D, AND 123D STS., BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.**

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of Court of Common Pleas, Charles B. Alexander, Esq., Referee:

AVENUE A—One lot, north-west corner of 122d st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET—One lot, with two-story brick house, north side, 100 feet west of Avenue A.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET—One lot, south side, 100 feet west of Avenue A.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**SUPREME COURT—FORECLOSURE SALE**, under direction of Avery T. Brown, Esq., Referee. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the large brick DWELLING-HOUSES and LOTS, (37.6x65.9 and 68) on south side of Cherry st., near Roosevelt, and known as

NOS. 51 AND 53 CHERRY ST.

Maps at Auctioneer's, No. 45 Pine st., or with
BARRETT, REDFIELD & HILL,
No. 20 Nassau st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
residences to let in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

**FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES** on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

**TO LET, FURNISHED**—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., a commodious house, handsomely furnished, in the pleasantest part of the town. The above will be rented for the Winter or longer. Address Box No. 122 New-York Post Office.

**TO LET—UNFURNISHED**—POSSESSION AT once, No. 74 West 47th st., a splendid three-story brown-stone house, 19 feet wide; in good order. S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., or B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

**TO LET**—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE IN AUDUBON Park, (157th st.,) on the banks of the Hudson; very cheap for the Winter. D. O. BRADLEY, Room No. 42, No. 30 Broad st.

**FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET**, NEAR 30TH ST. and 5th av.; four-story brown stone; well furnished; location unexceptionable. Address W. Y., *Times* Uptown office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

**TO LET, FURNISHED.**—NO. 26 WEST 25TH st., desirably located four-story high-stoop house, in good order; full-sized house and lot. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

**TO RENT**—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

**TO LET**—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

## MEETINGS.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Montclair Railway Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of October, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 111 Liberty st., at which time bona-fide bondholders, or their legal representatives, are requested to attend. The committee appointed at the last meeting of the bondholders will then make their report.
W. B. LEONARD,
Chairman of Committee.

## INSURANCE.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 CHATHAM SQUARE, JUNCTION MOTT AND WORTH STS., NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION
for a Board of Directors of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1874.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

## METALS.

## PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

## MACHINERY.

**MACHINERY WANTED**—FOR A FIRST-CLASS bakery, such as soda and other machines.
Address M.,
Care of Mr. WADLING,
No. 22 Forsyth st., New-York.

## FURNITURE.

PHELPS, DOREMUS & CORBETT,
Nos. 264 and 266 Canal st.,
Propose to sell for net cash, on or before Jan. 1, 1875, their immense stock of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

**CARPET! PARLOR VELVET**—ALMOST new, for sale as second-hand; cheap. Call for two days, from 12 M. to 2 P. M., at No. 138 Madison av.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

## AUCTION SALES.

**NOTICE.**—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1874, at 12:30 P. M., for account of whom it may concern: One hundred and ten of the first mortgage convertible bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company, for $1,000 each, payable, in gold, May 1, 1919; interest at 7 per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, in gold, in New-York or London. Also, forty first mortgage convertible bonds (Pacific Division) of the same railway company for $1,000 each, payable Jan. 1, 1909. Also, fifty first mortgage (Muscatine Western Extension) convertible bonds of the same railway company for $1,000 each, payable Sept. 1, 1908. Also, twenty Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad Company's first mortgage sinking fund bonds for $1,000 each, payable, in gold, July 1, 1902; and six bonds of the County of Lowndes, Miss., for $1,000 each, payable Nov. 1, 1889. All with interest coupons attached. The sale will be in lots to suit purchasers.

The sale of the bonds described in the above notice stands adjourned to SATURDAY, the 3d day of October, 1874, at the same place and hour.

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE.**—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CASPER JACOBS, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he will sell at public auction the stock of men's and boys' clothing and furnishing goods belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, at the auction-house of Jones, Underhill & Scudder, No. 9 Greene street, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock.
By order of
CHARLES WERNER, Assignee.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL** offer for sale at public auction through Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, on the 23d day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, a lot of promissory notes and open accounts (amounting to about $23,000,) due and belonging to the estate of Solomon Rapp, bankrupt. JOHN J. BONIFACE, Assignee,
No. 36 Front st.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### *PUBLISHED THIS DAY!*

**TOINETTE;** A Tale of Southern Life. By HENRY CHURTON. Not only a brilliant picture of individual life, full of stirring scenes and emotional characters, but a graphic delineation of slave life and emancipation, by one who lived under the old régime at the South, and saw it give place to the new. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth. $1 50.

**YALE LECTURES ON PREACHING.** By HENRY WARD BEECHER. "Third Series," Winter of 1874. Methods of Using Christian Doctrines, in their relations to individual dispositions and the wants of the community. Uniform Edition of the Author's Works. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth. $1 50.

**NORWOOD;** or, VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW-ENGLAND. A Novel. By HENRY WARD BEECHER. Uniform Edition of the Author's Works; also bound uniform with J. B. Ford & Co.'s Novel Series. 1 vol., 12mo. Illustrated by Alfred Fredericks. Cloth, $2.

Mr. Beecher's only novel, and a remarkable illustration of his versatility, being full of exquisite descriptions of scenery and delineations of social and domestic life, exceedingly graphic in detail, and abounding in passages of genial humor and kindly wisdom.

*.* To be had through any Bookseller, or will be mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the publishers,

J. B. FORD & CO.,
No. 27 Park Place, New-York.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

THE MAID OF ORLEANS.
By GEO. H. CALVERT.
16mo, vellum, cloth, extra gilt, $1 50.

To have reached Mr. Calvert's conception of "The Maid," and portrayed it so successfully, is to have done a great thing.—*Boston Commercial Advertiser.*

The tragedy is full of fine thoughts and charming bits of coloring.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

We follow her with rapt attention through Mr. Calvert's interesting pages.—*Boston Transcript.*

Abounding in passages of poetic beauty.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,
4th av. and 23d st., New-York.

READ THE ARCADIAN.
PRICE TEN CENTS.

The wittiest and most amusing periodical of the day.

The new great sensational drama
THE MINX.

The celebrated Trinculo Letters are resumed.

To be had at the news stands and at the offices, No. 83 Nassau st., New-York.

## PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., at 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, for the repairs and alterations to be made on the premises corner of 10th av. and 129th st., Grammar School No. 43.
DAVID B. KNAPP, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the same place, until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, for new seats, &c., for Primary Department of Grammar School No. 4, on Rivington st., near Ridge st.
FREDERICK GERMANN, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same place by the School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, for additions to steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 33, on West 28th st., near 10th av.
H. D. BANNEY, M. D., Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same place until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, for new stoves, &c., for Grammar School No. 9, on [illegible] st., near the Boulevard.
JOEL W. MASON, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the same place, until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDY, Oct. 7, 1874, for repairing the steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 65, at West Farms.
MORRIS WILKINS, Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

The name of the party submitting the proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal. L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.
Dated New-York, Sept. 23, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 5th day of October, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for furnishing the Normal College buildings with lightning-rods.

Sealed proposals will also be received by said committee, at the same time and place, for iron railings, &c., for inclosing the site of said buildings.

Sealed proposals will also be received by said committee, at the same time and place, for the flagging, curbing, &c., required for walks and yards around said buildings.

Specifications and drawings may be seen, and all necessary information obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The names of parties submitting proposals must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JAMES W. FARR,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
ALBERT KLAMROTH,
RANH. W. TOWNSEND,
JAMES M. HALSTEAD.
Committee on Normal Schools.

Dated New-York, Sept. 19, 1874.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1874.

**SEALED PROPOSALS FOR RAISING THE** level of the top of pile dyke in Hudson River, near Albany, will be received until noon of Oct. 14, 1874. For forms of bids and other information, apply to this office.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

**SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BEST BURNT ENGLISH** Portland Cement.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 7,000 barrels of Fresh Burnt English Portland Cement will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A M., of Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

**SEALED PROPOSALS FOR MAKING REPAIRS** TO STEAM DREDGE NO. 1.—Sealed proposals for this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, Oct. 15, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

CONCRETE FLAGGING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock A. M., Oct. 9, 1874, for concrete flagging on the plaza at 5th av., 58th and 59th sts.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

GRANITE, STONE, AND MASON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock A. M., Oct. 9, 1874, for granite, stone, and mason work to erect a fountain on Madison square.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SLATING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock A. M., Oct. 9, 1874, for slating Museum of Natural History in Central Park.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

ROOFING TOMPKINS MARKET.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works till 12 o'clock, noon, Oct. 2, 1874, for carpenter work, roofing, and slating, and plastering for new roof on Tompkins Market.

For particulars see the *City Record*, copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

2,000 BARRELS FLOUR.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 1st day of October, 1874, for furnishing and delivering Two Thousand Barrels of Flour.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DRY GOODS, &C.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 1st day of October, 1874, for furnishing and delivering Dry Goods, &c.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, AND VEAL.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 7th day of October, 1874, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef, and veal.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 6th day of October, 1874, for furnishing and delivering groceries, dry goods, &c.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**WATSON, MARY A.**—COURT OF COMMON Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM B. ASTOR against MARY A. WATSON, Joseph Watson, David Dinkelspiel, Edward Oppenheimer, Henry Hyman, Rebecca Eaton, Minor M. Kellogg, Mary A. Page, Henry P. Cooper, James R. Smith, Martin M. Kellogg, Robert E. Deyo.—Amended summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this amended summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated September 15, 1874.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The amended complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of this court, in the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 16th September, 1874.
o1-law6wTh HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS BLACKED BY** the week or month by Thomas T. C. [illegible], at No. 146 West 35th st.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 30.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100 Western Union... 80¼
1500 do. 80⅜
600 do. b3. 80½
100 do. s3. 80⅜
100 do. 80¼
900 do. s3. 80⅛
800 do. 80
700 do. 80⅛
100 do. b3. 80¼
1000 do. 80¼
200 Quicksilver 32½
100 do. 32¼
100 Quicksilver Pf. 38
200 do. 39
700 Pacific Mail s3. 51½
600 do. 51½
1700 do. 51¼
300 do. s3. 51⅛
300 do. s3. 51¼
650 do. 51¼
500 N. Y. C. & H. b3. 101½
1000 do. 101½
1000 do. 101⅝
200 Erie Railway 36⅛
200 do. 36⅛
300 do. 36
100 do. 35⅞
100 do. 35⅝
600 do. 35½
100 do. 35⅝
200 do. 35¾
500 do. 35⅞
400 do. 36
200 do. b3. 36⅛
300 do. 36⅛
100 do. 36
100 Michigan Central 77
7500 Lake Shore 81½
2500 do. 81⅝
1500 do. 81¾
5000 do. 81⅝
3100 do. 81½
2600 do. 81⅜
500 do. s3. 81⅜
6200 do. 81½
100 Illinois Central 91½
50 New-Jersey Cen. 106

900 Union Pacific b3. 37¼
400 do. 37¼
300 do. 37½
400 do. 37
500 do. s3. 37
600 do. 36⅞
500 St. Paul 35½
700 do. 35⅝
100 do. b3. 35⅝
100 St. Paul Pf. 53¾
600 North-west. Pf. b3. 57
200 North-western 41⅛
800 do. 41⅛
800 do. 41⅜
200 do. 41¼
1200 do. 41⅛
40 do. 40¾
300 do. 41
200 do. s3. 40⅞
400 do. s3. 40¾
200 do. 40⅞
300 Han. & St. Jo. 28
100 do. 28⅛
200 Rock Island 104⅛
900 do. 104⅛
100 do. b3. 104⅜
200 do. 104⅜
500 do. 104¼
200 do. 104⅛
300 do. 104
500 do. 104⅛
1100 C., C. & I. C. 13½
100 do. 13⅝
300 do. 13½
100 Pacific of Mo. 38½
100 Toledo & Wabash 35½
100 do. 35¾
400 do. b3. 35⅞
300 do. 35⅝
1100 do. 35⅝
50 do. 35½
500 do. 35¼
100 Boston, H. & E. b3. 1¼
200 Ohio & Miss. c. 29⅜
300 do. s3. 29⅜
100 do. 29¼
300 do. 29⅛

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30—P. M.

The buoyant, strong feeling which has prevailed in Wall street for the past ten days experienced a further stimulating movement to-day, and resulted in another general advance in the whole range of speculative and investment securities, as well as in Foreign Exchange and Gold. Lake Shore seems to have taken the leadership of the Stock Exchange at present, on the strength of a variety of "great expectations," among which are the much-talked-of negotiation of a loan in Europe by Commodore Vanderbilt for the release of the road from its floating indebtedness. Also the prospect of a quarterly dividend in November, notwithstanding the last two quarterly dividends have been "passed," and a very much discussed rumor that the Commodore is engaged in a movement looking to a lease of the road to the New-York Central, possibly to an eventual consolidation. Under all these influences, any one of which, single handed, would be good enough capital for operating in the stock, it is not to be wondered at that Lake Shore Shares have gone up to a price which, in a measure, astonishes even its old friends. Then the much abused C. C. & I. C. stock received consolation from the announcement made through the St. Nicholas Bank that the money is on the way from Philadelphia to pay the interest on the first Mortgage Bonds. Erie recovered largely from the depressing attack made on it yesterday, on the strength of a special dispatch received at the Wall Street Telegraphic News Bureau in reply to a dispatch of inquiry. From this reply it is evident that the bear movement of yesterday in this stock was a piece of collusion on both sides of the Atlantic, as the London market went off on cable reports of weakness in Erie in New-York, and the lower prices thus obtained in London was telegraphed back to New-York with a view to breaking the stock here. The ruse succeeded admirably, and of course Erie is on the rise again. The report of the English accountants will be made public in London on Oct. 10. The special joint committee of the Panama Railroad and Pacific Mail Steam-ship Companies were again in session to-day considering the projected plan of co-operation between the two lines, and it is said that the negotiations are in a favorable condition. The transactions on the Stock Exchange were of enormous proportions to-day, aggregating 374,749 shares of the railway, and everything included in the miscellaneous class of shares. In Lake Shore the business alone exceeded 97,700 shares, while in other stocks the dealings were on a scale of greater magnitude than at any previous time since the panic of last year. In North-west Common 50,500 shares were sold; in Western Union, 45,800; in Pacific Mail, 32,600; in Union Pacific, 28,600; in Wabash, 26,500; in St. Paul Common, 25,500; in Erie, 20,900; in Ohio and Mississippi, 14,900; in Rock Island, 13,400, and in New-York Central, 5,300. At the opening, Erie stood at 35, but the remainder of the list showed an improvement of ¼ to ½ ⅌ cent., as compared with yesterday's closing. During the first fifteen minutes of business Lake Shore monopolized the attention of operators, and immense blocks of stock changed hands at 81@80½@81@80⅛. This decline weakened the general market to the extent of ⅛ to ⅝ ⅌ cent., but Erie was quickly put to the front, followed closely by North-west Common and Wabash, these stocks reaching 36⅛, 41, and 35¼ respectively. This imparted firmness to the whole list, which subsequently reached higher figures than were current at the opening. There was a lull after midday, when a reaction ensued, Lake Shore touching 79⅞; Erie, 36; North-west, 40⅜, and other shares declining ⅛ to ½ ⅌ cent., but at the second board Union Pacific suddenly spurted upward to 37⅜, Western Union at the same time rising from 79⅝ to 80½, and Rock Island from 103¾ to 104⅜. The two first named were especially active and strong, reacting only slightly in the final dealings. Lake Shore rose to 81¾, and North-west to 41⅜, an advance for the former of 1⅞, and for the latter 2 ⅌ cent. St. Paul, Wabash, New-York Central, North-west Preferred, Hannibal and St. Joseph, and C., C. and I. C. also improved ¼ to 1 ⅌ cent. Erie was eccentric during the afternoon, the sales after 1 o'clock having been at 36⅜@35½@36⅛, closing at 36. The range of Pacific Mail was 51 and 51½, with closing transactions at 51¼. The Quicksilver Shares were 1⅜ ⅌ cent. higher for Common and 1 ⅌ cent. for the Preferred. Michigan Central rose ½ ⅌ cent. to 77, Illinois Central having sold at 91½, and Pittsburg at 87¼. The market at the close was steadier in tone at a slight reaction from the highest prices of the day.

Gold opened at 110⅛, rose to 110½, declined to 110 at about 2 P. M., and closed at 110⅛. Although the changes were very slight, there was more animation in the Gold Room than usual, and business of greater importance. The advance to 110¼ was stimulated by the strong tone of the foreign exchanges. The rates on gold loans to-day were 1½, 1, 2, 2½, and 3 ⅌ cent. for the use of cash gold. Loans were also made "flat."

There was only a single transaction in State securities to-day, $1,000 Missouri Long Bonds having changed hands at 94¾. The business in railroad mortgages was moderately large, aggregating nearly $200,000. The largest transactions were in the Pacific issues, which were firm and higher in the case of Centrals and Union Land Grants and Sinking Funds. The first-named advanced to 93⅜, and the latter to [illegible] and 75¼ respectively; Union Firsts sold at [illegible]@88⅛, and Westerns at 85. Albany and Susquehanna First advanced from 103½ to 104, sales of the Second Mortgage having been at [illegible]. Chicago and North-western Consolidated was strong at 79⅞@80 for the Gold Bonds, and at 86 for plain. C., C. & I. C. First were ¼ ⅌ cent. better, selling at 77. A lot of $1,000 C., C. & I. C. Second went at 30. The other transactions were at prices nearly the same as last given. The market for United States Bonds presented no important feature, and business was on a limited scale. An exceptionally large transaction ($225,000) in Sixes of 1881, registered, was made at 117⅜.

The monetary situation was without essential change, though there is a slight stiffening in nominal rates on call, which are held at 2@3 ⅌ cent., while the banks are offering large amounts of money at 2@2½ ⅌ cent. Sterling Exchange was advanced sharply to-day by the leading bankers, who marked up their rate for 60-days' bills to $4 85 for actual business and short sight to $4 87½. It is generally anticipated that the Bank of England Directors will advance the Bank rate of discount at their weekly meeting to-morrow, in consequence of the higher rates for money and lower prices in securities on the Continent. The advance in Exchange here to-day was the result of an increased demand against importation of American securities, which have been higher here in some instances than in London.

The Assistant Treasurer to-day received $604,000 for Customs duties, and disbursed $54,000 for interest and $6,000 in redemption of called bonds.

The closing prices to-day compare as follows with those of Tuesday's final sales:

**Closing Quotations—SEPT. 30.**

| | Tuesday. | Wednesday. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. New 5s, coup., '81 | 112 | 112⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20s, coup., '62 | 112⅝ | 112½ |
| U. S. 5-20s, coup., '67 | 117 | 117 |
| American Gold | 110⅛ | 110 |
| Bills on London, 60 days | $4 83¾@$4 84 | @$4 85 |
| N. Y. Central and Hudson | 101 | 101⅝ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 103¼ | 104⅛ |
| Pacific Mail | 51⅛ | 51¼ |
| St. Paul Common | 34⅞ | 35½ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 53 | 53½ |
| Western Union | 79½ | 80¼ |
| Union Pacific | 36⅝ | 36⅞ |
| Lake Shore | 80½ | 81½ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 34⅜ | 35¼ |
| North-western Common | 39⅜ | 40⅞ |
| North-western Preferred | 55½ | 57 |
| Delaware and Lackawanna | 110 | 110½ |
| New-Jersey Central | 106½ | 106 |
| Panama | 115 | 115 |
| Erie | 35⅝ | 36 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 29 | 29⅛ |
| C. C. and Indiana Central | 13½ | 13½ |
| Harlem | 129½ | 128½ |

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of Shares sold are as follows:

| | Highest. | Lowest. | No. of Shares. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York Central | 101⅝ | 101⅛ | 5,300 |
| Harlem | 128½ | 128½ | 200 |
| Erie | 36½ | 35 | 20,900 |
| Lake Shore | 81¾ | 79⅞ | 97,778 |
| Wabash | 35⅞ | 34⅜ | 26,580 |
| North-western | 41⅜ | 39⅜ | 50,540 |
| North-western Preferred | 57 | 56 | 700 |
| Rock Island | 104⅜ | 103⅜ | 13,400 |
| Milwaukee & St. Paul | 35⅝ | 34¾ | 25,550 |
| Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf | 53¼ | 52½ | 500 |
| Pittsburg | 87¼ | 87¼ | 100 |
| Del., Lack. & Western | 110½ | 110¼ | 160 |
| New-Jersey Central | 106¼ | 106¼ | 410 |
| Michigan Central | 77 | 76½ | 100 |
| Illinois Central | 91½ | 91½ | 100 |
| Union Pacific | 37⅜ | 36¼ | 28,600 |
| Pacific of Missouri | 39⅝ | 38½ | 700 |
| Col., Chi. & Ind. Central | 13⅞ | 13¼ | 2,740 |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph | 28¼ | 27¼ | 2,700 |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph Pf | 33 | 32½ | 400 |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 29½ | 29 | 14,950 |
| Boston, Hartford & Erie | 1¼ | 1¼ | 200 |
| New-London & Northern | 105¼ | 104¾ | 600 |
| Western Union | 80½ | 79¼ | 45,800 |
| Atlantic & Pacific Pf | 13¾ | 13¼ | 2,000 |
| Pacific Mail | 51½ | 51 | 32,600 |
| Quicksilver | 33⅜ | 32 | 500 |
| Quicksilver Pf | 39 | 38 | 400 |
| Adams Express | 108 | 108 | 50 |
| Morris & Essex | 97½ | 97½ | 84 |
| Delaware & Hudson Canal | 115 | 115 | 22 |
| Chicago & Alton Pf | 102½ | 102 | 235 |
| Consolidation Coal | 47 | 47 | 100 |
| Total sales | | | 374,749 |

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. Currency, 6s | 117¼ | 117½ |
| U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered | 117¼ | 117⅜ |
| U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons | 118 | 118⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered | 112½ | 113 |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons | 112½ | 113 |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered | 114¼ | 114¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons | 115⅛ | 115¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered | 115¼ | 115½ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons | 116 | 116¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new Registered | 115¼ | 115½ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new Coupons | 115¾ | 115⅞ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered | 116 | 116¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons | 117 | 117⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered | 116¼ | 116¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons | 117 | 117⅛ |
| U. S. 10-40s, Registered | 110⅞ | 111⅛ |
| U. S. 10-40s, Coupons | 111¾ | 112 |
| U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered | 112⅛ | 112¼ |
| U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons | 112⅛ | 112¼ |
| Central Pacific Gold Bonds | 93⅜ | 93¾ |
| Western Pacific Gold Bonds | 84 | 85 |

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gross clearances | $40,046,000 |
| Gold balances | 1,993,667 |
| Currency balances | 2,335,168 |

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Currency Exchanges | $76,376,373 |
| Currency balances | 3,672,161 |
| Gold exchanges | 5,191,484 |
| Gold balances | 1,273,106 |

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for the various State Securities:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| California 7s | 111 | N. Car. 6s, N. C. R., Jan. & July | 42 |
| Conn. 6s | 103 | N. Car. 6s, N. C. R., Apr. & Oct. | 42 |
| Georgia 6s | 75 | N. C. 6s, N. C. R., cp. off, Jan. & July | 30 |
| Indiana 5s | 101 | N. C. 6s, N. C. R., cp. off, Apr. & Oct. | 30 |
| Ill. Coup. 6s, '77 | 101 | N. C. Fund. A., '66 | 15 |
| Ill. Coup. 6s, '79 | 101 | N. C. Fund. A., '68 | 14 |
| Ill. War Loan | 101 | N. C. n. bds., J. & J. | 12½ |
| Kentucky 6s | 100 | N. C. n. bds., A. & O. | 10 |
| Louisiana 6s | 22 | Ohio 6s, '75 | 101 |
| Louisiana new bds | 21 | Ohio 6s, '81 | 102 |
| La. 6s, Levee bds | 20 | Ohio 6s, '86 | 103½ |
| La. 8s, Levee bds | 22 | Rhode Island 6s | 103 |
| Mich. 6s, '78-'79 | 102½ | South Carolina 6s | 20 |
| Mich. 6s, '83 | 102½ | S. Car. 6s, Jan. & Ju. | 17 |
| Mich. 7s, '90 | 103 | So. Car. 6s, Apr. & Oct. | 17 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '74 | 99¾ | So. Car. Fd. Act '66 | 17 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '75 | 99¼ | S. C. L. C. '89, J. & J. | 17 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '76 | 98¼ | S. C. L. C. '89, A. & O. | 17 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '77 | 96½ | So. Car. 7s of '88 | 17 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '78 | 94½ | So. Car. Non-Fund. B. | 6½ |
| Mo. 6s, due in '80 | 94 | Tennessee 6s, old | 74 |
| Mo. L. Bds., '81-'91, in. | 94¼ | Tenn. 6s, do., ex Cp. | 56 |
| Han. & St.J., due '75 | 97 | Tenn. 6s, new bds | 74 |
| Han. & St.J., due '76 | 96 | Tenn. 6s, ex Coup | 56 |
| Han. & St.J., due '86 | 91 | Tenn. 6s, new ser. | 55½ |
| Han. & St.J., due '87 | 91 | Texas 10s, of '76 | 95½ |
| N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan | 107½ | Virginia 6s, old | 32 |
| N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n | 107½ | Va. 6s, new bds., '66 | 32 |
| N. Y. 6s, G. Reg., '87 | 112 | Va. 6s, new bds., '67 | 32 |
| N. Y. 6s, G. Cp., '87 | 112 | Va. 6s, Consol. bds | 52½ |
| N. Y. 6s, G. Ln., '83 | 112 | Va. 6s, do., 2d series | 40 |
| N. Y. 6s, G. Ln., '91 | 115 | Va. 6s, Deferred bds | 8⅞ |
| N. Y. 5s, G. Ln., '75 | 106 | | |
| N. Y. 5s, G. Ln., '76 | 106 | | |
| N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. | 20¼ | | |
| N. Car. 6s, Ap. & Oct. | 20 | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alb. & Sus. 1st bs | 103½ | L. Shore C. C. 1st | 98½ |
| Alb. & Sus. 2d bs | 102½ | L. Shore C. R. 1st | 99 |
| Ches. & O. 6s 1st | 49¾ | L. Shore C. C. 2d | 90⅝ |
| Chi. & Alt. 1st | 106 | L. Shore C. R. 2d | 92 |
| Joliet & Chic. 1st | 104 | Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902 | 99⅛ |
| La. & Mo. 1st, guar. | 82 | Mich. 1st 8s, '82 S. F. | 112 |
| Chi., R. I. & Pac. | 106 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | 96 |
| Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n. | 106¾ | N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 | 95 |
| Cen. R. of N. J. C. C. | 102¼ | N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E. | 92 |
| Am. D. & Imp. bds | 97 | N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub. | 93 |
| M.&S.P. 1st 7 3-10 P.D. | 89 | N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 100½ |
| M. & St.P. 1st La C.D. | 84½ | N. Y. C. & H. 1st C. | 109¼ |
| M.&St.P. 1st I.&M.D. | 73½ | Hud. R. 7s 2d S.F., '85 | 106¼ |
| Chic. & N. W. I. bs. | 95 | Har. 1st 7s C. | 108½ |
| Chic. & N. W. 1st | 96 | Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. | 91½ |
| Chic. & N. W. C. g. bs. | 79½ | Ohio & Miss. Con. | 91 |
| Gal. & Chic. Ext. | 101½ | Ohio & Miss. 2d C. | 78¼ |
| Chic. & Mil. 1st | 91½ | Cen. Pac. G. bs | 92¼ |
| C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s S.F. | 104 | Cen. Pac. St. A. B. | 101 |
| Del., L. & W. 2d | 105 | West. Pac. bs. | 84½ |
| Del., L. & W. 7s C. | 107½ | Union Pac. 1st bds | 88¼ |
| Morris & E. 1st | 107½ | Union Pac. L. G. 7s | 88½ |
| Morris & E., 1900 | 90 | Union P. In. p. due | 88 |
| Morris & E. C. | 90 | Union Pac. S. F. | 74⅞ |
| Morris & E. 7s of '71 | 99 | Pac. R. of Mo. 1st | 80 |
| Erie 1st Ext. | 104 | Pac. R. 1st Car. B. | 70 |
| Erie 2d 7s, '79 | 100 | Pac. R. 2d | 65 |
| Erie 3d 7s, '83 | 98 | Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo. | 100 |
| Erie 4th 7s, '80 | 100¼ | Clev. & P. C. S. F. | 101 |
| Erie 5th 7s, '88 | 92 | Clev. & Pitts. 3d | 100 |
| Long Dock bds | 99⅞ | Clev. & Pitts. 4th | 90 |
| B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77 | 85 | Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st | 75 |
| H. & St. Jo. L. G. | 107 | Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d | 27 |
| H. & St. Jo. 8s C. | 75 | St. L. & I. M. 1st | 86½ |
| D. & Sioux C. 2d D. | 92½ | Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. | 87 |
| Cedar F. & M. 1st | 79 | Alton & T. H. 2d In. | 72 |
| Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d | 100½ | Belle. & S.I.R. 1st, 8s | 96 |
| M.So.&N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ c. | 104 | T., P. & W., E. D. | 80 |
| Clev. & Tol. S. F. | 102 | T., P. & W. 2d | 45 |
| Clev. & Tol. n. bds | 100 | Tol., Peo. & W. C. 7s | 50 |
| Clev., P. & A. o. b. | 100 | Tol. & W. 1st St. L. D. | 71 |
| Clev., P. & A. n. b. | 100 | Tol. & Wab. 2d | 72 |
| Det., M. & T. bds | 97 | Tol. & Wab. C. C. | 58½ |
| Buff. & S. L. 7s | 98 | Han. & N. 1st | 75 |
| Kal. & W. P. 1st | 80 | Gt. West. 1st, '88 | 86 |
| L. Shore Div. bds | 98½ | Ill. & So. I. 1st | 50 |

And the following for City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | 148 | Mechanics' | 135 |
| American Exchange | 113¼ | Mechan's & Trad'rs' | 122 |
| Bks' & Broks' As. | 75 | Mercantile | 116½ |
| Butchers' & Drovers' | 125 | Merchants' | 118½ |
| Central National | 98 | Merchants' Ex. | 108 |
| Chatham | 130 | Metropolitan | 130 |
| Chemical | [illegible] | Nassau | [illegible] |
| City | [illegible] | New-York | [illegible] |
| Corn Exchange | 130 | Ninth National | 100 |
| First National | [illegible] | North America | 90 |
| Fulton | 140 | Pacific | 165 |
| Gallatin National | 125 | Park | 135 |
| Hanover | 100 | People's | 140 |
| Irving | 127 | Phenix | 100 |
| Manhattan | 149½ | Union | 139 |
| Market | 120 | | |

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 30.

*Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 101 | 101½ |
| City 6s, new | 103½ | 103⅝ |
| Camden and Amboy | 125 | 125¾ |
| Pennsylvania | 54¼ | 54⅜ |
| Reading | 56¼ | 56⅜ |
| Lehigh Valley | 60⅛ | 60¼ |
| Catawissa Preferred | 42⅞ | 43 |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 14¼ | 14½ |
| Northern Central | 32½ | 32¾ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 46⅞ | 47 |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 97¼ | 97¾ |

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch will pay the coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad, San Joaquin Valley Branch, and of the Central Pacific Railroad Company's bonds, due Oct. 1.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) due Oct. 4, will be paid at the offices of the company, No. 9 Nassau street.

The coupons due Oct. 1 on the First Mortgage Bonds of the International Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date by the National City Bank.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 3 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874.

☞ THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF One and a Quarter per Cent. on the stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid on the 26th day of October, to stockholders of record on Oct. 1. The transfer-books will be closed from 1st to 5th proximo.

The coupons on first mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) Carondelet Branch, due Oct. 1, will be paid at the office of this Company.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pks. | 68 | Grease, pks. | 52 |
| Bees-wax, pks. | 5 | Beef, pks. | 52 |
| Copper, bbls. | 12 | Cut-meats, pks. | 652 |
| Copper, cakes | 518 | Lard, tcs. | 260 |
| Flour, bbls. | 14,449 | Lard, kegs | 125 |
| Meal, bags | 80 | Oil-cake, pks. | 3,020 |
| Wheat, bushels | 135,837 | Butter, pks. | 5,299 |
| Corn, bushels | 116,800 | Cheese, pks. | 6,324 |
| Oats, bushels | 43,491 | Pitch, bbls. | 292 |
| Malt, bushels | 1,000 | Resin, bbls. | 3,554 |
| Peas, bushels | 2,385 | Spirits Turp., bbls. | 315 |
| Grass-seed, bags | 15 | Crude Turp., bbls. | 434 |
| Cotton, bales | 2,510 | Tar, bbls. | 1,057 |
| Dried Fruit, pks. | 73 | Tow, bales | 6 |
| Eggs, bbls. | 1,347 | Tallow, pks. | 96 |
| Beans, bbls. | 459 | Rice, pks. | 8 |
| Flax-seed, bags | 186 | Starch, pks. | 946 |
| Hemp, bales | 77 | Tobacco, hhds. | 346 |
| Hops, bales | 206 | Tobacco, pks. | 952 |
| Hides, No. | 425 | Wool, bales | 151 |
| Hides, bdls. | 8 | Whisky, bbls. | 440 |
| Leather, sides | 5,618 | | |

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the ship Bengal, for Liverpool—467 pks. Oil-cake, 548 bxs. Clocks, 200 bales Cotton, 50,000 bushels Corn, 1,472 bags Oil-cake, 700 bbls. Resin, 1,400 bags Dye-stuff, 25 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark Ercole, for Dundee—6,700 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Rosalia, for Gibraltar—2,611 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Ivanhoe, for Liverpool—150 bbls. Extract, 320 pks. Oil-cake, 50 bales Hair, 27 hhds. Tobacco, 57,000 bushels Corn, 401 bxs. Clocks, 432 bales Cotton.

By the bark Agar, for Cork—24,000 bushels Corn.

By the bark Elpi, for Cork—20,000 bushels Corn.

By the ship Arethusa, for Liverpool—136 hhds. Tobacco, 15,797 bushels Wheat, 33,995 bushels Corn, 1,018 bbls. Resin, 700 bales Cotton.

By the bark Britannia, for Hull—24,125 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Helene, for London—2,767 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark Maresca, for Liverpool—2,395 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Tre Fratelli, for Cork—33,000 bushels Corn.

By the bark Sasselo, for Cork—30,000 bushels Corn.

By the bark M. de Agiglio, for Cork—33,000 bushels Corn.

By the bark Rodamisto, for Cork—33,000 bushels Corn.

By the ship Carl, for Hamburg—7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Eyr, for Rotterdam—22,280 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Algeriaf, for Liverpool—969 bales Cotton, 2,400 bxs. Cheese, 7,960 bushels Wheat, 2 bales Hemp, 24,151 bushels Corn.

By the bark Friederich and Louise, for Newcastle—1,880 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Constanti, for Constantinople—10,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 600 cases Spirits Turpentine, 1,447 bbls. Resin.

By the steamer Mosel, for Bremen—4 cases Cigars, 7 bales Tobacco, 238 hhds. Tobacco, 50 cases Borax, 456 cases Tobacco, 351 bbls. Resin, 200 bxs. Bacon, 7 bbls. Potatoes, 26 bxs. Machinery, 95 bales Leather, 7 tcs. Casings, 334 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 50 bbls. Beef, 400 bales Cotton.

By the bark Nornen, for Waterford—30,450 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Erna, for Rotterdam—25,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Brage, for Rotterdam—24,000 bushels Wheat.

By the ship L. S. Wills, for Anjier—43,500 cases Refined Petroleum, 1,000 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Carib, for St. Croix—600 pks. Corn-meal, 158 gallons Petroleum, 60 reams Paper, 10 bbls. Potatoes, 10 bbls. Beef, 15 bxs. Cheese, 73 pks. Butter, 100 pks. Lard, 4 pks. Leather, 20 bbls. Pork, 320 bxs. Starch, 400 bxs. Candles, 1 hhd. Tobacco, 640 bbls. Flour, 5 pks. Tea, 50 bxs. Soap, 60,000 Staves.

ASHES—Have been inactive at old figures. Pots quoted at $6 50@$6 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.; Pearls at $9 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been quite moderately sought after within the range of 30c.@32½c. for Yellow ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Have been rather sparingly dealt in, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearine, 28c.@29c. ⅌ lb.

COAL—A very moderate demand has been noted for supplies in the regular way, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted firm at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel at $11; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 25@$6 75, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 ⅌ ton. To-day 60,000 tons Scranton were disposed of at auction within the range of $4 95@$6 05, as against $4 75@$5 92½ ⅌ ton in August.

COFFEE—Quoted as in our last, on, however, a quiet market; 600 bags Rio, by the Frances Jane, sold on private terms.

COTTON—The market for early deliveries has been dull and lower, the official quotations showing a decline of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., with sales reported of only 414 bales, (of which 198 bales were placed last evening,) including 266 bales to spinners, and 148 bales to speculators, and for forward delivery the business has been quite active but at irregular prices, options for the earlier months having been quoted 1-16c. lower, and for later months 1-16c. ⅌ lb. higher. The September contracts were very generally settled on the basis of 15¼c. ⅌ lb., the *bull* interest preferring this basis of settlement to the receipt of the Cotton, as tendered by the *bear* element. There were some settlements rumored even at less than 15¼c. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,600 bales, (of which 8,100 bales were last evening and 17,600 bales to-day,) and 1,900 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with October options closing at 15 5-32c.@15 3-16c.; November, 15⅛c.@15 5-32c.; December, 15 7-32c.@15¼c.; January, 15 13-32c.; February, 15 21-32c.@15 11-16c.; March, 15 31-32c.; April, 16¼c., ⅌ lb. On and after Oct. 1 the Quotation Committee of the Cotton Exchange will give quotations of the grades of Cotton, as established by the National Cotton Exchange, with the addition of the grades of Middling Fair and Fair, as established by the local Exchange. Also, until Sept. 1, 1875, the six grades of Upland Cotton on the types that have ruled this market for the past year. This is done for the settlement of contracts, all of which have been made on the old classification. The only official quotation that will be telegraphed will be on the new standard American classification. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,510 bales, including 1,009 bales from Norfolk, 309 bales from Wilmington, 22 bales from Baltimore, 836 bales from Charleston, 146 bales from Newburn, and 188 bales by Railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 9,512 bales, and thus far this week 37,176 bales, against 29,889 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 132,044 bales, against 124,786 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 4,993 bales; to the Continent, — bales; stock in New-York, 43,058 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 134,439 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 13¼ | 13⅜ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Good Ordinary | 14¾ | 14⅞ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 15¼ | 15⅜ | 15 9-16 | 15 9-16 |
| Low Middling | 15⅝ | 15¾ | 16 | 16 |
| Middling | 16¼ | 16⅜ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ |
| Good Middling | 17¼ | 17⅜ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ |

COCOA—Has been very quiet since our last, with Maracaibo quoted at 20c.@30c.; Caracas at 14c.@22c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@11c., and San Domingo at 7c.@7½c., gold.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been quoted steady on a fair movement in the leading kinds; Staves, hhd., have been quoted within the range of $100@$200; do., pipe, at $180@$280; do., bbl., $80@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pine Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2 20@$2 25; Hoop, $35@$40.

CORDAGE—Has been in limited request, with Manila Cordage, size above 12-thread, quoted nominally steady at 16c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread do., (¼ and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 17c.; do., 12-thread, (⅜ inch in diameter,) 16½c.; Manila Hay Rope, 16½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope, Yarns, 18c.; do. do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 19c.; Tarred Manila, 15½c.; fine-thread Manila, Lath Yarn, 17c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 15c.; Sisal Rope, size above 12-thread, 11½c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 13½c.; do., 12-thread and Hay Rope, 12½c.; New-Zealand Cordage, size above 12-thread, 12½c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, (¼ inch and 5-16 inch,) 13½c.; do. do., 12-thread (⅜ inch) and Hay Rope, 13c.

EGGS—Have been in fair request, and quoted at from 21c.@27c. for ordinary to extra choice on a moderate movement, main call having been for stock available at from 22c.@25c. for fair to prime.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair business has been reported in State and Western Flour at about previous prices. The demand has been mainly for shipping and trade extras on the basis of our quotations, with a moderate call noted for Superfine and No. 2 stock. The sales since our last have been 14,950 bbls., of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 40@$4 25, chiefly at $3 85@$4 10; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 25@$4 85, chiefly at $4 50@$4 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 40, mainly at $5 15@$5 30; very good to very fancy do., and City Mills Extra at $5 40@$5 85, mostly at $5 50@$5 85; very poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western, $4 90@$5 40, mainly at $5 15@$5 30; poor to choice Round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 30@$6 25, and trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales were 6,200 bbls. shipping stock, partly for the West Indies, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour steady; sales, 970 bbls. Rye Flour more active at unaltered figures; sales, 550 bbls., chiefly Superfine, at $5 10@$5 40 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal in limited supply and good demand at very firm prices. Sales equal to 300 bbls., including Brandywine at $5 50, and Golden Ear at $4 75 ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have been quoted down to $3; loose Muscatel do. to $3 25, and Valencia, 10c., on a moderate movement. Most other kinds quiet at about previous range.

GRAIN—There has been a more active inquiry noted for Spring Wheat, mainly for export, though partly on speculative account and to some extent for milling purposes at decidedly stronger prices, the later dealings indicating an advance of fully 1c.@1½c. ⅌ bushel on the more desirable grades, particularly new No. 2. Winter Wheat has been in fair request, partly for shipment, at steadier rates, holders of prime to choice showing much more confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 215,000 bushels at $1 20@$1 27 for poor to choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 21 for new Milwaukee; $1 16 for very choice new No. 2 Minnesota Spring; $1 13½@$1 15 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, closing at $1 15 for strictly prime, afloat; $1 15 for new and old No. 2 do., mixed; $1 11½@$1 13 for new No. 2 North-west Spring, mainly at $1 12½ for prime, afloat; $1 11@$1 12 for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, chiefly at $1 12 for strictly prime, afloat; $1 09@$1 11 for new No. 3 Spring, mostly at $1 09½ for new Chicago, afloat; $1 07@$1 25 for ungraded Spring; $1 16@$1 21 for ordinary to choice old No. 2 Spring; $1 17@$1 23 for fair ordinary to prime new Red Western; $1 24@$1 27 for fair to very choice new Amber do.; $1 30@$1 42 for ordinary to very choice new White do., chiefly at $1 38 for No. 1 Michigan, afloat; and $1 30@$1 35 for car stock....Corn has been in much less demand for export, as well as for home use, closing dull and in favor of buyers. The advices from Chicago were of an excited and very unsettled market there, growing out of the September contract business. Sales have been reported here, since our last, of 158,000 bushels at 96c.@97c. for fair to prime Mixed Western, closing dull at 96½c. for prime, afloat; 97c.@97½c. for choice do., in lots; 97c.@98c. for Yellow Western; and $1, in part, for White Western....Rye quiet at from 90c.@95c. for new....Barley dull and weak; bids generally unsatisfactory; some four to six-rowed State rumored sold at $1 25, but rumor not confirmed. Barley-malt about steady, but without activity....Oats have been in less request, and quoted 1c.@1½c. ⅌ bushel lower, closing dull. Sales have been reported since our last of 59,000 bushels at 60c.@64c. for ordinary to very choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 61½c. for Toledo afloat, with 63c. reported as the best bid for prime Chicago; 61c.@65c. for new White Western; 60c.@61½c. for new Mixed State; and 62½c. for about fair ordinary new White State, afloat....Feed has been moderately inquired for within the range of $21@$32 per ton....Hay and Straw as previously quoted.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quite dull, with Bags quoted at 11¾c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging at 10c.; Domestic Bagging at 13½c. Sales, 100 rolls Domestic Bagging at 13½c.

HEMP—Has been very quiet at former nominal rates. We quote: American Hemp at $140@$150 for undressed, and $220@$285 for dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 8c.@9½c.; Sisal, 6¼c.@6½c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2⅜c.@2 11-16c., currency, ⅌ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c. Sales, 100 bales Jute Butts at 2⅝c., currency.

HIDES—Have been quiet but steady; sales 110 Central American and 500 Wet-salted Texas on private terms. Stock in first hands to-day 238,500 Hides and 1,600 bales do., (against 171,500 Hides and 1,204 bales do. same time last year,) including 68,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 80,200 Dry Montevideo, 36,600 Dry Rio Grande, 10,000 Dry Central American, 2,500 Dry Bogota, 9,500 Dry Mexican, 700 Dry Truxillo, 1,200 Dry and Salted West India, 1,100 Dry-salted Madagascar, 27,000 Dry and Salted Texas, Western, and Southern, 1,100 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow in Boston; 582 bales Calcutta Cow, 1,028 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been moderately active within our range, American, crop 1874, 40c.@45c.; American, crop 1873, 15c.@30c.; American, crop 1872, 12c.@15c.; olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; foreign, 1873, 18c.@25c.; California, 1874, 40c.@45c. ⅌ lb. The demand has been, in good part, on export account.

LEATHER—Business has been moderately active in the leading kinds of stock at generally firm prices. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26½c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres; 25c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres; 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres; 27c.@28½c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28½c. for California; good damaged stock, 24c.@26c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ⅌ lb....Oak Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@38½c. ⅌ lb....Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 16c.@19c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@30c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@32c. ⅌ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been quoted steady, on a moderately active demand: 150,000 lbs. sold at 21¼c. ⅌ lb. New Sheathing quoted at 30c.@31c.; Old, 18c.@21½c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.@23c. Scotch Pig-iron has been held firmly, but has been quiet; stocks very limited. A livelier inquiry has been noted for American Pig-iron, especially for No. 1, within our range; sales, 800 tons. Other kinds dull. Eglington Pig-iron quoted at $35@$36; Glengarnock, $37@$38; Carnbroe, $37@$38; American Pig, $29@$31; No. 2 do., $27@$29; Forge, $24@$26; English Rails at $50, gold; American Rails at works, $55@$60; Old Rails at $33@$36; Wrought Scrap, $35@$37, ⅌ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $67 50@$75; Russia Sheet Iron at 15c.@15½c., gold....Pig-lead has been in less demand, with ordinary foreign quoted at $6 62½, and American at $6@$6 12½, gold; Bar at 8¼c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8¼c....Spelter has been slow of sale on the basis of 6½c.@6¾c., gold, for foreign, and 6¾c.@10½c. for domestic....Pig-tin has been very quiet since our last, with Straits quoted at 21¾c.@22c., gold; English at 21c.@21¼c., gold; Banca at 25½c.@26c., gold. Tin Plates have been inactive. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 75@$10; I. C. Coke, $7 62½@$8; Charcoal Terne at $8 62½@$9; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 12½....Zinc in demand at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; sales, 50 cks.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; prices unchanged.

NAILS—Have been comparatively slow of sale, with Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 60d., quoted at $3 65@$3 75; 8d. and 9d., $4; 6d. and 7d., $4 25; 4d. and 5d., $4 50; 3d. and 4d., $5 25; 3d., fine, $6; 2d., $6 75; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4; Finishing stock, $1@$1 25 above the same sizes of common; Clinch stock, $5 50@$6 50 ⅌ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fairly active request at a further slight improvement in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,500 bbls. Strained at $2 50; 1,000 bbls. No. 2 at $2 65 ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar in more demand, with sales reported of 500 bbls. Washington at $2 50 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in brisk request and quoted higher, with sales reported of 540 bbls. merchantable at 37c.@38c., closing at 38c.; 350 bbls. merchantable and New-York pks. at 37½c. and 39c., respectively; 100 bbls. New-York pks. at 39c.; and 100 bbls. merchantable, buyer October, at 39½c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been held firmly at 5½c., in bulk, on, however, a tamer movement....Refined has been in lively request at firmer prices, with sales reported, since our last, of 15,000 bbls., early deliveries, at 12⅝c.@12¾c., closing with 13c. reported bid; 23,000 bbls. October options, at 12⅞c.@13c.; closing buoyantly. And at Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls., early delivery, at 12 9-16c....Refined, in cases, quoted here at 17¼c.@17½c....City Naphtha at 11c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in more demand, and, though opening weaker, at the close prices were much firmer. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 500 bbls. Western Mess at $22 35@$22 40. And for forward delivery, 250 bbls. do., October, at $22 35, closing at $22 40 bid; and 1,000 bbls., buyer October, at $22 75 ⅌ bbl. Other kinds nominal....Dressed Hogs lower on a restricted trade; corn-fed quoted at 8¾c., and grass-fed at 8½c.@8¾c....A moderate inquiry has been noted for Cut-meats at about former prices, with sales reported of 50 bxs. Rib Bellies on private terms; 500 fresh Bellies, in bulk, at 11c.; small lots of Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12c.@12¼c.; 500 fresh Shoulders at 7½c.; 500 pickled Shoulders, part at 9⅜c.; 1,000 smoked Shoulders at 10¾c.@11c.; 50 tcs. pickled Shoulders at 9½c.; 500 fresh Hams at 11c.; 500 pickled Hams at 13c., and 1,000 smoked Hams, mostly at 15c....Bacon has been very quiet and depressed in price. Sales have been reported of only 50 bxs. City Long Clear, in small lots, at 13⅛c., quoted at the close at 13c. for full lots; Long and Short Clear, Winter deliveries, available at 10⅛c., but very dull....Lard has been further depressed by more urgent offerings of stock, and has been quoted lower, closing heavily, on limited business. Sales have been reported for early delivery of only small lots of Western Steam on the basis of 14c. for prime; 200 tcs. City do. at 13¾c.; and small lots of Refined within the range of from 14⅝c.@14⅞c. And for forward delivery, 250 tcs. Western Steam, October option, at 14c., closing at about 13⅞c.; 2,000 tcs. do., seller the remainder of the year, at 11⅞c.@12 1-16c., closing at 11 15-16c.; 750 tcs. do., seller six months, at 11⅞c.; and 250 tcs. do., January and February, at 12c. And of Refined, 1,000 tcs., December options, at 12⅝c.@12¾c., closing at 12⅝c. ⅌ lb....Beef, inactive at former figures....Butter has been in more request, especially the finer grades of stock, which have been offered reservedly and have been quoted rather firmer. We quote within the range, on firkins, tubs, and pails, from 25c.@38c. for fair ordinary to very choice State and near-by products, 38c.@44c. for extra choice, 23c.@31c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 32c.@35c. for choice to very fancy....Cheese has been actively sought after, particularly the finer grades, which have been quoted very firm. We quote: State Factory, fair to very fancy, 11½c.@15c., chiefly at 12½c.@15c. for good to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@13c.; Western, 6c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

SALT—Has been in good demand, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 28c.@30c.

SKINS—Have been moderately sought after within our range. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 65c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.; Guatemala, 65c.@67½c.; Sisal, 62½c.@65c.; Central America, 55c.@67½c.; Para, 65c.@67½c.; Puerto Cabello, 55c.@60c., currency, ⅌ lb.; Tampico Goat, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 57½c.@60c.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@50c.; Payta, 50c.@52½c.; Curacoa, 55c.@57c.; Cape, 40c.@42c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 35c.@37½c., currency, ⅌ lb.

SOAP—A moderate inquiry prevails, in a jobbing way, especially for domestic makes, at about former rates. Castile at 9½c.@9¾c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—There has been a fair jobbing movement noted since our last, with Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 27½ for common to very choice; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 10@$1 14; Cassia, 23c.@23½c.; Cloves at 43½c.@44½c.; East India Pepper at 22c.; White Pepper at 26c.@27c.; Pimento at 12½c.; Ginger, 11¾c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw quoted nominally steady at 8½c.@8¾c. for fair to good Refining, but quite dull; 24 hhds. Common sold on private terms. Refined in moderate demand, with Crushed quoted down to 11¼c., and other kinds as in our last.

TALLOW—Has been purchased to the extent of 215,000 lbs. at 8½c.@8⅞c., chiefly at 8¾c.@8⅞c. for prime to choice; market firmer....Stearine dull and heavy, with best City quoted at 15¾c., and Western at 15¼c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted higher, on lighter offerings and a more urgent demand. Sales have been made of 250 bbls. in lots, at $1 08, closing with bids of $1 09 refused.

FREIGHTS—The demand has been fair for Grain room on berth and charter, with rates on berth quoted rather steadier. The offerings of Cotton have been somewhat more liberal, with rates favoring ship-owners slightly. The movements in general cargo have been at about former quotations. The chartering business has been rather tame in the line of tonnage suited to Petroleum and Cotton, and very dull for most other purposes, with rates quoted essentially unchanged....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 1,650 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@5-16d. ⅌ lb.; 28,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ⅌ bushel; 320 bxs. Bacon at 20s.; 8,000 bxs. Cheese at 20s.@25s., chiefly at 20s. ⅌ ton. Also, a German bark, 337 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl. And three ships, (to arrive,) with Cotton, from New-Orleans, on the basis of 9-16d., two ships, do., reported from do., at ⅝d.; an American bark, with [illegible], from Galveston, reported at ⅝d....For London, by sail, 24,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 8½d. ⅌ bushel, and 1,000 bbls. Flour, from store, at 2s. ⅌ bbl., (cargo for an Austrian bark, 734 tons;) and 400 bbls. Resin on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 850 pks. Provisions at 22s. 6d.@25s. ⅌ ton, and 150 bbls. Apples on private terms....For the United Kingdom, direct, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Naphtha on private terms, quoted at 4s. 1½d.@4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 636 tons, hence, with about 4,400 quarters Grain at 4s. 6d.; an Italian bark, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do. (a recharter) at 4s. 9d. ⅌ quarter; also, two Norwegian barks (now here) with about 2,000 and 1,260 bales Cotton, from Galveston, at 21-32d. ⅌ lb.; and a British bark, 1,436 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Havre, an American brig, with about 950 bales Cotton, from Charleston, at 1c. ⅌ lb., with option of Genoa at ⅛c. ⅌ lb. off this rate....For Bremen, by steam, 400 bales Cotton on private terms; 200 bxs. Bacon at 15s.; 350 bbls. Resin at 2s.; 700 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 45s. for hhds. and 25s. for cases; 50 tcs. Beef and 425 pks. Merchandise on private terms; and 100 bales Leather at $1....For Gibraltar and orders, a Norwegian brig, 244 tons, with about 1,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. to the Mediterranean, or 5s. 9d. to the Adriatic, or, if to Spanish ports, at 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Beyrout, an Italian brig, 219 tons, hence, with about 3,000 cases Petroleum, at 26c....For Barbados, a schooner, with Staves, from Norfolk, reported at $12 for hhds., and back, from Turk's Island, with Salt, for Boston, at 10c. ⅌ bushel....For Cardenas and orders, a British bark, with Coal, from Pictou, reported at $3 60@$3 75....For the Windward, a bark, hence, with Shooks, reported at 25c....For Pernambuco, a German brig, with Flour, from Richmond, reported at $1 15 ⅌ bbl....For Rio Janeiro, an American brig, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $20, net....For New-York, a bark, with Coal, from Port Caledonia, reported at $1 75 ⅌ ton; a schooner, with Salt, from Curacoa, at 11c.; and a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $7 87½.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1874.

There was a slow trade in Beeves on this forenoon, chiefly caused by the inferiority of the herds on sale; prices ranged from 6¾c.@12½c. strong ⅌ lb., weights from 4¾ cwt. to 8 cwt. Milch Cows sold from $45@$85 ⅌ head, Calves included. Grass Calves sold from 4¼c.@6c. ⅌ lb.; also at $8 50 ⅌ head. Smooth quality Calves from 8c.@10c. ⅌ lb. Dry Cows sold at 4c. ⅌ lb., live weight. Coarse quality Bulls from 2½c.@3c. ⅌ lb., live weight. Sheep were fair of sale from 5c.@6½c. ⅌ lb. Lambs free of sale from 7c.@8½c. ⅌ lb. Live Hogs sold from 6½c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb. City dressed opened on yesterday's values, being 8¾c.@9c. ⅌ lb. for grass-fed Hogs, and 9⅛c.@9⅜c. ⅌ lb. for corn-fed; sales moderately easy.

SALES.

*At One Hundredth Street Yards.*—T. C. Eastman sold for self 129 poor Illinois Steers, at 8¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 140 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6¾c.@7 cwt.; 82 fair Illinois Steers from 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong. W. Thompson sold for D. Thompson 80 Cherokee Steers, from 6¾c.@7c. ⅌ lb., weight 4¾ cwt. Had due for to-morrow 16 cars of Horned Cattle. Burchard & Merritt sold for C. J. Reynolds, 84 Cherokee Steers at 7c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; S. Moses sold for self, 51 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 62 Illinois Steers, from fair to good from 11½c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Seigel & Meyers sold for selves 340 Illinois Steers, from common to fair from 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; Ulery & Cary sold for J. & T. Goff 184 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 11¾c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixels & Co. were sold as follows: F. Samuels sold 40 poor Missouri Steers at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; held on sale 41 Missouri Steers. M. Goldschmidt sold 60 poor Missouri Steers at 8¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 75 poor Missouri Steers, from 9½c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 36 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. D. Waixel sold 100 coarse Illinois Steers from 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 78 Illinois Steers, from poor to common, from 8½c.@10c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. At same yards 1 Cow sold for $45; 3 Cows at $67 50 ⅌ head; 2 Cows at $72 ⅌ head; 1 Cow for $80; 1 Cow for $85.

*At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.*—S. McGraw sold 10 Sheep, weight 935 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 22 Sheep, weight 2,120 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 26 Lambs, 1,940 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 41 Lambs, weight 2,669 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 85 Lambs, weight 6,140 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 7 grass Calves, weight 1,810 lbs., at 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 24 grass Calves, weight 8,550 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 7 dry Cows, weight 6,890 lbs., at 4c. ⅌ lb.; 1 Bull, weight 540 lbs., at 2½c. ⅌ lb.; 2 Bulls, weight 1,710 lbs., at 3c. ⅌ lb. J. Kirby sold 4 Sheep, weight 325 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 69 Sheep, weight 6,270 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 70 Sheep, 6,610 lbs., at 5⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 2 Sheep, weight 300 lbs., at 4c. ⅌ lb.; 89 Sheep, weight 8,830 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 89 cull Sheep, weight 7,670 lbs., at 4¾c. ⅌ lb.; 56 Lambs, weight 3,240 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 25 Lambs, weight 1,440 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 64 Lambs, weight 3,870 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 202 Lambs, weight 12,950 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 129 Lambs, weight 3,150 lbs., at 7⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 206 Lambs, weight 13,490 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 8 grass Calves, weight 2,720 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 1 grass Calf, weight 290 lbs., at 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 3 grass Calves, weight 830 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 3 Veals, weight 640 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 3 Veals, weight 470 lbs., at 10c. ⅌ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 34 Ohio Sheep, weight 2,060 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 84 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,490 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 39 Lambs, weight 2,360 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 154 Lambs, weight 10,340 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 446 Lambs, weight 22,860 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 112 Lambs, weight 5,850 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 6 grass Calves, weight 1,590 lbs., at 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 11 grass Calves, weight 2,990 lbs., at 4¾c. ⅌ lb.; 9 grass Calves, weight 2,740 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 10 grass Calves, at $8 50 per head; 19 Veals, weight 155 lbs. ⅌ head, at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 350 lbs., at 10c. ⅌ lb.

*At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.*—Judd & Buckingham sold 206 Lambs, weight 57 lbs. ⅌ head, at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 205 Lambs, weight 64 lbs. ⅌ head, at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 200 Lambs, weight 77 lbs. ⅌ head, at 8½c. ⅌ lb. P. Kase & Sons sold 822 Wisconsin Sheep, weight 80 lbs. ⅌ head, at 5c. ⅌ lb. P. Lerch sold 15 Sheep, weight 1,320 lbs., at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 12 Lambs, weight 670 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 15 Lambs, weight 950 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 171 Michigan Hogs, grass-fed, weight 23,080 lbs., at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb. T. H. Reid sold 102 grass-fed Ohio Hogs, weight 198 lbs. ⅌ head, at 6¾c. ⅌ lb. Held on sale 4 cars of live Hogs.

*At Harsimus Cove.*—J. N. Pidcock sold 166 Sheep, weight 100 lbs. ⅌ head, at $5 80 ⅌ cwt.; had on sale 8 cars of Sheep and Lambs.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Sept. 28, 1874: 606 head of Horned Cattle, 9,722 Sheep and Lambs, 875 Veals and Calves, 4,753 Hogs, 9 Horses, all save the Horned Cattle on transit to New-York City.

Fresh arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,594 head of Horned Cattle, 9 Cows, 344 Veals and Calves, 277 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 3,761 Sheep and Lambs, 6 Cows, 593 Veals and Calves, 12 Bulls, 12 Steers and Dry Cows.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 9,233 Hogs, 2,589 Sheep and Lambs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 850 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,979 head, or 587 cars, against 511 cars for the same time last week; market lively at about ⅛c. off on good cattle; ¼c. on common; and ½c. on medium, from last weeks prices; the attendance of buyers was good from all sections; over 3,000 head were disposed of; sales, 1,260 Indiana Steers, ranging from 926 lbs. to 1,481 lbs., at $4@$6 87½; 450 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,255 lbs. to 1,481 lbs., at $5 80@$6 87½; 300 head Cherokee Steers, ranging from 925 lbs. to 1,129 lbs., at $4@$4 87½; 18[illegible] head Kentucky Steers, ranging from 1,214 lbs. to 1,335 lbs., at $6@$6 37½; 300 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,087 lbs. to 1,567 lbs., at $4 87½@$6 50; 59 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,061 lbs. to 1,172 lbs., at $4 75@$5 75; 300 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 975 lbs. to 1,221 lbs., at $4@$4 87½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,000 head, against 11,200 head for the same time last week; market active; Canada Lambs, $6 25@$6 87½; Canada Sheep, $4 50@$5 25; Western Sheep, $4 50@$5 25; sales, 2,500 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 62 to 73 lbs., at $6 25@$6 75; 1,500 head of Western Sheep, ranging from 85 to 99 lbs., at $4 37½@$5. Hogs—Receipts to-day 4,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 21,300 head, against 16,700 head for the same time last week; market active; prices weaker; Yorkers, $5 75@$6 25; heavy Hogs, $6 75@$7.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—Flour quiet and weaker; some sales lower: Superfine Winter, $3 50@$3 75; Extra do., $4@$4 25; Double Extra do., $4 25@$4 75; Treble do., $5@$5 50; Family, $5 50@$6; Fancy, $6 25@$7. Wheat firmer; offerings light; only sample lots sold. Corn firm, scarce, and wanted; small sales of White Mixed at 84c., on the track. Oats—Buyers demand a reduction; little done; No. 2, 53c.@53½c. Barley firm and in fair demand; No. 3 Spring, 90c.@$1; No. 2 do., $1 05@$1 15. Rye quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 04. Pork lower at $23. Bacon quiet and weak; only small jobbing sales: Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¼c.; Clear Sides, 16c. Lard unchanged. Live Hogs dull and lower; Stockers, $4@$4 50; Light, $4 50@$5; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 50; Bostons, $5 50@$5 85; Butchers', $6 25@$6 75. Cattle quiet; market bare of good grades; good to choice corn-fed Texans, $3@$4; Cows and Heifers, $2@$3 75; coarse to good heavy Oxen, $2 25@$3 50; fair to choice native Steers, $3 25@$5 75. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 49,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 7,500 Hogs, 1,000 Cattle. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active, unsettled, and lower; No. 1 Spring, 97c.; No. 2 do., 95c.; Rejected, 85c.@85¼c. Corn excited and unsettled, closing steady; No. 2 Mixed, 82c. bid, cash; 80⅛c., October. Rye quiet and weak; No. 2, 89c.@90c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, $1 02@$1 05, closing at the inside price, spot; 98c., October. Pork quiet and weak at $21 75, spot; $18, seller February. Lard—No export demand; sales at 15c. Bulk Meats dull and drooping; Shoulders, 8¼c. Whisky sold at $1 03. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3c.; Corn to do., 2¾c. On the call of the board this afternoon Wheat closed steady at 94⅛c., October; 94¾c. cash. Corn closed irregular; higher at 82½c., cash. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2 49½c., spot; 49c., October; 74c., seller all the year. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 189,000 bushels Wheat, 176,000 bushels Corn, 50,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 23,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 27,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—Flour in fair demand; Winter Wheat dull and weak; Spring Superfine, $3 25@$3 75; Extras, $4@$4 50; North-west Family Extra, $6 25@$7 25; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 62½@$6 25; High Grades, $8@$8 75. Wheat dull; Red, $1 10@$1 20; Amber, $1 22@$1 25. Rye steady; Western and State, $1 05. Corn nominal; neglected; Yellow, $1 01; Western High Mixed, $1 02. Oats dull; White, 61c.@62c.; Mixed, 59c.@60c. Petroleum firm; Refined, 12⅝c.@12⅞c., October; Crude held at 8¾c. in bbls.; 4¾c., in bulk. Whisky sold at $1 07. Butter firmer; New-York and Bradford County Choice, 39c.@41c.; Western Prime, 32c.@33c.; do. Fair to Good, 27c.@30c.; Choice Western Rolls, 33c.@38c. Cheese firm; New-York Fancy, 14¼c.@14½c.; do. Prime, 13½c.@14c.; Western Prime, 12⅝c.@13¼c. Eggs steady; State, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 25c.@26c.; Western, 22c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—Flour active at unchanged prices. Wheat quiet and steady; Western in improved demand; No. 1 Red and Amber Western, $1 22@$1 23; No. 2 do., $1 20; No. 3 do., $1 13@$1 15; White Western, $1 20@$1 28; Rejected do., $1 11@$1 13; Red Maryland, $1 15@$1 28; Amber do., $1 30@$1 35; White do., $1 10@$1 25. Corn dull and nominal; White Southern, $1@$1 05; Yellow do., $1@$1 05; Western Mixed, 96c.@98c. Oats quiet and steady at 62c.@63c. for Southern, 60c.@61c. for Western Mixed, 62c.@63c. for White Western. Rye firmer at $1@$1 03. Hay dull at $17@$19. Mess Pork dull; nominally, $24. Bulk Meats irregular; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; no sides here. Bacon; an improved jobbing demand; Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c. Hams dull at 14c.@16c. Lard dull and nominal; Refined, 15¼c. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Petroleum unsettled owing to an advance in freights to-morrow; not quotable. Whisky firm at $1 08.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours: Flour, 10,800 bbls.; Corn, 132,300 bushels; Oats, 370,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Rye, 10,000 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 144,189 bushels; Corn, 16,400 bushels; Oats, 50,599 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 26,800 bushels; Oats, 24,500 bushels. Canal Freights advanced—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour steady; sales, 1,000 bbls. at the following range: Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers, $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat inactive; prices entirely nominal. Corn dull and unsettled; sales, 50,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 85c.@86c., the latter figure for small lots. Oats nominal; No. 2 Western held at 58c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 60@$1 75; Western, $1 50@$1 60. Other articles unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—Flour dull; Double Extra, $4 80; Treble Extra, $5@$5 75; Choice, $6@$6 50. Corn dull; Mixed, 97c.@98c. Oats dull at 64c.@65c. Bran quiet at $1 15@$1 20. Hay dull; prime, $24; choice, $26. Pork dull; nominally $24. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders dull and offering at 9¾c. Bacon strong, but quiet; Shoulders, 10¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.@16¾c. Hams—Ordinary dull at 13c.@14½c.; choice firm at 14¾c.@15½c. Lard—Supply light; Tierce, 16c.; Keg, 16½c. Sugar quiet; prime, 10½c. No Molasses. Whisky quiet; Louisiana, $1 07; Western, $1 07@$1 12. Coffee quiet; fair to prime, 17c.@20c. Corn-meal dull; fresh, $4 25@$4 35. The *Price Current* gives the following stocks on hand: Flour, 75,955 bbls.; Corn-meal, 3,135 bbls.; Pork, 3,639 bbls.; Lard, tcs., 602; kegs, 1,245; Bacon—Shoulders, 564 casks; Clear Rib Sides, 182 casks; Clear Sides, 462 casks. Hams—Sugar-cured, 630 tcs.; Plain, 35 tcs.; Shoulders, 190 casks. Gold, 109⅝; Exchange, New-York sight, par; Sterling, 531½.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Flour unchanged; sales, 2,400 bbls. Wheat dull; sales, 11,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 17; Extra White Michigan held at $1 30. Corn steady but quiet; sales 2 cars at 95c. Barley quiet; sales, 10,000 bushels Canada at $1 25; 2,500 bushels State at $1 18. Corn-meal, $39 for Bolted, $38 for Unbolted ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $32 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6¼c.; Barley, 5¾c., to New-York; Barley, 5c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson, $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—29,700 bushels Wheat, 7,200 bushels Corn, 152,700 bushels Barley, 9,600 bushels Rye, 1,426,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—19,300 bushels Barley, 893,000 feet Lumber.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 30.—Wool—Demand continues steady, but moderate, manufacturers continuing to supply their wants at the current rates, and holders firm and confident that full prices will be realized for all the available Wool in the market; prices remain the same, with sales of Medium to XXX at 53c.@60c.; Michigan Fleeces, 50c.@51c.; Western Fleeces, 45c.@52c. for common and choice; Combing and Delaine selections, 55c.@62c. for common and choice; Super and Extra Pulled scarce and in demand at 40c.@55c. for common and choice, with small lots of choice Maine at 60c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 30.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 18; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 14½; Extra White do., $1 18½; Amber do., $1 09¼; October, $1 09; No. 1 Red, $1 10½; No. 2 Red, $1 07½; No. 3 do., $1 07. Corn quiet and weak; High Mixed, 84½c.; November, 79¾c.; new, 69c.; December, 67c.; Low Mixed, 83c.; no grade, 82c. Oats steady; No. 1, 53c.; No. 2, 51½c.; Michigan, 52c.; White, 53½c.; Rejected, 50c. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—46,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—18,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 00½; No. 2, 94¾c.; October, 93½c.; November, 92½c. Oats—No. 2 quiet and lower at 49c. Corn lower, moderate demand; No. 2 Mixed, 81c. Rye quiet and firmer; No. 1, 90c. Barley demoralized; No. 2 Spring, $1 02; October, $1 03; No. 3 do., 88c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3c.@3¼c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,400 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—Flour dull; Family, $5 15@$5 35. Wheat very dull; nominally unchanged. Corn quiet and steady at 83c.@85c. Oats firm and scarce at 54c.@55c. Rye steady at 98c. Barley dull for Spring; No. 2 Spring, $1 05@$1 20; Fall in good demand at $1 30@$1 45. Butter steady. Pork nominal. Lard unchanged; Summer, 13½c.@13¾c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders steady at 9c.; Sides nominal. Bacon quiet and steady; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¼c.@15⅜c.; Clear Sides, 16c. Whisky steady at $1 03.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 30.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 82c.@87c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 65c.@70c. Rye unchanged at 90c. Pork nominal. Bacon dull and drooping at 10¼c. for Shoulders, 15½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 16c. for Clear Sides; Hams, sugar-cured, 13½c.; plain, 13c. Bulk Meats dull and irregular; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 15c. Lard, 16½c. Whisky, $1 03. Bagging unchanged.

DETROIT, Sept. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 17¼; No. 1 White, $1 14¼; Amber Michigan, $1 07½. Corn steady at 93c. Oats in good demand at 51c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 30.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 36½c. Resin unchanged; $2 30 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 60 for Hard, $2 60 for Yellow Dip, $2 60 for Virgin. Tar quiet and steady at $2.

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Sept. 30.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 790 bales; gross, 790 bales; sales, 965 bales; stock, 16,236 bales.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 30.—Cotton firm; good demand; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14½c.@14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.@14c.; net receipts, 758 bales; shipments, 202 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 11,850 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 30.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 2,975 bales; gross, 2,975 bales; exports coastwise, 1,323 bales; sales, 1,763 bales; stock, 16,627 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—Cotton—Offerings light; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 1,169 bales; gross, 1,416 bales; sales, 2,400 bales; last evening, 2,100 bales; stock, 22,786 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 30.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 334 bales; exports, coastwise, 280 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 200 bales; stock, 10,147 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 30.—Cotton more active; Middling, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 2,156 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 10,141 bales.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 30—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32¼@32½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 77½c.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 15-16 per cent., which is 1-16 per cent. below the Bank of England's rate. Consols, 92⅜@92½ for both money and the account.

4:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, new fives, 104¾. Erie Railway Shares, 32¾@33. [illegible] Erie Railway Shares, 33¼; do., preferred, 53. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 52½c.

5:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 33½.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 30.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Market firmer; prices have advanced a fraction; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d. Sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. higher. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable October and November, at 7 13-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped September and October, at 7⅞d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 64s. ⅌ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 41s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,300 bales were American.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30—4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November at 8⅛d. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10½d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Common Resin, 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 30—Evening.—Common Resin, 6s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Linseed-oil, 27s. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 26s. 3d.@26s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 30.—Petroleum, 26¾f. for fine pale American.

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The following is the Day Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Thursday, Oct. 1, 1874: Nos. 133, 158, 159, 74, 111, 92, 121, and 140.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The following is the Commission of Appeals Day Calendar for Thursday, Oct. 1: Nos. 288, 290, 292, 293, 294, 270, 203, 204, 252, 264. Adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Donohue, J.*

Nos.
48—O'Brien vs. Traynor.
56—Jackson vs. Barr.
85—Goodheart, Jr., vs. Goodheart.
136—Matter of Naylor.
137—Matter of Casey.
138—Matter of Levy.
139—Matter of Cassidy.
140—Matter of Shiffer.
144—Sofield vs. The Rahway Glue Company.
145—Matter of Meade.
155—Voorhis, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.

Nos.
157—Bates vs. Cunningham.
158—Jackson vs. Barr, &c.
166—Giles vs. Downey.
173—Price vs. Whitbeck.
192—Moore vs. Blunt.
196—Anner vs. Grau, &c.
197—Randall vs. Phillips.
198—Blunt vs. Moore.
199—Same vs. Same.
200—Beggs vs. Brown.
201—Downing vs. Peck.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERMS—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the Term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

*Held by Sutherland, J.*

Martin Nachtman, violation of the Excise laws.

### DECISIONS.

*By Judge Donohue.*

In the matter, &c., of Killoran et al.: McCahill vs. O'Shea; orders granted.

Flaherty vs. Flaherty; motion granted.

Robinson vs. Templeton; memorandum.

Lay vs. Lay; decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

*By Judge Daniels.*

Swanboro vs. Swanboro; Joseph vs. Joseph; decrees of divorce granted to the plaintiffs.

In the matter of Sanford; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Van Vorst.*

Hassock vs. Hyerdahl; motion granted, and referred to William B. Winterton, Esq.

In the matter of Landon vs. Receiver, &c., of Reilly; motion to substitute Receiver as plaintiff granted.

Knopp vs. Knopp; referred to A. J. Perry, Esq.

Hulse vs. Fredenbelt; motion granted.

Livermore vs. Livermore; motion for transfer mortgage granted.

Spittler et al. vs. Koenigberg; motion for Receiver granted; order to be settled on Oct. 1, at 12 M.

Mitchell et al. vs. The Vermont Copper Mining Company et al.; allowance ordered of $1,250.

Spotts vs. The Germania Fire Insurance Company; Fielding vs. Waterhouse; Thurber vs. Moore; Hyde vs. Tompkins; Brown vs. Beekman; Acker vs. Sharp; Gierstein vs. Finck; Rosenthal vs. Chapman; Conity vs. Carroll; Harrison vs. Kirk; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Loew.*

O'Gorman vs. Kamak; application for leave to make motion granted.

Ehrlich vs. McSherry; Manson vs. Laff; see memorandums for counsel.

## SUICIDE OF A PRINTER.

John Lewis Scholler, a printer, aged fifty-seven years, who for over a month past, has been temporarily insane from drink, on Monday evening took Paris green, and died yesterday from the effects of the poison. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest at Scholler's residence, No. 316 West Thirty-ninth street.

## INSTRUCTION.

### MISS HAINES
AND
### MLLE. DE JANON

*Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.*

*They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergartners, to commence Nov. 1.*

*They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.*

*Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.*

### Charlier Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

### MR. HAMMOND'S SCHOOL,
*No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) prepares for business or collegiate courses (classical or scientific.)*

**GARDNER INSTITUTE,**
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

**MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,**
NO. 58 PARK AV.,
For young gentlemen of all ages,
fitting for college or for business.
Four pupils received into the family.
REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principal.

**ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,**
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.
For circulars or admission, address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

**MISS HINSDALE,**
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.
A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

**MRS. & MISS STEERS'**
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

**THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.**
FOUNDED A. D., 1820.
REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Principal.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th avenue, (late No. 101 West 14th st.) reopened Sept. 21; boys prepared for college or business; a primary department. Circulars furnished on application.

**PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,**
**No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,**
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
**Elementary Class for boys from eight upward.**
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

**NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOLS.**—The Antique School will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 5. The drawing from the cast which every applicant, old or new, is required to submit, will be examined by the Council on Saturday night, Oct. 3, or on any Monday evening thereafter. The Life School will reopen in due course.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary,
National Academy of Design.

**COLUMBIA COLLEGE.**—SCHOLASTIC EXERCISES will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 5th day of October. Candidates for admission will be received at the College, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Members of the College classes having conditions to fulfill will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

**COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES.**—Applicants for admission to the School of Mines for the ensuing year, are requested to report themselves at the Registrar's office, in the School Buildings, on the College grounds, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 9:30 A. M. Exercises will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 5.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

**MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S**
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

**GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.**
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

**MISS AYRES'**
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

**JOHN MACMULLEN'S** SCHOOL WILL BE REOPENED Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

**MISS SPRING'S**
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.
Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

**MME. GIRAUD'S** BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 281 Quincy st., Brooklyn.—All the English branches; French and German as read, written, and spoken by daily practice without any extra charge; $300 instruction and board.

**EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL** FOR BOYS AND YoungMen, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

**BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.**—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

**RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE** WILL REOPEN Sept. 23, 1874.—A limited number of boarders accommodated. For circulars, address J. IRVING BURNS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 489 5th av., or CHAS. F. DEEMS, D. D., President, Church of the Strangers.

**J. HARRIS PATTON'S** CLASSICAL SCHOOL reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at THOMSON'S, and CARTER'S, Nos. 1,107, 530, and 1,269 Broadway.

**THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE** for young ladies and gentlemen, and kindergarten, Nos. 369, and 371 West 23d st., has reopened.
FEODOR THORSON, Principal.

**THE MISSES HAYWARD'S** ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

**MISS DU VERNET,** ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

**PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62** Bowery, Up-town College No. 1,275 Broadway. Young and middle-aged men, boys, and ladies qualified for business; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50.

**VACANCY FOR THREE MISSES.**—TUITION in English, French, music, and board $5 per week. Apply at No. 231 Washington av., corner Willoughby av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**THE MISSES ROGERS'** ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day Schoool for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

**STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS,** MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs

**SPANISH LANGUAGE FREE OF CHARGE** at the Evening High School, 13th st., near 6th av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

**DREW LADIES' SEMINARY,** CARMEL, N.Y.—Students received any time before Oct. 20.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

**A KINDERGARTEN** WILL BE OPENED OCT. 1 by Miss Olssen, at No. 280 4th av. The older children will be instructed in reading and writing.

**MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE** FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

**FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,** FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS. Principal.

**MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY** school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

**THE MISSES MARSHALL'S** SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

**NOT FASHIONABLE**—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

**IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART**—N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water-colors, oil-painting. Evening classes Wednesday and Saturday.

**DR. CALLISEN'S** DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 43d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

**HOME SCHOOL** FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

**THE MISSES HUBBARD'S** SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

**MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,** WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

**NAZARETH HALL.**—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

## INSTRUCTION.

### COLUMBIA
No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.
### GRAMMAR
111th year began MONDAY, Sept. 14.
### SCHOOL.
Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

**ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,**
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.,
**Reopens Monday, Sept. 7.**

*This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.*

*Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.*

*It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.*

### Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

**MLLE. ROSTAN'S**
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 29. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

**CARLISLE INSTITUTE**
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,
No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

**MRS. GARRETSON'S**
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

**BOYS' SCHOOL.**
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

**SEWARD INSTITUTE**
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

**DR. J. SACH'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,** No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of classical, English, and French instruction. GERMAN A SPECIAL FEATURE. Apply for circulars. References: President Barnard, Prof. Drisler, Prof. Werner, Chancellor Crosby, S. P. Nash, Esq., Edwin M. Cox, Esq.

**CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.**—CORNWALL-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16.
OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

**MISS WHITCOMB,** 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular. Superior advantages for young ladies from abroad.

**AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,**
No. 6 East 20th st., west of Broadway.
Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Musical Director.
The oldest and most prominent Musical Institute.
Thorough instruction at liberal terms.

**PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.**—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

**HARVARD UNIVERSITY.**—THE PREPARATORY School of Mr. NEWELL, No. 115 East 26th st., is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., George M. Ogden, Esq., &c.

C. M. HARRISON. REV. M. MAURY.
**NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL**—One of the best institutions in the City; prepares for business or college. Location, No. 77 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 21, 1874.
References:
Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., LL. D.; Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D.; F. A. P. Barnard, D. D., LL. D.; A. S. Webb, LL. D.; H. Drisler, LL. D.; Hon. Hamilton Fish.

**ABINGDON BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL** for Young Ladies and Children.—Male department separate. Thorough grounding in English and practical branches. Also preparation in collegiate studies and for business. Interview or circular at Class Rooms, No. 275 West 11th st., New-York.

**PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE**—PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

**PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,** Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

**FEZANDIE INSTITUTE** FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

**THE MISSES GRAHAM,** SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

**MISS. BURGESS**
**WILL REOPEN** her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23, at No. 108 West 47th st.

**THE MISSES LANE'S** BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

**UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,** NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) Primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

**MISS BALLOW'S**
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

**DR. BERTHET'S** BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

**HOME INSTITUTE,** TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

**A FRENCH EVENING CLASS** WILL OPEN on the 15th of October; lessons twice a week, by an experienced teacher. Apply, after 3 P. M., at No. 55 East 52d st.

**MISS MASON WILL RESUME** HER HOME classes for young ladies and children on Oct. 1, at No. 113 West 44th st.

**MLLE. TARDIVEL,** 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

**MRS. WILLIAMES,** NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

**MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER** will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

**POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.**
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

**MISS C. E. FERRIS,** NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

**KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44** East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate.
Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

**PARENTS WHO BELIEVE** THAT THE EARLIEST education is most important, are invited to address or call on Miss DICKSON, Visiting Teacher, No. 23 Lafayette place.

**HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,** WITH THOROUGH instruction and care, will reopen Sept. 18. Address Miss CHAPIN, No. 58 West 33d st.

**MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S** BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

**NOW, BOYS, FOR WORK.**
Sept. 21, Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.
MISS M. W. WARREN.

**MR. CORNWALL'S** SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

**COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL** FOR SMALL boys; number limited. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

**KINDERGARTEN.**—MISS ISABEL S. MOORE will reopen Sept. 29, in Sunday-school-room of New Jerusalem Church, No. 114 East 35th st.

**J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND** CLASSICAL School for Boys, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 23.

**MISS F. B. PRIEST'S** SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

**BOYS' SCHOOL.**—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

**MISS GIBBONS'** ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

**MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL** WILL REOPEN Sept. 21. Lexington av., south-east corner of 37th st.

**CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND** private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

**THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING** School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

## INSTRUCTION.

### M. W. Lyon's
### Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 32D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
OPENS SEPT. 21, NINETEENTH YEAR.
**Rooms**—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.
**Assistants**—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.
**Government**—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.
**Patrons**—Of from 5 to 18 years' connection:
H. M. Alexander,
Jno. Auchincloss,
John Adriance,
Jas. B. Adriance,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,
John S. Boyd,
John Brooks,
Adam T. Bruce,
Benjamin Curtis,
Henry Day,
Jas. H. Goadby,
Parker Handy,
Dr. S. T. Hubbard,
John L. Melcher,
Orson D. Munn,
Wm. H. Osborn,
James Somerville
Homer H. Stuart.

**ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,**
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
**Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.**
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

*Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.*

*The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.*

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

### CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
**No. 108 West 59th st.**
*on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.*
LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

**MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,**
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils: a few vacancies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

**MISS COMSTOCK,**
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.
A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

**MADAME O. da SILVA**
AND
**MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S**
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

**A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS**
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, JR.

**MME. LESPINASSE'S**
Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

**MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE AND PROF. KRAUS,** Formerly of No. 7 Gramercy Park, will open their KINDERGARTEN and intermediate class Oct. 1, and training class for kindergartners Nov. 2, in beautiful spacious apartments opposite the new Cathedral, between Madison and 5th avs., at No. 26 East 50th st., (D'Aert's Institute.) In the intermediate class Froebel's ideas will be continued and extended and more completely realized.

**MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL** for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

**CLAVERACK** College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

## LAW SCHOOLS.

**COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.**
The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.
Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.
For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Aug. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

**LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**—The seventeenth annual session begins Oct. 5 next. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the Bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

## TEACHERS.

**A LADY OF CULTURE AND REFINEMENT,** with excellent references as teacher, desires an engagement in private family. Instructs in English branches, French, Latin, and rudiments of drawing. Especial attention given to piano, organ, and vocal lessons. Address Miss M. C. CLEMENTI, care of Mr. Hastie, No. 1,235 Broadway.

**TEACHERS' BUREAU, NO. 67 WEST 35TH** st.—Schools and parents promptly supplied with efficient and reliable teachers, especially for languages, music, and drawing. Teachers are commended only when found capable. ALMA E. MITCHELL, No. 67 West 35th st. Open from 10 to 3.

**A LADY OF EXPERIENCE** IN TEACHING, who speaks French, and is also qualified to teach the English branches, German, and music, wishes a position as governess. Address E. F. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

**A LADY NOW TEACHING** IN A NEW-YORK school would give private lessons after 2 P. M.; lessons in penmanship, mathematics, and English branches. Address SCHOOL, No. 64 Irving place.

**A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION** as visiting governess to children; English and music; three years' experience; reference given. Address E., Box No. 4,506, New-York Post Office.

**A GRADUATE OF YALE** WITH HIGHEST CITY reference, desires private pupils; preparing for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

**A HARVARD GRADUATE** DESIRES A FEW more private pupils. Address W. S., No. 54½ West 32d st., Up-town *Times* Office.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John F. Butterworth, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the eighth day of September, 1874.
AUGUSTA J. SMITH, Administratrix.
WILLIAM JAY, Administrator
s10-1aw6mT Of John F. Butterworth, deceased.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ECKHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mary Ann Eckhoff, No. 312 West 46th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next. —Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, 1874.
MARY ANN ECKHOFF, Executrix.
ap9-1aw6mTh* GUSTAVUS VOEGE, Executor.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 19 Ferry street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of July, 1874.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, } Executors.
jy9-1aw6mTh* CHARLES H. ISHAM, }

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GARDINER SPRING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Shepherd Knapp, at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of April, 1874.
ap30-1aw6mTh* SHEPHERD KNAPP, } Executors.
THOMAS PAYTON, }

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WESTERFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 474 Sixth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1874.
JAS. W. WESTERFIELD, } Executors.
jy16-1aw6mTh* JOHN BARBERIE, }

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP** HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation. HOWARD LAPSLEY will continue the business, under his own name, at No. 15 Broad st., where for the present Mr. Cox may be found.
HOWARD LAPSLEY,
New-York, Oct. 1, 1874. EDWIN M. COX.

**COPARTNERSHIP.**—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BATES & BOSTWICK, and will continue the banking and stock commission business at No. 13 Broad st.
J. H. BATES.
New-York, Oct. 1, 1874. S. B. BOSTWICK.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**ANY PARTIES DESIROUS** OF INVESTING $1,000 to $10,000 with personal services, are invited to investigate a new business of high character, promising a profit of $150,000 in each State. BEECHER & CO., No. 26 Broad st., Room No. 14.

## FINANCIAL.

### Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

The Bondholders and Creditors are responding to our circulars of Aug. 1 and Sept. 10, so generally and promptly as to afford reasonable and gratifying assurance that the adjustment of the affairs of the Company will now be rapidly completed.

Coupons on over two million bonds have been funded the past week. If the remaining Bondholders will act with like promptness, the protection of their interests will soon be fully assured.

Bondholders can leave their coupons with us and we will attend to the details of funding them without charge.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau St.

### VERMILYE & CO.
### BANKERS,
**16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.**
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

### ANDREWS, MACKAY & CO
**No. 14 Wall st., New-York.**
### ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
Commercial and Travelers' Credits.
**Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.**

*FIRST-CLASS WESTERN*
### CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
FOR SALE BY
### GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nu ssaa st.

### Houston and Texas Central Railway
**1st MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.**
A Small Amount on Main Lines for Sale at Ninety and Interest.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall st.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE.**
By order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, by Edward A. Lawrence, Esq., Auctioneer, the following stocks belonging to the estate of the late James B. Taylor, viz.: 20 Shares New-York Printing Company Stock; 50 Shares Broadway and 7th av. Railroad Company; 300 Shares Bleecker st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; 17 Shares Transcript Association; 200 Shares Dry Dock East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company Stock; 2,000 Shares Proprietors City of Brunswick, Ga.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 18, 1874.
EDWARD H. TRACY, LAURA S. TAYLOR, Executors of James B. Taylor, deceased.

**HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.**
SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to WILLIAM H. SWIFT, Esq., at Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO'S, No. 56 Wall street, New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of CHARLES MERRIAM, Agent, No. 26 Sears' Building, Boston, will be received until TUESDAY, October 6, 1874, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture of Mortgage dated April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, October 7, 1874, and the accepted bids declared.
WM. H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHL. THAYER.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, }
UNION BUILDING, NOS. 52 AND 54 WILLIAM ST., }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1874. }
**THE ANNUAL MEETING** OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors to fill vacancies caused by rotation of service, and for other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 217 West 4th st., Cincinnati, Ohio, THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., 17th of September inst., until 10 o'clock A. M. 12th of October next.
By order, W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

**ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.,** BANKERS, No. 12 Wall st., have money to loan on First Mortgages in New-York City and vicinity, in sums of $5,000 and upward, without bonus. Apply immediately.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
**REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND BONDS** sold by auction; sales for Executors, Referees, Assignees, &c., made on the most favorable terms.
OFFICE No. 14 PINE ST.

**FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND** sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

## DIVIDENDS.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD }
COMPANY, (REORGANIZED,) }
SANDUSKY, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1874. }
**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the share capital stock of this company, payable on and after the 1st day of October next at the office of the First National Bank of Sandusky, Ohio, in par exchange to Eastern stockholders. Holders of stock certificates not transferred with their own name on the books of the company are requested to forward their certificates immediately to this office for transfer.
J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

**OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.**
SIXTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1874.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. for the three months ending the 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of October next.
Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Oct. 5, and reopened on the 16th.
J. B. HOUSTON, Treasurer.

**QUARTERLY DIVIDEND**
FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1874. }
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. will be paid on and after Oct. 1.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1874.
**COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS,** maturing Oct. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William st., New-York: Chicago and Alton Railroad Income Bonds, St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, Dubuque South western Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY }
OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874. }
**A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND** a half per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, the 1st, to Thursday, the 22d of October next.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY, }
TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 15, 1874. }
**DIVIDEND.**—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO Dollars and Fifty Cents per Share has this day been declared on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 10th day of October next, at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 57 Broadway, or Philadelphia.
The transfer books will be closed from 21st day of September until 11th day of October next.
LEROY H. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON }
RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1874. }
**A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND** One-half per cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of October.
Transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th of October.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R. R. CO., }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1874. }
**A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS** this day been declared payable on the 27th day of October to the shareholders who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th day of October next.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD }
COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1874. }
**THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A QUARTERLY** Dividend of TWO AND A HALF (2½) PER CENT. in cash on and after the 20th October prox.
Transfer-books will be closed from 30th inst. till 21st October.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

**THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE** Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (of California,) due Oct. 4, 1874, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 9 Nassau st., New-York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE }
HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY, }
No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1874. }
**THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF OCTOBER,** 1874, on Consolidated Bonds will be paid at National City Bank.
W. M. RICE,
Financial Agent.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD }
COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1874. }
**THE COUPONS DUE OCT. 1,** ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the International Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date by the National City Bank.
JACOB S. WETMORE, Treasurer.

**THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST** MORTGAGE Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, (San Joaquin Valley Branch,) and of the Central Pacific Railroad Company Land Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1874, will be paid at the office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD STREETS, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1874. }
**LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD**
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.
Coupons from the above bonds, due 1st October prox., will be paid upon presentation at our office on and after that date.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

### UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
**Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.**
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits on or before Oct. 10 bear interest from Oct. 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

### IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

## SHIPPING.

### CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM NEW-YORK. |
|---|---|
| *Algeria, Wed'day, Sept. 30 | Java, Saturday, Oct. 17 |
| Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 3 | *Bothnia, Wed'day, Oct. 21 |
| *Abyssinia, Wed., Oct. 7 | Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 24 |
| China, Saturday, Oct. 10 | *Scotia, Wed'day, Oct. 28 |
| *Russia, Wed'day, Oct. 14 | Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 31 |

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC..............SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC..............SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..............SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

### ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

| | |
|---|---|
| Victoria, Saturday..Oct. 3 | Utopia, Saturday....Oct. 24 |
| Ethiopia, Saturday, Oct. 10 | Bolivia, Saturday....Oct. 31 |
| California, Saturday, Oct. 17 | Elysia, Saturday....Nov. 7 |

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
As low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

### STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 7
STATE OF FLORIDA..........Wednesday, Oct. 14
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, Oct. 21
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 28
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Nov. 4
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

**NATIONAL LINE.**
NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River,
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Egypt......Oct. 3, 11 A. M. | England......Oct. 24, 3 P. M. |
| The Queen..Oct. 10, 3 P. M. | Spain......Oct. 31, 10 A. M. |

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**FOR LIVERPOOL,**
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..............Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..............Oct. 13, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES..............Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

**INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.**
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
**FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.**
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, Oct. 3, at 12 M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE, SURMONT..............Saturday..Oct. 3
ST. LAURENT, LACHESNEZ..............Saturday..Oct. 17
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..............Saturday..Oct. 31
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

**STEAMER PEREIRE,** FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

**NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.**
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. ERNST, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. A. DE LIMON, on SATURDAY, Oct. 3.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin..............................$100 gold.
Second cabin..............................60 gold.
Steerage..............................24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

**ATLAS MAIL LINE.**
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..............................Oct. 9
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA..............................Oct. 27
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL..............................Oct. 8
ATLAS..............................Oct. 30
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

**NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.**
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## SHIPPING.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,**
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 3, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Oct. 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

**GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT**
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Thursday, Oct. 1.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ——, Saturday, Oct. 3.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Oct. 6.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

**NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.**
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Oct. 20.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Oct. 6.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Oct. 13.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections—at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

**NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.**
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:
**FOR HAVANA.**
CITY OF HAVANA, (via Nassau.)........Thursday, Oct. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Thursday, Oct. 8
CITY OF MEXICO........Saturday, Oct. 10
CITY OF MERIDA........Thursday, Oct. 15
**FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,**
calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO........Saturday, Oct. 10
CUBA........Saturday, Oct. 31
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

## RAILROADS.

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,**
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:20 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

**ERIE RAILWAY.**
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

**NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.**
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

## RAILROADS.

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**
On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:
NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R.
No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st. near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
ERIE RAILWAY.
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

**NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

**WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.**
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4.20 and 8.20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M. Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

## STEAM-BOATS.

**STONINGTON LINE**
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.
The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
E. A. DE VRAU, L. W. FILKINS,
Freight Agent. Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

**SEA BIRD,**
for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 31 North River, foot of Franklin st.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | | LEAVE RED BANK. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, Oct. 1 | 7:30 A. M. | Thursday, Oct. 1 | 12:00 M. |
| Friday, 2d | 8:30 A. M. | Friday, 2d | 1:00 P. M. |
| Saturday, 3d | 2:00 P. M. | Monday, 5th | 1:00 P. M. |
| Tuesday, 6th | 12:00 M. | Tuesday, 6th | 4:30 P. M. |
| Wednesday, 7th | 2:00 P. M. | Thursday, 8th | 6:45 A. M. |
| Thursday, 8th | 2:30 P. M. | Friday, 9th | 7:00 A. M. |
| Friday, 9th | 3:00 P. M. | | |

**ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.**—Boat leaves foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. After Oct. 3, will leave New-York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Albany on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning the following day, $1.

**FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST.,** Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M. except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.
N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

**ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.**—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.
SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

**MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.**—Fare 50 cents deck, $1 with berth, $1 50 with room; J. B. SCHUYLER, from (Pier No. 43) Spring st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M., connecting ahead of all boats by railroads. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

**FOR YONKER'S DAILY,** (INCLUDING SUNDAYS.) STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay st., 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

**FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.**—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.**—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON** Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT** OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MILTON CALDWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,884.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Milton Caldwell, of said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of October, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) Room No. [illegible] the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of September, 1874.
s24-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT** OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM L. EARLE and SAMUEL S. EARLE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Abraham L. Earle and Samuel S. Earle, of Yonkers, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, heretofore carrying on business under the firm name and style of A. L. Earle & Son, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 28th day of August A. D., 1874.
MOSES M. ROBINSON, Assignee,
No. 59 William street, New-York City.
a17-1aw3wTh*

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED** States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MILTON CALDWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,884.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Milton Caldwell, of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, formerly carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of August, A. D. 1874.
MILES G. MOIES, Assignee,
No. 181 Cedar street, Room No. 2, New-York City.
Southern District of New-York, ss.—I hereby designate *The New-York Times* and New-York *Commercial Advertiser* as the newspapers in which the above notice shall be published.
a17-1aw3wTh* JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Register in Bankruptcy.

**DISTRICT COURT** OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID COLDEN MURRAY, LINDLEY M. FERRIS, JR., and ROBERT M. FERRIS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of David Colden Murray, Lindley M. Ferris, Jr., and Robert M. Ferris, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the [illegible] day of October, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED** States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT DUNKELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 19th September, 1874.
o1-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED** States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JULIUS HAHNE and ADAM BLOCK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at Newark, in said district, on the twelfth day of October, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Stattis S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, (No. 663 Broad street,) for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. Yours, &c.,
E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED** States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JAMES P. BRADLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a third general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at Newark, in said district, on the fifteenth day of October, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Stattis S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, (No. 663 Broad street,) for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
Yours, &c.,
E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

## DRESS-MAKING.

**DRESS-MAKING.**
No. 27 St. Mark's place, between 2d and 3d avs. Street suits, evening dresses, home dresses, children's suits, infants' trousseaux, fashionably and neatly made at moderate prices. Cutting and fitting done. Orders promptly executed.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, (before No. 405 5th av. and 37th st.,) families will find first-class butlers, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, nurses, maids of all nationalities; their references being conscientiously investigated. No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS and women; good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH AV., employers will find a very large selection of first-class servants of every description, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters, coachmen, &c.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN DIRECTORY, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker st., a large number of capable and trustworthy German servants for all capacities.

AT THE SWEDISH OFFICE, NO. 108 EAST 27th st., Swedish servants a specialty; also French and Germans; male and female.
MAURICE LINDGUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., families can select their servants of all nations; also waiters and coachmen.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORMERLY with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS A housekeeper or companion. Best references given. Address P., Box No. 632, Norwich, Conn.

CHAMBER-MAID — WAITRESS.—BY TWO young women, together, to do the work of a small family, or as chamber-maid and waitress and laundress; the best of references for capability, honesty, and sobriety; they are both neat and willing. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young Swedish girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is very neat and cleanly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO SWEDISH young women: one is good cook, washer, and ironer; other is very capable, active, tidy, chamber-maid, waitress, and generally useful; City or country; has satisfactory references. Can be seen at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress; is neat, willing, and obliging; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young girl; can operate on several machines; or would wait on a lady; is willing and obliging; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 West 24th st., bell No. 12.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, AND assist in washing.—By a very respectable young German woman; or take care of children; neat, kind, willing; good testimonials; City or country. Call at Bookham's, removed to No. 309 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT girl as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; highly recommended. Call at No. 7 West 56th st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; first-class laundress; puffing, polishing, and fluting with all kinds of machines. Can be seen at No. [illegible] East 29th st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—AS CHAMBER-MAID and to do fine washing, or as good plain cook; eight years' City reference. Call at No. 224 Madison av., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class chamber-maid and plain sewing; best City reference. Address Chamber-maid, Box No. 76 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and seamstress; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a boarding-house; fourteen months' excellent reference. Call at No. 128 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS waitress, or as a girl with chamber-work; five years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 26 East 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY EXPERIENCED young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; twelve years' best City references. Call at No. 150 West 17th st., one pair stairs, front.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; has best City reference from last place; has no objections to a private boarding-house. Call at 232 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as chamber-maid and to do sewing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 131 West 35th st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant person as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; highly recommended. Apply at No. [illegible] West 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and to do fine sewing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 1 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or would do chamber-work and sewing. Call or address 222 West 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do chamber-work and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 49 West 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chamber-maid and laundress; best City references. Call in the fancy store, No. 628 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT woman, and daughter about fourteen, smart and useful; woman is good cook, and excellent at washing and ironing; understands butter, cream, &c.; City or country; have good references; very low wages. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant young woman; she is a thorough cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, &c., and all other cooking; gets up nice side dishes; excellent baker; very best City reference; City or country. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, capable colored young woman, for City or country; is good cook, washer, and ironer; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough cook in all branches, plain or fancy; or can cook for a hotel, or dinner cook in a restaurant or first-class boarding-house; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant young woman as cook; can do French or English, and all other cooking; meats, game, soups of all kinds, nice side dishes, excellent baker; very best City references; country or City. Call at Bookham's, removed to No. 309 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; is a good cook and thorough washer, ironer, and general house-worker; City or country, or would go South any distance; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, general house-work; will be found a respectful and economical servant, good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO NEAT and tidy (colored) young women would like places together; the former is a first-rate cook, and the latter an experienced chamber-maid and waitress; both can furnish an undoubted reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, reliable young woman, who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, (sisters;) one as first-class cook, other as first-class laundress; will be found reliable; have long and first-class City references. Call at No. 118 West 19th st., near 6th av., rear.

COOK, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman as cook and to assist in the washing; is an excellent baker, &c.; neat, willing, and obliging; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN AS professed cook; understands French, German, and American cooking thoroughly, and can furnish undoubted reference. Inquire for J. at Odell's German Bureau, No 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SISTERS, (SWEDES;) GOOD cook and excellent washer and ironer; one as chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-work, (or do the work between them;) City or country; have suitable references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough cook; has best references as a capable, sober, and reliable person; is an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RELIABLE WOMAN AS GOOD family cook; can roast, cook game; boiling and broiling; is a first-class baker and cake maker; keeps her kitchen in good order; can furnish the best of reference. Call at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, (WHOM WE know,) as first-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, &c.; can furnish the best of reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; private family or private boarding house; best City references; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY SWEDISH MOTHER AS first-class cook; can do all kinds of cooking, pastry, jellies; daughter as first-class waitress; can furnish the best of references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS good cook; bread and pastry baker; good City recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 Hester st., between Bowery and Chrystie st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist with coarse washing; best City references. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook in a private family; best City reference. Call in the fancy store, No. 628 6th av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN; she is an excellent cook, and has the best of City references. None but a private family need apply at No. 290 3d av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS GOOD plain cook; would do the coarse washing and ironing; the best of City references. Call or address, for two days, No. 287 7th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS COOK IN a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 156 West 41st st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, AS order cook or vegetable cook in a hotel; best of references can be given. Call at No. 338 East 9th st., Room No. 20.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands French and American cooking in all branches; no objection to a hotel or first-class boarding-house; best reference. Call at No. 157 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook and to assist with washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; City reference. Call at No. 319 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, IN A PRIVATE family, as good plain cook; best City references. Address M. M., Box No. 17 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., for two days.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls together, or would go separately; one as cook, and the other as first-class waitress; both have the best reference. Call at No. 314 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook and to do coarse washing; willing and obliging; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 225 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, or assist in the washing, or would go as laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 614 Lexington av., near 53d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, as good cook, to assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 163 East 44th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook; will assist with the washing; City reference. Call at No. 116 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 203 East 39th st. Ring third bell.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS GOOD cook; has good City reference. Apply at No. 629 6th av., in the store; can be seen for two days.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 217 East 25th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

DRESS-MAKING.—AN OLD DRESS-MAKER will work very reasonably at her own room; silks, $15; worsted, $12. Call at or address Tyson's Circulating Library, No. 745 6th av.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT seamstress and dress-maker; would go out by the day or week, or take a permanent situation; first-class cutter and fitter of ladies' dresses; very best City references. Call or address for two days, No. 307 7th av.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON; would take charge of grown children, teach them, and sew; make herself useful; no objection to the country. Call at present employer's, 328 5th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN who has had experience; would take charge of a gentleman's house; willing to assist with the duties of a plain household. Address E. H. E., Astor Place Hotel, No. 25 3d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE German girl for house-work; or would cook, wash, and iron; has good references; for City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work; has the best of City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 26 2d av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN English Protestant young woman; thorough seamstress; cut and fit, operate, dress-make, finish, trim, &c.; dress hair very neatly; is willing to travel; country or City; can furnish best testimonials. Call at Bookham's, removed to No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN as lady's maid or seamstress; first-class hair-dresser and dress-maker; best of references. Can be seen for two days at Mme. Goiard's, No. 525 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG person as lady's maid; is accustomed to France; will go to Europe or South; is competent in her duties; good reference. Can be seen at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and seamstress; no objection to the country, or would travel with a lady; best of City reference. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman, with eighteen months' City reference from her last employer, who can be seen; would like a place in a private family; is an excellent laundress and an experienced chamber-maid. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for A. T.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT woman, who understands her business in every branch; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman; is a first-class laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; country or City; highly recommended, sober, honest, obliging, &c. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has several years' experience and reference; City or country. Call at No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; expert at her business; does up linens, muslins, laces, &c., in superior style; best reference. Address Laundress, Box No. 90 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress; willing to assist with chamber-work in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 137 West 25th st.; ring No. 1 bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS laundress; good City references. Can be seen for two days at Mme. Goiard's French Bureau, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; best City reference. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 31 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's or family washing, or go out by the day to wash, iron, or house-clean; best City references. Call at No. 869 2d av., near 47th st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND VERY experienced woman, as head laundress in a hotel, who is very competent to fulfil her duties; best reference. Call at No. 69 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—AS LAUNDRESS; IS A GOOD washer and ironer; expert at all kinds of fineries, fluting, &c.; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 236 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—A GOOD LAUNDRESS TO TAKE in washing, or to go out by the day to wash and iron. Call at No. 108 West 40th st., first floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, LATELY landed, as laundress in a private family. Address Laundress, Box No. 100 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country, or would like to travel. Call at No. 111 West 15th st., near 6th av., front basement.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, respectable young girl, who is fond and kind to children; can speak and instruct young children in French; is also a good seamstress, and a willing, well-tempered girl; has best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE AND SEWING.—BY AN ENGLISH young woman, who is good in the care of children, &c., and can do chamber-work, &c.; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; has City reference of four years and a half from last employer. Can be seen at No. 516 3d av., near 34th st., third floor.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, as nurse; can bring up an infant from birth; has several years' experience; the best of City references; City or country. Can be seen at Mme. Goiard's French Bureau, No. 525 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A NEWLY-ARRIVED FRENCH GIRL as nurse, chamber-maid, and seamstress; is neat, willing, and obliging; City or country. Call at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, LATELY landed, who lived out in the City of Dublin, to care children and assist in any domestic duties required; or house-work in a small family; good reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE AND MAID FOR AN INVALID LADY.—IS thoroughly efficient in the above duties; has ten years' experience; is very kind and trustworthy; would not object to a growing up child. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY DESIRES a place for her nurse and seamstress, whom she can recommend. Call from 1 until 3 P. M., at No. 54 East 61st st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, AS NURSE and seamstress; works on sewing-machines; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 334 West 53d st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PERSON, AS nurse or chamber-maid; has the most satisfactory City references. Can be seen at No. 176 East 30th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as nurse and seamstress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 145 West 24th st.

NURSE.—TO GO TO EUROPE TO TAKE ENTIRE charge of an infant or walking children; is a good sailor and has good references. Call at 167 East 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS; can make infants' and children's clothing, and all kinds of silk embroidery and fine initials; willing to be generally useful; City references given. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as seamstress; can cut and fit for children; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to the care of grown children; good City reference. Call at No. 309 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN as seamstress, or to wait on young ladies; good references. Can be seen at Mme. Goiard's French Bureau, No. 525 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and ladies' maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best City reference. Apply at 24 East 14th st., between University place and 5th av., hair store.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY DESIRES A PLACE FOR a very respectable girl as a first-class seamstress, and who can operate on several machines, and is willing to assist in chamber-work, or look after a grown child. Can be seen at her present employer's between the hours of 10 and 4, No. 20 East 22d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A FEW MORE LADIES' work; will do all kinds of family sewing by the day; can trim dresses and finish, make button-holes, and operate on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine. Call or address No. 199 East 46th st., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS seamstress and lady's maid; is a competent hair-dresser; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call from 12 to 3 o'clock at present employer's, 37 West 56th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class seamstress; is a good sewer; can operate well, take care of a little girl, or wait on a lady and do sewing; has good reference. Apply at No. 328 East 21st st., near 2d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; would wait on a lady, or see to a growing child. Call or address No. 9 West 46th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; understands making and altering ladies' and children's dresses; willing to do light chamber-work and assist in the care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 238 East 36th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT waitress; has a great number of years' experience from one family; is fully competent and trustworthy in every way; can do chamber-work; is careful and tidy. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS THOROUGH waitress in a private family; understands all kinds of salads and sauces; the best reference; wages from $18 to $20. Address M. H., Box No. 75 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, as waitress or as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 134 East 24th st., near Lexington av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS, and to make herself useful. Apply for two days at No. 324 East 36th st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; would do washing and ironing at her own residence, or go out by the day house-cleaning or washing; best City reference. Call at No. 228 East 29th st.

### MALES.

AN AMERICAN, WHO HAS LIVED ABROAD thirty years, knows England and the Continent thoroughly, speaks French and Italian fluently, with good knowledge of Spanish and German, seeks engagement of a commercial or literary nature, or as traveling companion. Address R. D. W., Box 150 Times Office.

BUTLER.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN; would like a place in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly and can furnish the very best of references from the first families in this City. Inquire for R. at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man, a native of England; reference as above; good reference given. Address T. C., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED THIRTY-one; has had many years' experience in first-rate families both in London and Paris; has City reference and good testimonials; no objection to travel. Address J. J., at McCarthy's, No. 211 West 31st st.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF TWENTY-ONE years, a position in some hardware or china and glassware house, where he can by industry and perseverance learn the business thoroughly; references as to character and integrity; security if necessary. Address Hardware or Queensware, Jersey City Post Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN AND wife, aged twenty-six years, no children; man as coachman and groom, also willing to be useful; wife a good cook, laundress, and butter maker; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman and groom; one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has lived in first-class places in this City; can give nine years' reference from last employer. Address S., Box No. 39 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROUGHLY experienced; aged twenty-seven; three years' good reference; out of employment on account of family going to Europe. Address W. W., Coachman, No. 101 West 20th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—HOUSE-WORK.—By a man and wife; the man as coachman and groom, the wife would do general house-work, if required, in a small family; no incumbrance; City reference. Address C., Box No. 233 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT, AS coachman or groom; is a thorough horseman; is willing to be useful; speaks good English; small stature; neat; strictly sober. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A SINGLE man, aged thirty years, who can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care cattle, and make himself generally useful; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY AN American Protestant, aged twenty-six years, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do plain gardening, tend furnace, &c.; best recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE colored man; is steady and sober; no objection to the country; good reference. Address C. L., No. 11 Grand st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman; can be well recommended by his present employer. Call or address J. M., at Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's stable, No. 7 East 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, TO PROCURE a place for a competent and careful coachman; will be disengaged in a few days. Call at No. 54 William st., third floor, office No. 10, or No. 212 West 59th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, (Scotch Protestant;) understands his business thoroughly; excellent City reference. Address A. A., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman; has the best City reference from last employer. Call or address at Smythe's harness store, corner of 6th av. and 54th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT young man, single, with first-class reference; is sober and willing to make himself useful and obliging. Call or address T. H., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, steady man, as coachman; understands his business, and has excellent reference. Call or address No. 144 West 39th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; City or country; best testimonials as to character and ability. Call or address for two days James D., No. 309 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches, with six years' best City reference. Call or address P. S., No. 6 West 45th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; REFERENCE unexceptionable. Address T. P., No. 142 East 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN (ENGLISH;) married, no incumbrance; City reference. Address Coachman, No. 464 3d av., in store.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Address W. B., Box No. 214 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO PROCURE a situation for his coachman; is married, but without family; is willing to take care of a gentleman's house and stock in the country for the Winter; can come highly recommended. Address William, Box No. 803 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By a German Protestant man, aged twenty-four years, who can drive well, take good care of horses, carriages and harness; also do gardening, milk, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—FLOWER, VEGETABLE, GRAPERY, &c.—By a married man, aged thirty-four years, (two children,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, including forcing, pruning, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER OR GENERAL MAN.—IS A good plain gardener; would take the entire charge of a small place, for which he can be thoroughly recommended; married; no family. Address J. D., Box No. 66 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE DESIRES THE care of an invalid gentleman; best City references. Address "Nurse," Box No. 66 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—ATTENDANT TO INVALID GENTLEMAN; qualifications and references warranted thoroughly satisfactory; no objection to the country or to assist to wait on table. Call at present employer's, No. 41 West 17th st.

VALET.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a re-engagement as valet, waiter, or attendant to an invalid; great experience in all cases; can be highly recommended. Address M. C., Box No. 92 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER MAN, who has lived in the best families; can produce first-class testimonials as regards capability, honesty, sobriety, and thoroughly understands his duties. Apply for two days at No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, IN A private family or first-class boarding-house; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Address A. D., Box No. 42, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PROTESTANT; speaks English; is a thorough waiter; knows how and willing to be useful; first-class references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family, as waiter; understands his business in all its branches; keeps silver in first-class order; best City reference; no objection to the country. Address R. L., Box No. 25 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A THOROUGHLY competent, honest, sober man; one who understands the duties belonging to his position; has the best of City references. Address M. C., Box No. 37 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE MAN, AS waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; highly recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family; best recommendations. Can be seen at present employer's, for two days, No. 38 East 39th st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country, who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, WHOLE OR PART; six stalls; desirable accommodations; No. 139 West 38th st. Apply at No. 427 5th av.

TO LET—THREE STALLS AND ROOM FOR ONE carriage in private stable, No. 153 East 38th st. Apply on premises.

COUPE ROCKAWAY FOR SALE, PRICE $300. Private stable, No. 17 West 44th st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

**MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,**
(MURRAY HILL.)
Corner 6th av. and 38th st.
W. L. FISH, Proprietor.
AMERICAN PLAN, BOARD $3 50.

The above house having recently added seventy-five additional rooms, elegantly furnished, now extending to 38th st., being in the most delightful and fashionable part of the City, offers extra inducements to families or single gentlemen locating permanent or transient.

***St. Denis Hotel,***
(European plan,) Broadway and 11th st., New-York. Location unsurpassed; good family and single rooms, at moderate prices for the Winter. Restaurant first-class.
GEO. W. HUNT, Manager.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 45TH ST.—SMALL PRIVATE family can accommodate a party of two, three, or four persons with a magnificently furnished parlor and one or two large, airy bedrooms, with board; everything first-class; no other boarders. Address N. L., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
No. 22 East 35th st.
Two of her most elegant suites, with private table, front parlor and bedroom, and two single rooms for gentlemen.

TO LET—NEAR MADISON SQUARE, FAMILY PRIVATE, elegant apartments, with or without superior board, or private table; private baths, ample closets; references. Address MORTON, Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Elegant suits of rooms, newly furnished, consisting of parlor floor, with front basement, second, third, and fourth floors; private table only; references exchanged.

A NEWLY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ON second floor, with hot and cold water, to let to a gentleman, without board; family private; location first class. No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

NO. 350 WEST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor, with board, two large closets, hot and cold water; table unexceptionable; convenient to Elevated Railroad depot, Broadway stages, &c. References exchanged.

NO. 45 WEST 29TH ST.
Handsomely-furnished parlor floor, en suite; two square rooms above; location most desirable for gentlemen; few doors west of Broadway; family small; house first-class.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.
One suite, consisting of four handsome rooms; bath-room, hot and cold water, and ample closet room; with or without private table. References exchanged.

NO. 232 EAST 11TH ST., NEXT ST. MARK'S Church.—Handsomely-furnished rooms with superior board to adult parties of respectability wishing a quiet, well-ordered home; location unexceptionable and convenient to Broadway.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON and 4th avs.—Rooms to let with board to gentleman and their wives, and single gentlemen; rooms connecting, suitable for a family.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TO ADULTS a second and part of third floor, furnished, with board; references required. Address A. B., Box No. 150 Times Office, for three days.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, private table if desired, can obtain full particulars, location, price, &c., free. Apply to COLES & HUBBARD, Agents, No. 64 West 33d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.—ONE SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished apartments, with board; also large and small front room for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—Elegantly-furnished suites of apartments with private table; house first-class in all its appointments. Apply at No. 137 East 21st st.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a room suitable for a single gentleman; references given and required. Address or call on E. MARCUS, Nos. 26 and 27 New Chambers st.

NO. 147 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, a handsome front parlor; also a room for single gentleman; family small; references.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, second and third floors, to let, with board; references exchanged. M. E. GAGE.

NO. 132 EAST 29TH ST.—TWO OR THREE rooms with ample closet-room to let, with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 273, BETWEEN 29TH AND 30th sts., second floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with strictly first-class board.

NO. 280 4TH AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL rent two medium-sized rooms to gentlemen, with or without board; bath-room on same floor; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO OR THREE pleasant rooms to gentlemen, without board; references exchanged. Apply at 325 West 20th st.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.
Two fine front rooms on second floor to rent; also, a hall room, with or without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN without board; moderate prices; references required. No. 118 East 22d st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, AT NO. 58 Irving Place, near Clarendon and Westminster Hotels.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished suite of rooms to let, with first-class board. References exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom, parlor floor, with or without private table; third floor, large room, with board.

NO. 217 WEST 14TH ST.—ONE LARGE, elegant room, with hall room connecting, also two large hall rooms to let, with board; house first-class.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY.—FOR RENT, SUITES of rooms, suitable for bachelors, heated by steam, with baths, &c. Apply to janitor.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms, with private table; first-class in every appointment; references exchanged.

NO. 42 EAST 19TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with good board, for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen; also table board; references exchanged.

NO. 149 WEST 41ST ST.—WELL-FURNISHED rooms, with good board, for a few gentlemen; references.

MADISON AV.
Handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite, for gentlemen. Call at or address No. 75 Madison av.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS OFFERING very desirable suites of apartments, with private table.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with board, for adults who desire a refined home.

NO. 76 BARROW ST., NEAR HUDSON.—FURNISHED rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board; gas and bath; private family; no moving.

NO. 77 WEST 45TH ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with strictly first-class board, singly or en suite.

NO. 344 WEST 40TH ST.—FIRST FLOOR AND basement to rent, furnished, to two young gentlemen, without board.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS—PARLOR AND upper floors; rents, $2, $3, and $5. No. 216 East 10th st.

NO. 250 MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH ST., one elegant parlor floor to let, with private table; also, one smaller suite, without.

NO. 302 2D AV., FIRST DOOR ABOVE 17TH ST.—An entire second floor, singly or en suite; also rooms for single gentlemen to let with board.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—To let, with board, handsomely furnished rooms, second and third floors. No. 150 West 34th st.

NO. 147 WEST 43D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let with first-class board for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs., handsomely-furnished parlor floor, with or without private table; also one or two rooms on third floor.

NO. 42 EAST 21ST ST.—SUITE OF APARTMENTS to let, well furnished, with board.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO let, with or without board, at No. 1,263 Broadway.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL IS PREPARED to let fine suites of apartments; private table only.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent to gentlemen. Family strictly private.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with board; also table board.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—DESIRABLE SUITES of rooms to let, with or without private table.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID AND TO ASSIST with waiting; must also be able to do sewing; City references required. Apply at No. 16 East 43d st. on Thursday from 10 to 12 and from 5 to 6.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY, ABOUT FOURTEEN years of age; wages $4 per week; references required. Address Errand Boy, Box No. 126 Times Office.

WANTED—BOY IN A BOOK STORE; ORDERLY habits, and writes a plain hand. Address H., Box No. 123 Times Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron in a small family. Apply before 12 o'clock, at No. 17 West 18th st.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A LAW OFFICE; STATE age, experience, and wages desired. Address CALTON, Box No. 150 Times Office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash, and iron; also a chamber-maid and waitress; must be willing to go to the country; good references required. Apply between 5 and 6 P. M., at No. 61 West 17th st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

COLOSSEUM.
Broadway and 35th st.
BRILLIANT CONSTELLATION. GALAXY OF TALENT.
An entire change of programme.
NEW ARTISTS, NEW ILLUSIONS, AND NEW SENSATIONS.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.
SIGNOR ABECCO,
America's greatest patriotic Harpist and Tenor.
Mr. TOM BARTLEMAN, the great Basso Buffo.
Miss ANGIE SCHOTT, the Queen of Illusionists.
Miss MARION FISKE, the brilliant Soubrette.
Mr. MOSE FISKE, the Characteristic Comedian.
Mr. J. A. EMIDY, and his celebrated Grand Orchestra from her Majesty's Theatre, London, England, and a host of other artists. The realistic cyclorama of PARIS BY MOONLIGHT, STARLIGHT, GASLIGHT, with the superb and thrilling effects of the thunder-storm, lightning, wind, and rain. The celebrated act of BLIND READING received with great enthusiasm. Ye doleful tragedy of PUNCH AND JUDY, for ye little folke.
MASKS AND FACES.
THE DEVIL'S GORGE,
with its superb cataract of real water.
DOLORES, THE GYPSY,
in her cavern of mystery.
TWENTY MINUTES IN SHADOW LAND.
THE ANTHROPOGLOSUS.
Grand performances on the organ, recitations from celebrated authors, &c., &c.!
Open afternoon and evening from 2:30 to 5 P. M. and 8 to 10:30 P. M.
Admission, $1. Children half price. No extras.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY EVENING
In fulfillment of a desire to afford the musical public of New-York and vicinity an opportunity of hearing in concert the remarkable ensemble of vocal and instrumental talent comprised in the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
the director takes pleasure in announcing that the
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
will be given at the
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 4,
on which occasion a most attractive programme will be interpreted by the following artists:
Signora VICTORIA POTENTINI,
(her first appearance in concert,)
Mlle. BIANCA DONADIO,
(her début in America,)
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
(her first appearance at the Grand Opera-house,)
Signor BENFRATELLI,
(his first appearance in concert,)
Signor FIORINI,
(his first appearance in concert,)
Mr. G. F. HALL, basso, Signor MOROSINI, pianist,
and the
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE ITALIAN OPERA.
Musical Director and Conductor.......Mr. S. BEHRENS
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location. Parlor chairs, $2. For sale at the Academy of Music, Shirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway, and during the day and evening on Sunday at the box-office of the Grand Opera-house.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE.
MM. GRAU and CHIZZOLA.......Lessees and Managers.
TO-NIGHT, LAST BUT TWO OF
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE. | AIMEE, MINELLY, GANDON, DUPLAN, DEBEER, DUBOUCHET.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 3, at 1:30,
LAST TREBIZONDE MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, at 8 o'clock,
POSITIVELY LAST TIME OF
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5,
will be presented for the first time this season,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT,
on which occasion the eminent tenor,
M. CHARLES KOLLETZ,
will make his FIRST APPEARANCE in New-York.

COLOSSEUM.
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
THE ANTHROPOGLOSUS.

GRAND MUSICAL
AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT AT STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, 1874.
The following-named speakers and the following artists will appear:
REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH.
Hon. ALGERNON SULLIVAN.
Col. T. B. THORP.
GEORGE W. MORGAN, Organist.
Signor G. MORRICINI, Pianist.
Mr. CHARLES FRITCH, Tenor.
Mr. W. J. WINCH, Tenor.
Mrs. JENNIE J. YOUNG, Contralto.
Mrs. M. ALDEN MILLER, Readings.
Miss LILLIE RICHIE, Violinist.
Miss LYDIA KUNZ, Pianist.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. E. L. DAVENPORT. WOOD'S
THIS EVENING AT 8, A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS. | MATINEE AT 2. M. W. LEFFINGWELL, A. H. SHELDON. HAND AND GLOVE.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.
A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on second floor, with or without private table; also a single room for a gentleman. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD.—NO. 19 5th av., adjoining and connected by passage-way with the Brevoort House; the parlor floor, three rooms deep, with private bath, &c.; also second floor, three rooms deep, with adjoining bedroom, bath, &c. Apply as above.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT with board a second floor, beautifully furnished, to a gentleman and wife. Permanent parties who really desire a pleasant home may address HARMONY, Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms on third and fourth floors, also one on parlor floor, for families and single gentlemen; table and appointments unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, without board; every convenience; baths on each floor. Also, handsome front basement.

ONE BLOCK FROM MADISON SQUARE—An entire elegant second floor, or en suite, with first-class board; also large room on third or fourth floor, front; best reference. No. 119 East 23d st.

NO. 509 WEST 23D ST.—BACK PARLOR AND hall rooms, or second floor front and hall rooms; all improvements; private family with first-class board; terms moderate.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38th sts.—One elegantly-furnished floor, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen, without board, in first-class house No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square; choice location.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, en suite or single; all appointments of the house first-class; references given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 104 EAST 23D ST.,
three doors from 4th av., handsome rooms, en suite or singly; also, fourth floor rooms for gentlemen; table and location unexceptionable; references.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.—ELEGANT SUITES ON parlor, second, and third floors, with board; location, table, and reference first class. Private table if desired.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor to let with first-class board; also rooms for single gentlemen; reference exchanged.

MADISON AV., NO. 311—ELEGANT SECOND floor to let, with private table; house and table entirely first class; highest reference.

NO. 202 WEST 43D ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS on third floor to let, with board, or without board preferred; references.

NO. 127 LEXINGTON AV.—FURNISHED rooms to let, en suite or singly; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—Room handsomely furnished for gentleman and wife, with board.

## BOARD WANTED.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN WISH DOUBLE room and best of board for $20 a week or less; location between Madison and 6th avs. and 40th and 50th sts.; private family preferred. None need reply who cannot give best of references. Give description of room in answer. Address SPES, Box No. 135 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES to find two well-furnished rooms, with good board, for himself, wife, and two children, (aged four and six respectively,) located between 14th and 42d sts. 3d and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, MERCHANT, Box No. 118 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and maid, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders; location between 20th and 50th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; price, $80 per week. Address Box No. [illegible] Post Office.

BY A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family with no other boarders, a second story room; water, fire, and gas; between 20th and 50th sts., 4th and 7th avs.; not over $25. Address B. B., Box No. 129 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and daughter in a strictly private family; no other boarders; central location; mid-day dinner; terms reasonable. Address F., Box No. 1,466 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A REFINED PRIVATE family by a young lady who is engaged during the day; terms not to exceed $5; references exchanged. Address C. L. A., Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED.—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, two children, and nurse; west side preferred; will engage for Winter if suited. Address, giving location and terms, which must be moderate, T. S., Box No. 104 Times Office.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

VERY DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS and reasonable terms for Fall and Winter boarders in Orange County, two and a half hours from New-York, five minutes from depot. Address Box No. 187 Post Office, Blooming Grove, N. Y.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD CAN BE had at the South Orange Mountain House at very moderate prices; house has all modern improvements; heated throughout with steam; fine stabling for horses. Call on or address S. P. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until November. JAMES G. ROE.

## HOTELS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,
(CORNER 26TH ST. AND BROADWAY,)
is now open on the European plan. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated, repainted, and refurnished in the most comfortable and elaborate manner.
C. T. JONES & NORTON.

## AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
SHERIDAN SHOOK.......Proprietor
A. M. PALMER.......Manager
BEGINS AT 8. OVER AT 11.
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Feuillet and Rowe's drama,
THE SPHINX.
This marvelous play, the production of which has excited more extended comment than any other theatrical event in the past twenty years, is attracting
IMMENSE AUDIENCES,
and is received with every manifestation of interest and favor.
The play is presented with the most magnificent scenery, furniture, and appointments ever set upon any stage, and with the following most remarkable cast:
Admiral De Chelles.......Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
Henri De Savigny.......Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Lord Dornoch.......Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
Arthur Lajardie.......Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Everard, Lieutenant of Marines,
Aid to the Admiral.......Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Ulric, pianist and composer.......Mr. F. F. MACKAY
Blanche De Chelles, the Admiral's daughter-in-law.......Miss CLARA MORRIS
Bertha De Savigny.......Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
Clemence Lajardie, the Admiral's niece.......Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD
SATURDAY, Oct. 3, AT 1:30, SECOND MATINEE OF THE SPHINX.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. HEILBRON.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, Third Subscription Night, and first performance this season by the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY of Gounod's chef d'oeuvre,
FAUST.
Marguerite.......Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON
Siebel.......Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
Faust.......Signor CARLO CARPI
Mephistopheles.......Signor FIORENI
Valentine.......Signor DEL PUENTE
Full Chorus, Corps de Ballet, Military Band, and Grand Orchestra.
Musical Director.......Signor E. MUZIO
SATURDAY, Oct. 3, FIRST GRAND MATINEE at 1:30 P. M.—LA TRAVIATA. MONDAY, Oct. 5—IL TROVATORE.
Seats and Boxes may be secured at the Box-office of the Academy; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway. Admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location. Family Circle, $1. Tickets to Matinee, $2, (to all parts of the house;) reserved seats, $1 extra.
*.* SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, FIRST SUNDAY CONCERT by the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY at the GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 11.
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.......Proprietor and Manager
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
THIRD WEEK AND CROWDED HOUSES.
ALL OTHER NOVELTIES POSTPONED FOR THE PRESENT.
SIR PETER TEAZLE.......MR. CHARLES FISHER
SIR OLIVER SURFACE.......MR. WM. DAVIDGE
SIR BENJAMIN BACKBITE.......MR. B. T. RINGGOLD
SIR HARRY BUMPER (with the song) MR. J. G. PEAKES
JOSEPH SURFACE.......MR. LOUIS JAMES
CHARLES SURFACE.......MR. GEORGE CLARKE
CRABTREE.......MR. FRANK HARDENBERG
ROWLEY.......MR. D. WHITING
CARELESS.......MR. HART CONWAY
TRIP.......MR. SOL RUSSELL
LADY TEAZLE.......MISS FANNY DAVENPORT
LADY SNEERWELL.......MISS ALICE GREY
MRS. CANDOUR.......MRS. G. H. GILBERT
MARIA.......MISS SARA JEWETT
*.* During the Gossip scene of the first act the principal characters will dance a Minuett and Gavotte.
EVERY NIGHT.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 1 30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
THE VOKES'
FAREWELL TO AMERICA.
GRAND FESTIVAL MATINEE.
MONDAY, OCT. 12, AT 1:30.
Box-sheet opens Oct. 5, at 8 A. M.

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE.**
FORTY-THIRD
**ANNUAL EXHIBITION**
NOW OPEN AT
**AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL,**
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
GRAND CONCERT EACH DAY FROM 2 TO 5, AND 8 TO 10 O'CLOCK.
NOW TO BE SEEN THE
**WINNING BOAT,**
OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK,
At the College Regatta, Saratoga, July 18, 1874.
49 feet 6 inches long; weight 130 pounds.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. SUNDAY EVENING
The public are respectfully informed that the
FIRST GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT
of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
will take place at
THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
On SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, Oct. 4.
Full particulars hereafter. Sale of tickets will begin Thursday morning, at the Academy; No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway.

MARK SMITH MEMORIAL BENEFIT
will be given at
BOOTH'S AND WALLACK'S THEATRES
on the
AFTERNOON OF THURSDAY, OCT. 8.
Box offices at Wallack's and Booth's Theatres will be opened for the sale of seats one week in advance. Private boxes and tickets may be obtained from the members of the Amusement Committee—Hon. A. O. Hall, Max Strakosch, Samuel Colville, H. D. Palmer, W. R. Floyd, George Colby, H. Wall, Douglas Taylor, and J. T. Raymond—or at the office of Simmonds & Wall, Dramatic Agents, No. 609 Broadway.
Reserved seats, $2; admission, $1.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Miss SYLVESTER in her drama of
NIP.
A FAVORITE FARCE.

BERRY'S THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA-HOUSE,
near 3d av., the great and only FRENCH CAN CAN EVERY NIGHT at 8. MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2.

COLOSSEUM.
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
THE ANTHROPOGLOSUS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
New Opera-house, Broadway, corner of 29th st.
AN ENTIRE NEW BILL.
Seats secured in advance. Moral—"Go early."
☞ Street cars may be ordered at 10.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

## LECTURES.

DR. JAMES EDMUNDS, OF LONDON, WILL deliver an address to women, by special request, on "The Use of Stimulants for Women," in Association Hall, corner 4th av. and 23d st., on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 2, at 3 o'clock. He will also speak in the EVENING at 7:30 o'clock, in the same hall, on "The Dietetic Use of Alcoholic Beverages." This is the only opportunity the American public will have of hearing this distinguished physician. Admission free.

## MUSICAL.

**WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and UPRIGHT,** *are the best made. The touch elastic, the tone powerful, pure and even through the entire scale, yet mellow and sweet.* **WATERS' Concerto ORGANS** *cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice.* All are warranted for 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new; also, for sale at great bargains. AGENTS WANTED in every county in the United States. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.
HORACE WATERS & SON.
481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS MARIE GILBERT IS NOW RESUMING her lessons on the piano-forte, theory and composition; young and advanced pupils thoroughly trained and finished in the most approved systems of the Leipsic and Paris conservatories; classical music a specialty. Circulars, &c., received at Mr. Albert Weber's piano-forte rooms, 5th av. and 16th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK.—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Instruments for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season SATURDAY, Oct. 10. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for circular.

MR. DEGARMO, NO. 82 FIFTH AV., CORNER 14th st., will resume private instruction in dancing Oct. 1; regular classes, Oct. 10. Particulars in circular.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 175 State st., corner of Court. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

## AMUSEMENTS.

MR. WALLACK
Begs leave to announce the opening of the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON
at his theatre, during which the following entertainments will be offered:
A NEW AND ORIGINAL IRISH DRAMA,
a companion picture to the Colleen Bawn and Arrah-na-Pogue, will be produced, with
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT,
the author, in a leading character.
A NEW COMEDY,
by H. J. Byron, Esq., introducing
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE,
(of the Prince of Wales and Globe Theatres, London,) to the New-York stage.
THE OLD COMEDY SERIES,
always a brilliant feature in the season of this theatre, will be more than usually prominent, and will be illustrated by
Mr. JOHN GILBERT.
Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT,
Mr. W. R. FLOYD, Mr. J. B. POLK,
Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. PLYMPTON,
Mr. E M. HOLLAND, Mr. G. F. BROWNE,
Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Mr. W. J. LEONARD,
Mr. G. ATKINS, Mr. J. PECK,
Mr. J. CURRAN, Mr. J. F. JOSEPHS,
Miss ADA DYAS,
her first appearance at this Theatre.
Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Miss EFFIE GERMON,
Madame PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE,
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,
Miss K. BARTLETT, Miss C. BATE, Miss BLAISDELL.
TWO NEW DRAMAS
will also be produced, in which
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
will appear in characters written expressly for him.
The season will open on
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 6,
with a New Comedy, by H. J. Byron, Esq., entitled
PARTNERS FOR LIFE.
The Orchestra Department will be under the direction, as heretofore, of
Mr. THOMAS BAKER.
Scenic Artists, Messrs. H. ISHERWOOD, J. MORRIS, and J. CLARE.
Appointments and Properties.......Mr. F. DORRINGTON.
Mechanical Effects, Messrs. H. BUTLER & C. McGREERY.
Acting Manager.......Mr. JOHN GILBERT.
Stage Director.......Mr. W. R. FLOYD.
Prompter.......Mr. J. S. WRIGHT.
Treasurer.......Mr. THEODORE MOSS.
Box Book now open from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Commence at 8 P. M.
LAST NIGHT, LAST NIGHT,
of the successful engagement of Mr. J. L. TOOLE,
who will appear
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK
in his original character of
DICK DOLLAND,
in H. J. Byron's beautiful drama of
UNCLE DICK'S DARLING.
Mr. W. R. FLOYD.......as.......Hon. Claude Lorrimer
Mr. W. HERBERT.......as.......Mr. Chevenix
Mr. H. WESTLAND.......as.......Joe Leonard
Miss IONE BURKE.......as.......Mary Belton
Mme. PONISI.......as.......Mrs. Torrington
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 2, FAREWELL BENEFIT and LAST APPEARANCE but two of Mr. J. L. TOOLE.
GREAT BILL! EXTRA ATTRACTION!
LAST TOOLE MATINEE,
SATURDAY, OCT. 3, AT 1:30

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CONNIE SOOGAH.
Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER.
SECOND WEEK of the foremost representatives of the IRISH DRAMA,
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
and enormous success of Gayler's grand dramatic picture of
LIFE IN THE LAND OF THE SHAMROCK,
in the perilous days of '98,
CONNIE SOOGAH,
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
CORNEY McGRATH.......Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
NELLY NOLAN.......Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT,"
as
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS
says in the great success of
JOHN T. RAYMOND
at the
PARK THEATRE,
Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., in
MARK TWAIN'S
American drama.
COL. SELLERS.
RAYMOND'S GREAT CHARACTER.
The ease with which Mr. Raymond acts this difficult part is highly creditable and proves him to be the most valuable actor on the American stage.—*World.*
The American stage has witnessed no such comedy creation since Jefferson was first seen in Rip Van Winkle, and that great actor was neither entitled to, nor did he receive heartier recognition than does Mr. Raymond.—*Dispatch.*
Raymond's Col. Sellers is destined to live long as a character part.—*Sunday Times.*
EVERY NIGHT,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.
GREAT TRIAL OF ENDURANCE.
EDWARD PAYSON WESTON,
THE DISTINGUISHED PEDESTRIAN,
will commence
HIS THIRD AND LAST ATTEMPT
to walk
500 MILES IN SIX DAYS,
AT THE HIPPODROME,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 5, AT 12:05 A. M.
Mr. BARNUM is happy to announce that, at the solicitation of a number of prominent citizens, and in view of the gallant struggle made by Mr. WESTON in his late attempt to walk 500 miles in six days, he has consented to afford him another opportunity to perform this arduous task, believing that when in a proper condition of health, as at present, MR. WESTON CANNOT FAIL. Mr. Barnum will present to Mrs. Weston a purse of $5,000 in case of her husband's success.
PROMENADE CONCERTS
Every afternoon and evening during the walk.
DOORS OPEN AT ALL HOURS.
ADMISSION.......FIFTY CENTS

STEINWAY HALL.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
Oct. 14, first appearance in the United States of the eminent musical trouvere, and great character delineator,
Mr. FREDERICK MACCABE,
in his universally popular entertainment, entitled
BEGONE DULL CARE,
or an elysium of Humor, Music, and Ventriloquism, in which he will display his marvelous power of changing voice, figure, and face, with rapid and picturesque changes of costumes, introducing new and original songs, appropriate music, &c.
For particulars see bills of the day.

**FLOWERS AND FRUITS**
AT THE
**AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION**
THIS WEEK.
JAMES VICK, OF ROCHESTER, AND C. L. ALLEN, OF QUEENS COUNTY, WILL MAKE UNEQUALED DISPLAYS OF FLOWERS, AND MANY OTHERS WILL CONTEND IN EXHIBITIONS OF FRUIT.
SEE OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.
C. R. THORNE.......Lessee and Manager
THE DELUGE.
With its beautiful scenery, elegant costumes, 200 ladies of the ballet. Miss JULIA SEAMAN and the KIRALFY COMBINATION COMPANY. The BOISSET FAMILY in their mid-air performance. Deluge scene reconstructed.

COLOSSEUM.
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
THE ANTHROPOGLOSUS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 201 Bowery, opposite Spring st.
Matinées Tuesday and Friday; no Matinee on Saturday. Miss ELLA WESNER, the FREEMAN SISTERS, GRIFFIN and RICE, TONY PASTOR and TROUPE.
A new drama, THE BOWERY BY DAY AND NIGHT.
Ladies admitted free on Friday evenings.

EXTRA.
WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 2.
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH,
(Who has kindly volunteered,)
AS PYTHIAS.
DAMON.......E. L. DAVENPORT.
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 2.

## THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
FALL MEETING 1874
AT JEROME PARK.
SATURDAY, Oct. 3.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7.
SATURDAY Oct. 10.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17.
Races commence each day punctually at 1 o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL persons are hereby warned against purchasing or receiving any bonds of the VILLAGE OF HAVERSTRAW, Rockland County, N. Y., issued in aid of the Jersey City and Albany Railroad Company. The order of the County Judge of Rockland County, appointing Commissioners to issue said bonds, was made on Sept. 22, 1874, and the time to apply to review the proceedings before said Judge has not yet expired. Within the time prescribed by law a certiorari will be applied for to review said proceedings and order of the County Judge, and to reverse the same, there being, as claimed, fatal errors therein. If said proceedings are reversed, the said bonds will be worthless, and all persons receiving the same before the final termination of said proceedings will do so at their peril.

Notice is also given that the said bonds (if issued) have been issued in violation of certain conditions contained in the petition on which said proceedings were based.—Dated September 28, 1874.
GEORGE W. WEIANT,
Attorney for Tax-payers of said Village opposing the Bonding of said Village.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 164 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble [illegible]

# LOCAL MISCELLANY.

## THE BELLEVUE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

### COMMENCEMENT OF THE WINTER TERM—PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS WELCOMES THE MEDICAL CLASS.

The opening of the regular term of Bellevue Medical College was signalized last night in the lectorium of that institute by an address, delivered by Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, before a large audience of ladies and gentlemen. Besides other distinguished personages, there were present, on either side of the speaker, the following members of the Faculty: Profs. Isaac E. Taylor, James R. Wood, Fordyce Barker, Austin Flint, William T. Lush, Frank H. Hamilton, Edmund R. Peaslee, Lewis A. Sayre, Edward G. Janeway, Alexander B. Mott, Austin Flint, Jr., Alpheus B. Crosby, Henry D. Noyes, F. E. Hyde, Leroy Milton Yale, F. A. Castle, Charles A. Doremus, A. W. Wilkinson, Read McKay, W. S. Little, John A. Wyette, and E. A. Maxwell. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the College Chaplain, Rev. A. B. Beach, after which Prof. Doremus was introduced, and in a very elaborate address specified the needs and requirements of the profession in this City at present. His exordium and earlier remarks were especially pertinent to these subjects, and were as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND GENTLEMAN OF THE MEDICAL CLASS: To reciprocate your flattering expressions and to extend to you a cordial welcome is the pleasing task intrusted to me. I am authorized to offer you the hearty congratulations of the Faculty and Trustees of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. And I trust I may not be considered as misrepresenting their sentiments when I add those of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, for both yourselves, the profession, and the community are aware that it is to their enlightened and enlarged views of the responsibilities resting upon them that we are indebted for the privilege of unfolding the vast field this City offers through her extensive hospitals for practical clinical institutions in every department of instruction. The names of Simeon Draper, Isaac Bell, James B. Nicholson, and Moses H. Grinnell should ever be remembered as the founders of this institution. When you think of the tide of emigration from the Old World which steadily flows toward our shore, toward a land whose slopes from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean present an open hand, inviting and ever cheerfully greeting the stranger seeking a new and free home; and further, that the crest of this wave breaks upon the streets of New-York, you need not wonder that hospitals should be demanded in our midst, or that the archipelago of islands in the bay and river surrounding our crowding city should be covered with buildings of charity, noble monuments of a Christian age, tokens of the profound sentiment of sympathy felt by an enlightened community, irrespective of clime, nationality, or condition. . .

That the largest city this side of the planet may maintain its pre-eminence as a commercial emporium, we must protect ourselves from the ravages of disease and pestilence, not only by guarding our port by a system of quarantine and the appointment of a judicious physician like the present occupant of the place, Dr. Vanderpoel, a veritable descendant of the old Dutch settlers, whom, as a Knickerbocker and an old college classmate, I was most glad to welcome from the capital of our State, but we must also provide physicians and surgeons for our hospitals. I doubt if the business community fully appreciate the services so liberally given by our profession. Do members of the Bar or occupants of the pulpit devote as much of their time without compensation in the shape of parallelogrammatic pieces of paper tinted with the hydrated sesqui oxide of chromium, known in Wall street as greenbacks? Another duty is incumbent upon us. We must prepare a corps of young men by thorough instruction in medicine and surgery, ready to tend and judiciously treat, not only the sick and suffering from abroad and the residents of our emporium, but we must emulate the example of the great cities of the Old World and employ the means now placed at our disposal for imparting practical instruction for the benefit of our whole land. For humanity's sake, let New-York be known among strangers for more than her dens of vice and wickedness. Let her awaken from her lethargy. Let her no longer remain stagnant as the dead sea, with its Sodom and Gomorrah buried beneath its waters. Let her be as a pool of Bethesda, with the angel stirring it for the healing of the nation. The motto of our State is "Excelsior." Shall we be satisfied with our achievements? How many millions of dollars are devoted to the erection of churches in this City! The wealth of New-York is at the command of the clergy, and wisely so.

They preach to capital and with glowing words of eloquence. No wonder they put their hands in our pockets. They preach to the sex who command the so-called lords of creation. The ancients pictured charity as a woman. Shall we of Christian times do less? When do medical men appeal to capital? Years bygone the City of New-York took precedence in medical instruction, if judged by the number of medical students. By the same modulus, New-York has for years surpassed the City of Brotherly Love. The medical profession have striven zealously and have accomplished much. But we need the wealth of New-York to provide even greater and more complete appliances than we now possess. We should have museums comparable, yea, surpassing, those of the Old World. We should have physiological laboratories with greater facilities, not only for instruction, but for original research, and so endowed that students possessed of the requisite talents might receive a moderate sum for their support. We should have more complete chemical and physical laboratories, where students in pharmacy, as well as in medicine, could resort, to say nothing of botanical gardens, where plants possessed of medicinal virtue could be studied.

The remainder of the address was devoted to the demonstration of the immense strides made recently in science, which the Professor declared to be only in its infancy yet. He likewise spoke at length upon the properties of oxygen, and its discovery by Priestly one hundred years ago, and concluded his regular term introductory by experimental illustrations of oxygen in relation to heat, light, and electricity. This part of the proceedings afforded great gratification to the spectators.

## REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

### ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The first regular meeting of the New-York State Republican Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon, at head-quarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Senator Morgan presided, and the business transacted was confined to the thorough organization of the body. Hon. George H. Sharpe was elected Vice Chairman and Hon. Henry A. Glidden Secretary of the State Central Committee, as well as Secretary of the Executive Committee.

A resolution calling for an active and thorough canvass of the State, and the completion of a system under which regular public meetings throughout the State shall be held hereafter frequently was passed.

The session yesterday was not long, but the inauguration of the regular daily work was begun energetically, and the best steps will be taken to insure the vigorous prosecution of the campaign. During the day several prominent men, among whom were Thurlow Weed, called at head-quarters.

We are requested by the Secretary, Mr. Glidden, to ask the publishers of the different Republican newspapers to send copies to the head-quarters.

Mr. E. M. Madden, of Middletown, N. Y., is the delegate to the State Central Committee from the Fourteenth District, which had no representation in the body until this appointment.

## ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rear Admiral J. H. Strong, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

Hon. R. T. Rowley, of Liverpool, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Lieut. Col. A. McD. McCook, United States Army, is at Barnum's Hotel.

R. B. Angus, Manager of the Bank of Montreal, is at the Brevoort House.

Assistant Surgeon General C. H. Crane, United States Army, is at the Gilsey House.

Judge E. G. Loring, of the United States Court of Claims, is at the New-York Hotel.

Capt. A. Bland, of the British Navy, and J. Tillinghast, of Albany, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Lieut. Gov. John C. Robinson, of Binghamton, and Hon. Dewitt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

President Thomas A. Scott and Vice Presidents William Tharr and J. N. McCullough, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Orlow W. Chapman, Superintendent of the New-York Insurance Department; Ex-Gov. A. H. Bullock, of Massachusetts; Lieut. Col. J. H. Baxter, United States Army; Hon. D. S. Bennett, of Buffalo, and M. H. Northrup, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

## COMPLIMENT TO A RETIRING NAVAL OFFICER.

Naval Constructor William L. Hanscom, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has reached the age of sixty-two years, and has been placed on the retired list. Naval Constructor S. H. Pook, who has been on duty at the Boston Navy-yard, has been appointed his successor. The retired officer entered the navy as constructor, and had served in the Government yards at Portsmouth, Boston, Philadelphia, and California before he was assigned to duty in Brooklyn. He was transferred from Boston, where he had been for over a dozen years, to the Brooklyn Navy-yard one year ago. During that short period he has gained the respect and esteem of his subordinates in the Construction Department. On the occasion of his retirement from active duty they determined to give him a testimonial of their good feeling. A committee consisting of Master Painter James Duncan, Storekeeper John Foote, Mr. F. Marschalk, clerk, and Master Carpenter George E. Anderson were appointed to carry out the wishes of the department. Last night the Naval Constructor and his wife were surprised in their quiet house in the officers' quarters of the Navy-yard on Flushing avenue by the arrival of a large party, with music, who subsequently presented the couple with two valuable presents. The gifts were a gold necklace and locket set with diamonds, for Mrs. Hanscom, and a pair of gold sleeve-buttons for her husband. Mr. Duncan made the presentation speech, which was addressed to Mrs. Hanscom. It was a neat expression of the sentiments of respect and esteem entertained for the Naval Constructor by the men in the department, and their regret that he was to be taken away from command on account of the regulations of the Navy Department. Constructor Hanscom briefly thanked his friends, expressing his entire satisfaction with their conduct during the year that he had been at the head of the department and his friendship for them individually. Mrs. Hanscom then stated that she wished to make a present to Master Carpenter Anderson, which she denominated a "gem of art." It proved to be a ridiculous caricature of the gentleman, and caused much laughter. Capt. Shufeldt, executive officer of the yard, then made a few witty remarks, and the company soon after sat down to the supper prepared for the occasion. Among the guests of the evening were Capt. Haxtun, equipment officer; Chief Engineer Henderson, Civil Engineer Norman Stratton, and Assistant Naval Constructer, W. L. Mintonye.

## CHICAGO INSURANCE.

### THE MATTER NOT SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED BY NEW-YORK TRADERS—PROBABILITY OF A SETTLEMENT.

The proposed action of the Board of Fire Underwriters to suspend business in Chicago until the Fire Commissioners at least show some disposition to make a reform in their department, has not attracted much attention among merchants and others in this City who trade with Chicago. Up to the present they have not looked on the matter in a serious light, and even if Chicago were left wholly uninsured, it would not, many say, have much influence with merchants here who have customers in that city. They look more to the character and solvency of their customers than to insurance, which, in most cases, they regard as a secondary consideration. In conversation yesterday with the proprietors of wholesale grocery establishments doing large business in Chicago, the writer was informed in all instances that the trade here had not considered the subject at all, as the great majority of their customers were men on whom they could rely to protect themselves—men who were in most cases perfectly solvent, and whose business was such that no fire could ruin them, or injure them to such an extent as would prevent them from paying their debts. This is accounted for by the fact that a large portion of their capital is always outstanding in the shape of book accounts, and the stock on hand, although sometimes considerable, is never so large as to cause unreasonable anxiety as to its protection. If their Chicago customers could not insure their stock in solvent companies the effect would be to make them carry lighter stocks and repeat their orders more frequently. To be sure, these gentlemen said there was a certain class of customers in Chicago with whom they would act at all times with caution, and they would not give credit to this class except they were insured, and there was a still further class of dealers with whom the trade here did not wish to have any dealings, but they repeated the great majority of their customers were of such a class that the question of insurance would have no influence with them at all. They further said if an occasion should arise when it would be necessary to consider the subject seriously, that, of course, each firm would be guided solely by the circumstances of each case, but they had no apprehensions on the subject at all. Some of the prominent jewelers and importers of plated and silver ware doing business in Maiden lane were visited also, and their views, on the whole, coincided with those held by the grocery trade. They seldom took the subject of insurance into consideration, as they relied entirely on their customers taking proper steps to protect themselves. Where the customers were not of the first class, or where they were not thoroughly known, of course due discrimination was exercised, especially since the great fire of 1871, and wherever they had a doubt about a customer they refused to extend credit without first being satisfied as to the insurance. The Chicago people were very foolish, they said, in not complying with the requirements of the Board of Underwriters, which they considered were not unreasonable. Mr. Montgomery, the General Agent of the Board of Underwriters said yesterday he had reason to believe that the people of Chicago were beginning to understand the true position of affairs, and he had hopes of a just and amicable settlement of the difficulty. The citizens of Chicago feel that the insurance companies must protect their capital, and many of the best men in that city are using their influence to bring about a reform in the Fire Department. With this view the Citizens' Association, composed of 100 members, have invited Gen. Shaler to confer with them on the position of affairs, and to offer such advice as his experience may dictate. The General will start for Chicago on Friday or Saturday next, and it is understood the Fire Commissioners will meet him in consultation with the Citizens' Association. His visit is expected to do much good, and if the Fire Commissioners are willing to adopt his views the chief point in the present controversy will be settled, and the insurance companies will again resume business, trusting that the other improvements suggested will be gradually carried out.

The capital of the Queen Fire Insurance Company, of Liverpool, was incorrectly given in the list published yesterday. Their capital is £2,000,000 sterling, and their assets in this country amount to $1,022,482.

### ACTION OF THE HARTFORD INSURANCE COMPANIES.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 30.—The fire-insurance companies here to-day, with the exception of the Ætna, unanimously voted to stop taking risks in Chicago on and after to-morrow. They hold risks there for about $12,000,000, of which the Ætna holds about $5,000,000. The Phœnix office decided on Friday independently to quit the field, and would have done so probably had there been no action by the National Board.

## ARNOLD & CONSTABLE'S OPENING.

Yesterday was opening-day at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s dry-goods establishment, corner of Broadway and Nineteenth street. That is, it was opening-day for certain classes of their goods—for Paris cloaks and suits, as the announcement ran; also, for "a choice collection of furs and real India camel's hair shawls and scarfs." The storm of the day before had cleared off bright and cool for yesterday morning, which was a favorable condition of weather for the inspection and purchase of such articles as wraps and general outside wear. Besides, the inspectors and possible purchasers had been imprisoned within doors for the entire period of twenty-four hours by the violence of a storm, and were eager to go forth, turning like flowers to the light. The ladies are, of course, referred to by this, and they presented themselves in such numbers at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s establishment that even the regiment of well-drilled assistants in that house were scarcely able to attend to them fully. A representative of THE TIMES mingled in this great throng and essayed to inquire into the merits of the occasion. Taking the departments in order, he first examined "cloaks and suits imported from Paris." There were, of course, several varieties, prominent among which, in cloaks, were those of the material known as cashmere Sicilian. They were generally trimmed with feathers, and covered with jet galloon. Another trimming, however, of the same material, was cut jet on guipure lace. The prices of these ranged from $175 to $200. Another material for groundwork was that of matelassé, with silk bouquets interwoven over the surface, velvet and ostrich feathers trimming around the edges, pockets, and sleeves, and plentifully supplied everywhere with agate buttons. Price, $200. A white opera cloak of matelassé, which attracted great attention, was trimmed with gray ostrich feathers around the edges, and white silk cord braiding up and down the front and back; price $225. A more economical garment was a black cloth sacque elaborately braided, filled in with jet beads, and trimmed with black ostrich feathers; $125. Of the great variety of suits or dresses two must be especially mentioned. One was of steel blue silk or acier, covered as to the waist with a sleeveless jacket of blue steel beads forming a net or crotchet-work, with heavy rich tassel silk fringe. The effect of the dress was exceedingly brilliant, and presented the appearance of a suit of mail armor. It might not unreasonably be termed *l'habit de Jeanne D'Arc*; price $460. The other suit was of black Lyons velvet. Down the front of the skirt it was shirred with large puffs, with three rows of cut jet ornaments placed on black lace running to the bottom. The back of the skirt consisted of six large puffs graduated from the waist down to a gaged velvet ruffle. There was no overskirt, and the sides were shirred like the front. Round the bottom of the skirt was a double box-plaiting of velvet, surmounted with waves of lace and jet stars. The waist was also trimmed with black lace and jet ornaments, with sleeves shirred and puffed in two places, each one of the breadth of three and one-half inches from shoulder to waist. In the department of camels' hair shawls and scarfs, every known variety of long and square shawls and scarfs was to be found, ranging in price from $30 to $3,000. The Persian shawl with filled centre at $27 and upward, is something new and very elegant, offered for the first time in this market. The Broché long and square shawls are being offered at greatly reduced prices, one being shown at $200, which originally brought $500. The stock of Indian shawls and scarfs now possessed by Arnold, Constable & Co. is claimed by them to be the largest and most choice ever purchased in their whole business operations. The stock of furs and seal-skins on hand is also large and well-selected. With the exception of greater length in jackets, and a fringe trimming, there is little change in style from last year. The cap is rather more of a hat than turban, having a small brim turning up on one side, and rather more ornaments with feathers and lighter trimmings.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## NEW-YORK.

Prof. Price, the distinguished writer on political economy, will address the Chamber of Commerce to-day.

The Liberal Republican State Committee will organize in a few days. The head-quarters will be established at the St. Denis Hotel.

Mr. David Dudley Field and Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Morgan arrived in this City yesterday morning by the steamer Abyssinia, from Liverpool.

Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany will deliver his lecture on "George Washington in 1876," in aid of the Washington National Monument, at Steinway Hall, to-morrow evening.

The steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool, took out 17,500 letters and 48 bags of papers. The Mosel, for Southampton and Bremen, 22,070 letters and 41 bags of papers.

Charles Gallagher, the Water street thief who stabbed George Christopher on Monday night, was arrested by Detective Mahoney, of the Fourth Precinct, yesterday.

William Brown, aged sixty-four, a painter, of No. 24 Catharine street, fell off a ladder at No. 5 Chrystie street yesterday evening and received fatal internal injuries.

The Cunard steam-ship Abyssinia, which left Liverpool Sept. 19, and Queenstown Sept. 20, reached this port at an early hour yesterday morning, with advices later by two days.

Rhoda Reynolds, aged seventy-seven years, of No. 148 South Fourth street, Brooklyn, was taken sick in East Houston street yesterday evening, and died while being removed to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house.

During a fight in the liquor store, Fifty-third street and Tenth avenue, last night, between Edward McCabe, of No. 503 Tenth avenue, and Owen Rooney, of Fifty-second street, McCabe was slightly stabbed in the neck.

Guiseppe Rinaldi, aged thirty-one, a porter in the Frankenstein Hotel, No. 413 Broome street, while drunk last night fell from the roof of the five-story building No. 426 East Sixteenth street and was fatally injured.

A meeting of the Young Men's Woman Suffrage League was held last night at Plympton Hall. Addresses in the affirmative were delivered by Benno Loew, and Herman P. Wroeger, and in the negative by T. Edwin Leary and Edward A. Hagan.

The report of the United States Assay Office at New-York for the past month shows a total deposit of gold coin and bullion of $777,000; silver, including purchases, $461,000, making a total deposit of $1,238,000. Gold bars, stamped, $390,201 99; silver, $409,017 91.

The test case of William Hughes, one of the indicted sailors' boarding-house keepers, which was set down for trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, was postponed until Wednesday next on motion of Mr. John McKeon, counsel for the Boarding-house Keepers' Association.

The receipts and disbursements of gold and currency in the United States Treasury for September, 1874, were as follows: Gold receipts, $610,892 72; payments, $54,853 56; balance on hand, $55,278,121 85. Currency receipts, $401,899 45; payments, $234,411 07; balance on hand, $56,578,016 72. Receipts from Customs, $594,000.

The receipts and disbursements at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer in this City for the past month, were as follows: Balance on hand Aug. 31, $117,439,565 61; receipts during month, $46,755,220 34; disbursements, $51,557,656 46; balance, Sept. 30, $112,637,129 49. Customs receipts for September, 1873, $11,296,278 48; for September, 1874, $11,719,133 96; increase in 1874, $422,855 48.

In regard to the complaints recently made to the Department of Public Works of the impurity of the Croton water, Prof. Chandler states that the alleged impurities, when they did not exist in the imagination, were always due to an accumulation of sediment after rain, or some such temporary cause. The work of remedying this trouble by cleansing the pipes with the hydrants is now in progress.

A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the late John A. Hows, the artist, was celebrated at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, yesterday morning. Rev. Father Dunphy acted as celebrant, assisted by Fathers Gorman and Duffy, and the funeral oration was delivered by Rev. Father Farrell. At the conclusion of the mass the remains were taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association has leased No. 112 West Twenty-first street. Weekly entertainments of a literary, musical, and social nature will be held. The society already numbers 600 members. Its officers are Lewis May, President; Dr. S. N. Leo, Vice President; Solomon R. Solomon, Treasurer; Dr. M. Blumenthal and J. J. Frank, Secretaries.

The Democratic Republican State Committee removed its head-quarters yesterday from the St. Nicholas Hotel to the Metropolitan. Although the proprietorship of the establishment is changed, the Democrats having business with the committee will feel at home in the hotel which "Boss" Tweed originally fitted up in magnificent style with the view to making it the Democratic head-quarters, and traditions of the former greatness of the party, when it held the keys of the City Treasury, still linger around the place. At the session of the committee yesterday nothing but routine business relating to the campaign in the State was transacted. Among the visitors were Samuel J. Tilden, who appears to be exceedingly anxious about the political situation; Hiram Calkins, Maurice J. Powers, Charles H. Winfield, DeWitt C. Littlejohn, a Liberal Republican, just returned from the fizzle at Albany; D. C. Calvin, James D. MacClellan, Edward Cooper, candidate for the Mayoralty, and Edward L. Donnelly.

## BROOKLYN.

On Tuesday, notwithstanding the storm, 11,764 voters registered in this city.

The Wallabout Bridge is again out of order, compelling the cars to go round by the old Kent Avenue Basin track.

Mayor Hunter left for Washington yesterday morning, to confer with the United States naval authorities on the subject of the Wallabout docks and channel.

Joseph McHenry, of No. 388 Kent avenue, was committed by Justice Walsh yesterday on a charge of presenting a forged note for $152 to Mr. C. S. Higgins, of No. 79 Lafayette avenue.

During the past year the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor expended $12,000 for provisions, $1,000 for dry goods, bedding, and shoes, and $400 in rents for families.

Coroner Whitehill will hold an inquest to-day in the case of John Mears, late of No. 69 Navy street, who was found in Water street on Thursday night with his skull fractured. Mears died on Monday.

Joseph Whalen, a car conductor, was committed by Justice Delmar yesterday for snatching a dollar bill from a boy named William Zaxter, of No. 112 Boerum street. Zaxter had been sent by his sick mother to pawn his father's coat, as the family was quite destitute. The dollar stolen by Whalen the boy had received for the coat.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, argument was heard on the motion to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not issue compelling the Board of Supervisors to pay the salaries of the Charity Commissioners' employes. The court took the papers and reserved its decision.

In the matter of the indictment for criminal libel found by the Grand Jury against Mr. Francis D. Moulton at the instance of Miss Edna Dean Proctor, the defendant's bail was yesterday reduced by the District Attorney from $20,000 to $3,000. Mr. Moulton's bondsmen will justify this morning.

Yesterday morning Justice Pratt granted an injunction restraining the Board of City Record of New-York from paying any money to Martin B. Brown, as publisher, on contract, of the *City Record*, until the cause of Rhodes against the board is decided. Rhodes claims that the board gave the control to Brown, whereas Rhodes was the lowest bidder, and he has begun an action to compel them to take it from Brown and give it to him.

## LONG ISLAND.

The annual Fall exhibition of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society opened yesterday on the Fair Grounds at Riverhead, with a large attendance. From present appearances the exhibition will doubtless prove the most successful ever given by the society.

The seceding members of the Astoria Presbyterian Church say that, owing to the peculiar ministrations of the Pastor for years past, Presbyterians have declined to attend the church. The officers of the church appealed to the congregation, who voted for the retention of the Pastor, but he was subsequently requested by the officers to resign. The Pastor then appealed to the Presbytery, by whom he was sustained, whereupon the minority in the congregation decided to withdraw, but have appealed to the Synod.

## STATEN ISLAND.

The County Treasurer, Mr. Hugh McRoberts, has postponed for three weeks the sale of property for unpaid State and county taxes, as numbers are coming forward to pay, many of them residents of New-York.

The managers of the Smith Infirmary, at Tompkinsville, complain that county officials, as well as physicians in distant parts of the island, send cases to the institution which do not properly belong to it. The infirmary is sustained entirely by voluntary subscription, and is in no sense a county institution.

A farmer from Four Corners, named William Schroeder, visited New-York on Monday and collected $75. In the evening he took the boat for his home on Staten Island, and nothing more was seen or heard of him until yesterday morning, when he was found by the Police on Bard avenue, Factoryville, speechless.

The Highway Commissioners of Southfield, with the Justices of the town, Messrs. Townsend, Hornfager, and Meehan, met yesterday at Clifton and passed a resolution advising the Supervisors of Richmond County to issue bonds to the amount of $6,000 for the opening of a new road from Richmond avenue to Sea avenue.

## NEW-JERSEY.

Patrick Lynch was arrested in New-Brunswick yesterday charged with atrociously assaulting and attempting to rob Jacob Smith.

Isaac E. Dunn, a mason employed on the new Christ Church school building, in New-Brunswick, was seriously injured yesterday by the fall of some scaffolding upon which he was standing.

Yesterday morning a burglar was captured while in the act of robbing William Sontar's tailor's shop in Broad street, Newark. The prisoner gave his name as William Morris, and said he was a resident of Elizabeth. He was committed for trial.

John M. Ross, a prisoner confined in the Morris County Jail awaiting trial on a charge of threatening Phillipine Young with violence, committed suicide on Monday by hanging himself to the window-grating with his cravat.

The trial of the suit against De Recindo, of Passaic, for alleged malpractice, was continued yesterday in the County Court. Three physicians were examined, and their evidence showed that the patient had not received proper treatment by reason of the defendant's ignorance of the case.

In the Essex County Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, Elizabeth Creden, charged with cruelly beating a child, was convicted. It was shown that she beat the child daily with a poker or a broomstick, until her flesh was all bruised and blackened. Sentence was deferred.

In the trial of Robert W. Woodworth, in the New-Brunswick courts, for conspiracy, the State rested yesterday, and the case was opened for the defence. They proposed to show that instead of a conspiracy existing between Woodworth and Appleton, the latter had systematically robbed the former. At the close of counsel's opening address the court adjourned for the day.

Henry Hobbs, formerly Division Superintendent of the Erie Railway, and now agent for the company, together with James A. King and John Carlock, of Paterson, were arrested, yesterday, charged with breaking into the premises of William Collier and carrying away three boxes of iron, valued at $53. Collier had sent the goods to the depot for transportation, but not liking the character of the consignee brought them back, whereupon they were forcibly taken possession of by the railroad officials who had given a receipt for them.

## NEW-JERSEY BOND FORGERIES.

### THE GREENVILLE "RING" STATIONER'S OPERATIONS—TOWN BONDS FORGED AND UTTERED.

A singular story has just come to light which seriously compromises the character and integrity of a well-known stationer formerly doing business in this City. I. O. Seymour, formerly of the firm of Seymour, Kennard & Hay, is charged with having fraudulently printed and uttered bonds of the town of Greenville. Before the annexation of Greenville to Jersey City, Seymour was a member of the Greenville Street Commission, and was intrusted with the printing of the township improvement bonds. It is charged that he printed more than the authorities authorized, and sold them for his own emolument. In July last a New-York broker presented six of these fraudulent $1,000 bonds to the City Treasurer of Jersey City for the purpose of collecting the money due upon the attached coupons. He said he had advanced Seymour $5,500 on the bonds. That individual had himself always attended to the coupons, but for some reason had neglected to meet the payment then due, which necessitated the presentation of the coupons to the city for payment. The broker was told that the bonds were worthless, and no money was of course paid upon them. How many more of the bonds thus fraudulently printed are upon the market is not known, but it is thought that this transaction is but one of many. The matter has been placed in the hands of the detectives, but Mr. Seymour and his family have left for parts unknown.

The Greenville Commission, known as the "Pentarchy," from the fact that it consisted of five members, was appointed by Legislative enactment in 1868, with unlimited powers of expenditure. From the time of its creation to the time when Greenville became consolidated with Jersey City Mr. Seymour was a member, and for two years was President of it. It was guilty of great extravagances, and serious charges of fraud have been laid to its account. The Commissioners were indicted about a year ago for several misdemeanors in office, and are under bonds to appear for trial. They were to have been tried at the last term of court, but the cases for some reason were not called.

## BASE-BALL.

There were about 800 persons present at the game between the amateur Flyaways and the Easton Club of Easton, Penn., played on the Union Grounds yesterday. The contest was a very good one on the part of the visiting team, who outfielded and outbatted their opponents at every point. Some very brilliant play was shown on both sides, especially by young Tracy, of the Flyaways, who made the best running catch ever seen on the grounds. The pitching on both sides was remarkably good. The following is the score:

| EASTON. | R. | 1B. | P.O. | A. | FLYAWAY. | R. | 1B. | P.O. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parks, l. f. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Loughlin, 2d b. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Hang, 3d b. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | Jolly, r. f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Waitt, c. f. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Geer, s. s. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Bradley, p. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | Shandley, c. f. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Allison, 1st b. | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | Tracy, l. f. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Miller, c. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Antoine, 1st b. | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Banker, 2d b. | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | McGlynn, c. | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Wadsworth, s. s. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | Malone, 3d b. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| Smith, r. f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Purroy, p. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 4 | 7 | 27 | 16 | Total | 0 | 5 | 27 | 17 |

INNINGS.

|  | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Easton | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —4 |
| Flyaway | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —0 |

Runs earned—Easton, 1; Flyaway, 0.
Bases on errors—Easton, 3; Flyaway, 2.
Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.
Umpire—Mr. Higham, of the Mutual Club.

To-day the Eastons play the Chelseas on the Union Grounds.

### OTHER GAMES YESTERDAY.

In Philadelphia, the Chicago White Stockings defeated the Athletics, after a very poor game, by the following score:

|  | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | —10 |
| Athletic | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —9 |

No runs earned.
Base Hits—Chicago, 14; Athletic, 8.

The Baltimores won a game from the Hartfords, yesterday, by a score of 9 to 4.

## SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

At the usual monthly sale of Scranton coal, yesterday, 60,000 tons were sold. With a single exception, namely, in egg, the prices realized showed an advance over those of the previous month. Steam-boat sold at first at $5 30, but fell off to $5 20 and $5 17½. The first lots of grate went at $5 27½, but the most of it sold at $5 25 and $5 22½. Egg, of which there was only 6,000 tons, all went at $5 35. Stove was in great demand, and a large quantity realized $6 05, and then fell off to $6 02½. Chestnut was also in demand, a few lots going at $4 95, but the greater portion at $5.

The following are the rates obtained at the last and present sale:

|  | Tons. | September. | August. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steam-boat | 6,000 | $5 17½@$5 30 | $5 12½@$5 15 |
| Grate | 15,000 | 5 22½@ 5 27½ | 5 15 @ 5 20 |
| Egg | 6,000 | .... @ 5 35 | 5 42½@ 5 45 |
| Stove | 25,000 | 6 02½@ 6 05 | .... @ 5 92½ |
| Chestnut | 8,000 | 4 95 @ 5 00 | 4 75 @ 4 82½ |
| Total | 60,000 |  |  |

The average increase on steam-boat is 10c. per ton; on grate, 17½c.; on stove, 11¼c.; on chestnut, 18¾c. Decrease on egg, 8¾c.

## THE MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY.

A regular meeting of the Medico-Legal Society was held last evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. A large number of members were in attendance, in anticipation of the reading of a paper by Meredith Clymer, M. D., on "The Psychology of Criminals," but were disappointed, the essayist being unable to meet his engagement. The evening was therefore occupied by routine business, and in the discussion of the statute passed by the Legislature last Winter relating to the care and custody of lunatics. The President referred to the change in the Lunacy law requiring the certificate of two physicians for temporary commitments of the insane, as well as that requiring the action of a Judge of a Court of Record, with an optional jury, to commit an insane person for more than five days. The discussion that ensued elicited the fact of the confusion now existing in the practice under the new statute, and of the consequent difficulty in getting a lunatic admitted to the asylum. While some members deplored the cumbersomeness of the new method, which threw so many embarrassments in the way of a commitment, and thus postponed action till the patient was beyond remedy, the majority of the speakers approved the safeguards provided by the act in securing the security of the citizen, but disapproved of the perplexity arising under it in practice. The advisability of placing the whole matter under the control of a Commission of Lunacy was strongly urged. The society determined to take some public action with regard to it at another time, and voted to lay it on the table for future discussion. The following were nominated for officers for the ensuing year:

President, Clark Bell, Esq.; First Vice Presidents, Dr. J. J. O'Dea, Dr. R. L. Parsons, Dr. R. O. Doremus, Dr. J. E. Janvrin; Second Vice Presidents, Henry L. Clinton, Esq., G. H. Yeaman, Esq.; Recording Secretary, Dr. G. W. Wells; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. J. F. Chaveau; Treasurer, Dr. T. S. Bahan; Librarian, R. S. Guernsey, Esq.; Curator, Dr. F. D. Weisse; Chemist, Dr. R. O. Doremus; Assistant Recording Secretaries, Dr. M. N. Miller, D. S. Riddle, Esq.; Trustees, George H. Yeaman, Esq., David Dudley Field, D. S. Riddle, Esq., Dr. J. E. Janvrin, Dr. T. C. Finnell, Dr. J. Shrady, G. J. Tucker, Esq., J. P. Wood, Esq.

[Advertisement.]

BRILLIANT PROSPECTS!—Mark the revival of good times by the purchase of a Knox Fall style of gentlemen's Hats, an artistic production that excites universal admiration. To do this, make your purchases at No. 212 Broadway, or in his Fifth Avenue Hotel store.

## CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,700 head; market continues slow and prices unchanged; sales of through Texans, $1 75@$3 25; fair to good Native Steers, $4 10@$5 50, with a lot of extra at $7 50; shipments, 2,200. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; market dull and prices weak and lower; Common to Good, $6@$6 50; Choice to Extra, $7@$7 25; shipments, 6,000. Sheep steady; receipts, 1,000; Good to Choice, $3 75@$4 50.

## PASSENGERS SAILED.

*In steam-ship Mosel, from Bremen.*—Chas. A. Adae, Mrs. C. A. Adae, child, and servant, H. W. Mann, Philipp M. Platt, F. S. Pinkus, Louis Budell, E. Hardt, G. Herber, W. Mertens, C. Schierenberg, G. E. Lange, E. D. Plaisted, J. Schmidt, W. H. Porter, Miss Laura Spencer, W. L. Cochrane, Miss Auguste Dressel, Miss A. Gerlach, Louis Schornikow, Mrs. Louis Schornikow, Mrs. Gromme, George Koeniger, Mrs. George Koeniger, Charles Aneshausel, Frank Halberle, James Laurence, Mrs. James Laurence, Charles Dissel, Mrs. Fanny Meyer and three children, E. W. Woodruff, Robert Lademann.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

*In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.*—R. W. Johnson, M. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, J. M. Pierce, Rev. John Wright, Thomas Clyde, Jr., Mrs. A. B. Alston, Dr. Higginbotham, wife, and daughter, Dr. F. Donaldson, Dr. and Mrs. A. Jaminet and child, L. Dayton, David Dudley Field, Miss C. F. Andrews, E. W. Andrews, J. H. Faxon, Walter Heard, James A. Brand, Mr. and Mrs. George Howard Marvin, Mr. Bentter, C. J. Morse, W. L. Tucker, J. F. Andrew, J. H. McChisney, W. G. Russell, Miss Russell, T. Daland, Miss Daland, C. A. Beckingham, Mr. Riggs and son, C. G. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Robert H. Bancroft, Miss Bancroft, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. B. Bigelow, Rev. and Mrs. D. Merriman, Mr. and Mrs. Lourdelet, Mr. and Mrs. Neustraer, Mrs. R. S. Cassatt, C. Phelps, R. Ramsay Wright, John Burke, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Morgan, Miss Morgan, G. N. Williamson, John Pope, Gov. H. P. Baldwin, W. R. Gardner, A. C. Brown, Miss A. H. Ennis, Hon. R. F. Rowley, G. W. D. Dick-Lauder, Skipworth Wilmer, Mrs. C. Harris, Miss Smalley and friend, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Austin, Miss E. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Field, John Crossley and son, Mr. and Mrs. William Barbour, Miss Lizzie Barbour, F. H. Wiggin, J. Henderson, Theodore Hunt, T. Dunkin Paret, Mrs. Capt. Cole, J. D. Weed, Mrs. A. Beer, Sen., Mr. and Mrs. H. Beer and two children, Mrs. Klopmann, Nathaniel Donnells, George Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Maturin Livingstone, Miss Ruth Livingstone, Miss Bessie Livingstone and maid, F. H. Gram, William Lees, Mr. Vermeloe.

*In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. B. O'Fallon, daughter, infant, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Crocker, A. S. Bolles and wife, B. O'Fallon and son, Miss Ruth O'Fallon, Miss Rosa O'Fallon, Miss Emma O'Fallon, H. K. Sutton, Mrs. Anna Smith and son, Miss Wood, Miss Garraud, Miss M. J. Finn, Miss C. C. Finn, Edward Clark, Mr. Sabain, Harris O'Fallon, Mrs. Pope, J. O. F. Pope, two Misses Pope, maid, and man-servant, R. Morary, O. B. Smith, Countess Anndie and friend, Mr. and Mrs. H. Doolittle, J. P. Knapp, Miss Anna Christine Hall, Thomas C. Green, Charles Schuster, James Senior, J. McF. Gray, B. Wilson, P. MacKenzie, E. S. Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Jones, Mrs. Monroe and maid, T. B. Stork, C. A. Stork, Mr. Schenck, Henry Parker, Miss M. Connell, Miss Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Grace, Mr and Mrs. William Edwards.

*In steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah.*—Mrs. R. Deppish, M. Taylor, Col. Slaughter, Miss Slaughter, Col. B. G. Lockett, C. Townsend, C. V. Hutchins, Miss E. D. Smythe.

*In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.*—Miss E. L. Christopher, Miss D. G. Christopher, G. C. Wilson, W. F. Morse, J. C. Lowe, Miss Anna M. Wigg, Miss Beckie Yore, Dr. L. D. Shaeffer, William Crafts, Miss Paul, Oliver Treadwell, C. H. Blake.

## MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:56 | Sun sets.....5:43 | Moon rises..9:45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:54 | Gov. Island.12:43 | Hell Gate...2:03

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30.

### CLEARED.

Steam-ships Mosel, (Ger.,) Ernst, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; State of Georgia, (Br.,) Cooper, Glasgow, A. Baldwin & Co.; Gaelic, (Br.,) Parsell, London, R. J. Cortis; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Vesper, Davis, Wilmington, Del., and Chester, A. Abbott; George Washington, Whitehead, Portland, Me., Clark & Seaman; City of Dallas, Hines, New-Orleans, Charles H. Mallory & Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, William Kirkpatrick.

Ships Arethusa, (Br.,) Lamont, Liverpool, Henderson Brothers; Therom, Lowell, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Lucy S. Wills, Pritchard, Angiers for orders, Salter & Livermore; Carl, (Ger.,) Bockelsmann, Hamburg, H. Koop & Co.; Bengal, (Br.,) Code, Liverpool, C. L. Wright & Co.; Ivanhoe, (Br.,) Luke, Liverpool, C. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Frederich & Louise, Bradhering, Newcastle, Eng, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nornen, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Waterford, Tetens & Bockmann; Brage, (Norw.,) Swendsen, Rotterdam, Tetens & Bockmann; Erna, (Norw.,) Ellertsen, Rotterdam, Tetens & Bockmann; Constante, (Aust.,) Huglich, Constantinople and Odessa, J. C. Seager; Ada Gray, Race, Portland, Me., Brett, Son & Co.; Eyr, (Norw.,) Lammers, Rotterdam, C. Tobias & Co.

Schr. Annie D. Merritt, Pinkham, Cape Hayti via Turks Island, R. Murray, Jr.

### ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Sept. 26, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Sept. 29, off Absecum, passed schr. Julia Buckland, bound W.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Crowell, Savannah Sept. 26, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Castle, Morton, Havana, Sept. 25, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Weybosset, Chester, Fernandina Sept. 21 and Port Royal 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Herman Geipcke.

Ship Otto, Antonio, (Norw.,) Gundersen, Antwerp 33 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook.

Bark Johannes, (Ger.,) Benge, Londonderry 47 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Resolve, (Norw.,) Barth, Newcastle 46 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark A. C. Meyer, (Ger.) Forbrodt, Southampton 39 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Josephine, (of Pictou,) Ganion, Port Caledonia 8 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. Hartstene, McNair, Havre 39 ds., in ballast to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. First two days had easterly winds, then westerly winds to lon. 38, thence variable winds to Sable Island, and light easterly winds and fogs thence to port. Sept. 25, lat. 46 41, lon. 68 12, spoke brig Empress, (Br.,) from Antigua, for Halifax. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Schr. Albert T. Mason, Crowell, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Louisa Frances, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Empire State, Beebe, Georges Banks, with fish to George Moon.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, W. N. W.; cloudy.

### SAILED.

Steam-ships Mosel, for Bremen; Algeria and Nevada, for Liverpool; Gaelic, for London; Metropolis, for San Domingo; City of Dallas, for New-Orleans; Magnolia, for Savannah; Vicksburg, for Fernandina; George Washington, for Portland; ships Surprise, for Yokohama; Tantallon Castle, for Liverpool; Martha Bowker, for Charleston; barks Romance, for Marseilles; Crown Jewel, for Bremen; G. W. Rosevelt, for Matanzas; Piskataqua, for Aspinwall; Enrique, for Galveston; Fruso, for Charleston; brig Domingo, for Queenstown; schrs. My Rover, for Charleston; Mabel Thomas, for Georgetown, D. C.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The bark Stjernen, (Norw.,) from Belfast, arr. 16th, and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders, was towed to the City this A. M.

The steam-ship Abyssinia, Hains, from Liverpool, arr. at an early hour this A. M., reports, Sept. 24, lat. 46 24, lon. 35 11, exchanged signals with a Cunard steamer bound E.; 28th, 333 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed an Anchor steamer bound E. The A. brings 90 cabin passengers.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—Arr. ship Magellan, Sherburne from Valparaiso; schrs. Lottie Lee, Lee, from Philadelphia; Abby L. Dow, Young, from Philadelphia.

P. M., 30th.—Arr. steamer Neptune, Berry, from New-York; schr. Addie M. Chadwick, Coon, from Alexandria.

Below, (coming up,) brig Fleetwood, and schrs. Bill Stowe and George H. Squires.

Cld. steamers Aries, Whelden, for Philadelphia; General Whitney, Hallett, for New-York. Ship Ambrose, Tickle, for London. Barks Ernest, (Fr.,) Ravilly, for Antwerp; Harriet F. Hussey, Rairden, for Charleston, not Galveston. Brig J. B. Brown, Foster, for Portland. Schrs. Alice Burnham, Baxter, for Pascagoula; James H. Moore, Bassett, for Philadelphia; Lamartine Clark, for New-York; J. G. Collyer, Lewis, for do. via Cape Ann; Alida, Lambert, for Stamford, Conn.

Sld. steamers George Appold and Aries. Barks Warren Hallett, A. Houghton, Robinson Crusoe, and Harriet F. Hussey, and from the Roads ship Wm. Wilcox.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 30.—Arr. yesterday, steamers Fanny Cadwallader, from New-York; Richard Willing, from Philadelphia; brig Renshaw, from Guantanamo. The steamer Wilmington, from Havana, is at Quarantine.

Cld. steamers F. W. Brune, for New-York; Florence Franklin, for Philadelphia; barks Argo, for Dublin; Ceres, for Bordeaux; schrs. Serene, for Nassau; Lewis Ehrman, for Savannah.

Sld. barks Rialto, for Rio; Ellen Stevens, for the West Indies; brig Harry, for the West Indies.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 30.—Arr. steamers Manhattan, from New-York; Virginia, from Philadelphia; bark Ranger, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York; bark Libertas, for London; bark Jessie, for Cork; bark Weymouth, for Newcastle, Eng.; schr. J. Mell, for London; schr. M. E. Femerick, for Georgetown, S. C. Vessels that have arr. here report a terrific gale off the coast on Monday.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 30.—Passed in, for Baltimore, steamer Wilmington, from Havana.

Passed out, barks St. Mary, from Columbus, for Bremen; Ilana, for Havre; Mercurius, for Havre; Fiid, for Bremen; Probs, for Belfast; Countess of Dufferin, Weser, for Bremen; Fraternitas, for Amsterdam; Harvester and Antares, for Great Britain; brigs Romance, for Navassa; Svean Nordenskjold, for Rotterdam; Castalia, for Portland; and schr. Palos, for the West Indies.

Sld. barks Henry Ranking and Hermans, for New-York, and about 100 schooners.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Sept. 30.—Passed up, brig Marshall Dutch, from Portland; schrs. Frederick Smith, from Bangor; Jacob T. Houseman, from Norfolk; Emma G. Edwards, from Boston; Irwin B, from Norfolk; Larrie Cobb, from Bangor.

Passed down, schrs. Maggie Cain, for Bath; Susan Wright, for Boston; Pavilion, for Salem; Julie E. Pratt, for Boston; Maggie McDonald, for Richmond; steamer Harrisburg, for Boston; schr. Anna Barton, for Boston.

Passed down this afternoon, steamer Saxon, for Boston; schr. E. H. Williams, of Pawtucket.

Arr. schr. Gus, from Saco.

Passed up, schr. Mollie Porter, from Provincetown.

Schr. Harbeson, Hickman, went to sea. The two ships reported this morning remain.

Arr. this afternoon, steamer Albemarle, from Maurice River, for New-York.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 30.—The weather has cleared after a heavy blow from N. N. W. last night. All vessels have left, except the ships Lizzie Moses and John Parker; brig McKean; schrs. Lorraine, for Aspinwall; Anson Stinson, for Boston; Robert J. Leonard, for St. Johns; and Mary H. Verden.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 30.—Cld. bark Angelo V, Cork, for orders; brig Hermes, for St. Martin's; schrs. C. A. Coulomb, for Portland; P. Nickerson, for Bangor; Frank Herbert, for Boston; S. V. E. Corson, for Boston; Annie Gus, for Salem; Mary Newell, for Fall River; George H. Bent, for Cambridgeport; Hattie Card, for Cambridgeport; Rappahannock, for New-Haven; steam-ship Fanita, for New-York; schrs. Osseo, for St. John, N. B.; S. and E. Corson, for Boston; W. H. Levering, for Boston; Frank Herbert, for Gloucester; George H. Bent, for Cambridgeport; Hattie Perry, for New-Bedford; Trade Wind, for the James River; Marianna, for Newton, Md.; brig Marshall Dutch, for Portland.

At Chester, brig Adah Hall, from Milk River, Jam., with loss of bowsprit and foremast, mainmast sprung, and other damages; also leaking; lost deck-load of logwood off Cape Lookout.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 30.—Arr. steam-ships Montgomery and San Salvador, from New-York; Tonawanda, from Philadelphia; and W. J. Lewis, Trety, from Havre.

Sld. steam-ship Rapidan, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept. 29.—Arr. steamers Williamsport, from Philadelphia, for Boston; Centipede, Boston, for Philadelphia; schrs. Ellen M. Colton, Baltimore, for Boston; Nellie E., New-York, for Salem; Nancy J. Day, New-Bedford, for Bristol, Me.; Decorra, New-York, for Bangor; Pampero, (Br.,) and Castalia, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for New-York; D. L. Sturges, Hyannis, for New-York; Harvey Bishop, Harvey, for do.; Rosina Beal, Bay Chaleur, for Philadelphia; Lucon, Calais, for Fall River; sloops Yankee Girl and M. M. Hamilton, Hyannis, for New-London.

Sld. brig Jacinto; schrs. Ada Ames, L. W. Wheeler, Addie M. Chadwick, and Maggie P. Smith.

Wind—E. S. E., fresh; thick and rainy.

### LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Sld. for the United States: B. W. Stetson, Helen Marion, Annie Bingay, Colomo, Arvid, Ferreri, J. H. Pearson, Republik, Florence Rogers, Gessner, Lindesnaes, and Balder.

Arr. out on the 28th inst., Free Trade and Sollicito.

Arr. out on the 29th inst., Berger, Nuovo Giuseppino, and Assyria.

Arr. out on the 30th inst., Fevero, Gilda, Alessandro Manzoni.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 30.—The steamer Abbotsford, from Philadelphia, passed Brow Head this morning.

BRISTOL, Sept. 30.—The steam-ship Great Western, Capt. Windham, from New-York Sept. 15, arr. here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30.—Sld. steamer Indiana, for Philadelphia, with sixty-six cabin and 240 steerage passengers.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 30.—The National Line steam-ship Spain, Capt. Grace, from New-York Sept. 19, for Liverpool, reached here at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Aitken, Son & Co.,
Broadway and 18th st.

MILLINERY OPENING
AND
EXHIBITION
OF
Imported Novelties,
Thursday, Oct. 1.

FINE ELECTRO
SILVER PLATE,
Manufactured by
THE
Meriden Britannia Co.,
No. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y.
First Premium Awarded by the American Institute 1873.
FOR
SILVER-PLATED WARE.
EXTRACT FROM JUDGES' REPORT.
"We consider the Goods made by this Company to be by far the best made in this country, and, we believe, in the world. They are faultless in construction and finish."

NO POSTPONEMENT UNDER THIS PLAN.
$600,000
ANNUALLY DISTRIBUTED IN PREMIUMS.
$20 will buy a First Mortgage Premium Bond of the Industrial Exhibition Company of New-York, authorized by special Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York.
In no case can a Bondholder receive less than $21.
Every bond purchased previous to Oct. 5 will participate in the Second Series Drawing, to be held on Monday, Oct. 5, 1874, at Steinway Hall, at 4:30 P. M. Address, for Bonds, circulars, and full information,
MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,
Financial Agents, No. 23 Park Row, New-York.
(Post Office Drawer No. 29.)
THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY,
NO. 9 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
Notice is hereby given that the SECOND SERIES DRAWING of the Premium Bonds issued according to special Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, will be held publicly, in accordance with the plan of redemption, on MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1874, at 4:30 o'clock P. M., at STEINWAY HALL, 14th st., near 4th av.---New-York, Oct. 1, 1874. By Order of the Board.
F. A. ALBERGER, President. WM. C. MOORE, Treasurer. REUBEN J. TODD, Secretary.
Admission Free.

BROOKS BROTHERS,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND ST.
Ready-Made and Custom
CLOTHING.
New Fall Styles, Fancy Checks,
English and French Suitings, &c.
ALSO
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN ST.,
UP STAIRS,
will sell for the next sixty days, at retail, a particular line of their extensive stock of
STERLING SILVER-WARE
OF A
SPECIAL MANUFACTURE,
AT MUCH
BELOW MARKET PRICES.

FURNITURE.
BARGAINS.
Over $100,000 worth of furniture of every description selling off at cost or less, to close a retail business of over thirty years' standing.
G. L. KELTY & CO.,
No. 184 5th av., near 23d st.

GOULET
CHAMPAGNE.
THE LEADING BRAND OF THE TIMES.
JOS. RIFFLARD'S SONS,
SOLE AGENTS,
No. 42 Vesey St.

Havemeyer Bros. & Co
SUGAR REFINERS,
No. 89 Wall st., NEW-YORK.
Fill orders for all grades of Coffee Sugars, also for Granulated and Powdered Sugars, and for Syrups, promptly, and at market rates, upon the day they are received. Our goods are equal in quality to any manufactured.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM PURIFIES THE Blood. Hyatt's Swiss Liniment cures aches and pain.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents.

BOYNTON'S
BRICK SET AND PORTABLE
GAS-TIGHT FURNACES,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR HEATING
Dwellings, Churches, Schools, &c.
Are unequaled for POWER, DURABILITY, ECONOMY and FREEDOM FROM GASES.
"OUR FAVORITE," Elevated Double Oven Hot Closet Range;
"STANDARD," Elevated Double Oven Hot Closet Heating and Cooking Range;
"PROGRESSIVE" Low Double Oven Range;
"CABINET" and "BOYNTON" Portable Hot Closet Range;
HOTEL and RESTAURANT DOUBLE OVEN RANGES, are the most efficient Ranges in market.
"NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-Place Heaters, the most powerful in use.
HEATING, COOKING, and LAUNDRY STOVES, Manufactured by RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 234 Water st., N. Y. Call and examine or send for circulars.

BROWNE'S
Metallic Weather Strips
812 Broadway, New-York.

CAUTION
To all parties about to purchase licenses for the manufacture of butter from beef suet.
To all whom it may concern: Take notice, that the United States Dairy Company is the sole owner of the right to manufacture butter and oleomargarine, with their several products, under letters patent issued by the United States, and they hereby forbid all parties manufacturing or selling artificial butter or products covered by their patent. Parties infringing will be forthwith prosecuted. Communications must be addressed to the company, Room No. 82, No. 71 Broadway, New-York City.
HENRY A. MOTT, President.
SIDNEY WHITTEMORE, Secretary.
New-York Post Office Box No. 2,915.

EVERY WORD
Uttered in the debates of the House of Deputies of the
GENERAL CONVENTION
Of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
which assembles Oct. 7, will be published in a
DAILY MORNING EDITION
OF THE CHURCHMAN.
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SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.
These concerts, which offer to the loveliness of Sunday evening the most beautiful accompaniment of devotion, music, will present their celebration every SUNDAY EVENING.
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
P. S. GILMORE..........Conductor
M. ARBUCKLE..........Solo Cornet
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Mme. CLARA PERL..........Soprano
Signor CARLO ORLANDINI..........Baritone
Box-office now open.
Tickets, $1 50, $1, and 50 cents.